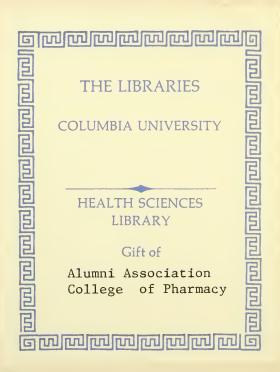


Columbia University in the City of Aew York

ANNUAL REPORTS

1945





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

TO THE

TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1945



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CONTENTS

PART I

Report of the President of Columbia University Report of the Dean of Columbia College Report of the Dean of the School of Law Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine Report of the Acting Dean of the School of Engineering Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture Report of the Dean of the School of Journalism Report of the Dean of Barnard College Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy Report of the Director of Summer Session Report of the Director of University Extension with the Report of the Institute of Arts and Sciences Report of the Dean of the School of Business Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service Report of the Director of the New York School of Social Work Report of the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine Report of the Director of University Admissions Report of the University Medical Officer Report of the Director of Libraries Report of the Secretary of Appointments Report of the Registrar

Representatives of the University, 1944-1945

PART II

Report of the Treasurer of Columbia University
Financial Report of Barnard College
Financial Report of the College of Pharmacy
Financial Report of Teachers College
Financial Report of the New York School of Social Work

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the President of Columbia University for 1945



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CONTENTS

The Year 1944–45.						•			•	•	5
Columbia and the At	om	ic E	Bom	ıb							14
Midshipmen's School											20
Medical Center .											21
Columbia College .											23
Student Loan Fund							:				25
Radio Instruction											2 6
School of Internation	al A	Affa	irs								27
Russian Institute .											28
Columbia University	Pr	ess									28
University Budget.											29
Gifts											34
Property and Endow	me	nt									39
Deaths of University	Of	fice	rs								40
Alumni Endowment	Fu	nd									4 I
Looking Forward .											42
Tabular Statements											
Teaching Staff .											43
The Site											44
Degrees Conferred											45
Student Enrollmer	nt										46
Mans and Diagrams											47

Mar DEPARTMENT

ARMY SERVICE FORCES ~ CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Manhattan District

This Certificate is awarded to

Columbia University

for valuable services/rendered to the Nation on work essential to the production of the Atomic Bomb, thereby contributing materially to the successful conclusion of

World War II

RLOPPIN

Ander Secretary of War

Himy L Tumson

Washington, D.C., 6 August 1945

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To THE TRUSTEES:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes, there is submitted herewith the Annual Report on the work of the University during the academic year 1944–45. Accompanying this Report and attached thereto are the reports of the Deans, Directors and other chief administrative officers, all of which deserve careful attention for the matters of University policy which they record and discuss.

The year under review has been marked by many and varied undertakings desired by the government of the United States and carried on under government contracts. These undertakings include rethe Year search in many different fields, including particularly engineering, physics, chemistry and medicine. In addition, the number of University officers in government service has been very large, many of them holding positions of high importance in the City of Washington or at some other administrative center.

Important happenings of the year include the sixth annual award, on November 8, 1944, of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism; the Fiftieth Anniversary Convocation of Teachers College held on November 15, 1944; the Special University Convocation on November 22, 1944, at which The Right Reverend Walter Hubert Baddeley, Bishop of Melanesia, received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology honoris causâ; the commemoration of the Areopagitica of John Milton on the three-hundredth anniversary of its publication, by a special program and exhibition held on November 24, 1944; the dinner on January 30, 1945, in honor of the India Technical Commission of distinguished scientists in several fields including Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Textile Technology, Colonel S. L. Bhatia, Physiology Research, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Industrial Research, Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, electro-chemistry, Professor S. M. Mitra, Radio Research, Professor Meghnad Saha, Astro-physics, and Professor J. N. Mukherjee, Soil Science; the luncheon on February 16, 1945, in honor of the Brazilian Technical Commission

to study American engineering schools, curricula, engineering programs, methods and standards, with particular reference to coöperation with industry, the Commission including Mauricio Joppert da Silva, Professor of Ports, Rivers and Canals, Escola Nacional de Engenharia de Rio de Janeiro, Ruy Mairicio de Lima e Silva, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, Escola National de Engenharia de Rio de Janeiro, Homero Barbosa de Assis Martins, Professor of Electrical Tele-Communications, Escola Politecnica de São Paulo, Paulo Guimaraes da Fonseca, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Escola Politecnica de São Paulo, Alano Leon da Silveira, Professor of Metallurgy, Escola National de Engenharia de Rio de Janeiro, Filinto Antonio Guera, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Escola Politecnica de São Paulo; the dinner on February 17, 1945, in honor of Dr. T. L. Yuan, Librarian of the National Library of Peiping; the luncheon on April 20, 1945, in honor of the Turkish Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization including His Excellency Hasan Saka, Foreign Minister of Turkey, His Excellency Huseyin Baydur, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Cemil Vafi, Consul General of Turkey, the Honorable Feridun Erkin, the Honorable Sukru Esmer, the Honorable Hazim Huyucak, members of Turkish Parliament, and the Honorable Sezai Kavur, Secretary General to the Minister of Turkey; the award of the Pulitzer Prizes and Scholarships on May 7, 1945; the Sixth Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion held August 23-27, 1945;

Scholarly service outside the University rendered by Homer H. Dubs, Visiting Professor of Chinese, who was elected Professor of Missions in China, School of Missions, Hartford Seminary Foundation; by Irwin Edman, Professor of Philosophy, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy at the National University in Rio de Janeiro; by Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor Emeritus of Public Health Practice, as Visiting Professor of Public Health at the University of Minnesota and Lecturer in Public Health at the University of Michigan; by Otto Klineberg, Professor of Psychology, who was appointed Visiting Professor of Psychology at the University of São Paulo, Brazil; by Paul O. Kristeller, Associate in Philosophy, as Visiting Lecturer at Yeshiva College; by Reinhard H. Luthin, Lecturer in History, to give the Annual Lincoln Day Address at Cooper Union; by Henry C. Sherman, Mitchill Professor of Chemistry,

who was appointed first Bevier Lecturer at the University of Illinois; by Raymond J. Saulnier, Assistant Professor of Economics in Barnard College, as Visiting Lecturer in Public and International Affairs at Princeton University; by Bernard J. Stern, Professor of Sociology, who was appointed Visiting Professor of Sociology at Yale University;

Public service of large importance performed by members of the University, including the attendance of the following at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco: Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, as a member of the delegation of the United States; Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law, as legal adviser to the Committee on the Permanent Court; Carter Goodrich, Professor of Economics, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office; James W. Angell, Professor of Economics, as adviser to the United States delegation; Grayson L. Kirk, Professor of Government, as Secretary of the Conference Commission on the Security Council; James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor Emeritus of the History of International Relations, as consultant representing the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Lindsay Rogers, Burgess Professor of Public Law, as Assistant Director of the International Labor Office; Lawrence W. Chamberlain, Lecturer in Government, as Assistant Secretary of the Conference Commission on the Security Council; and Jane Clark Carey, Assistant Professor of Government in Barnard College, as adviser to the United States delegation;

The award of the Legion of Merit by the War Department to Commander Shirley L. Quimby, Professor of Physics, to Colonel Robert P. Hamilton, Professor of Law, and to Colonel J. Enrique Zanetti, Professor of Chemistry; a War Department citation to Eli Ginzberg, Assistant Professor of Economics, for contributions beyond the call of duty in providing adequate hospitalization for the sick and wounded; the Distinguished Civilian Service Award to Dean Joseph W. Barker of the School of Engineering from the Navy Department for distinguished service relating to the training and manpower problems of the Navy;

The selection of Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the School of Journalism as a member of the Free Press Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, making a trip around the world on War Department orders; the service of A. Arthur Schiller, Associate Professor of

Law, as a member of the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, Ninth Conference, Hot Springs, Virginia; of Morton Arendt, Professor of Electrical Engineering (retired), as Special Assistant to the Attorney General's Office in an investigation of price-fixing charges against various wire manufacturers; the appointment of Major Gilbert A. Highet, Professor of Greek and Latin, to the British Staff of the Allied Control Commission for Germany; of James L. Dohr, Associate Professor of Accounting, as Director of Research for the American Institute of Accountants and Receiver for the New York Westchester and Boston Railway Company; the service of Joel Dean, Visiting Associate Professor of Economics, as Consultant to the Bureau of the Budget; of Robert M. Haig, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, as Adviser to the government of Puerto Rico in the revision of its tax laws; of Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing, as a member of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a member of the Education Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce:

The bestowal upon many members of the University of honorary degrees, medals, foreign decorations and other honors, including the appointment of Dean Leopold Arnaud of the School of Architecture as Corresponding Member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Argentina; the election of Dr. Gustave Aufricht, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, to be President of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery; the award to Dean Joseph W. Barker of the School of Engineering of the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Muhlenberg College; the election of Carl F. Kayan, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, to be President of the New York Society for Measurement and Control; the election of Marston T. Bogert, Professor Emeritus of Organic Chemistry, to honorary membership in the American Institute of Chemists; the award to Professor J. Bartlet Brebner of the Department of History of the degree of Doctor of Letters by Brown University; to Dr. Harold W. Brown, Professor of Parasitology, of the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Kalamazoo College; the election of Professor Walter H. Bucher of the Department of Geology to be President of the New York Academy of Sciences; the designation of Ray F. Dawson, Assistant Professor of Botany, as winner of the Stephen

Hales Award by the American Society of Plant Physiologists; the award to Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky of the Department of Zoology of the degree of Doctor of Science by the College of Wooster and the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal of the National Academy of Sciences; the selection of Robert E. Doering, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten outstanding young men of 1944; the award to Professor John R. Dunning of the Department of Physics of the degree of Doctor of Science by Nebraska Wesleyan University; the election of Professor Enrico Fermi of the Department of Physics to the National Academy of Sciences; of Professor Henry E. Garrett of the Department of Psychology to be President of the American Psychological Association; of W. Emerson Gentzler, Bursar of the University, to be President of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers; the award to John L. Gerig, Professor Emeritus of Celtic, of the Gold Medal of the American Irish Historical Society; the award to Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Mills College; the election of Dr. Harry Greisman, Associate in Medicine, to be a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine; of Carlton J. H. Hayes, Seth Low Professor of History, to be President of the American Historical Association; of Dr. William W. Herrick, Professor of Clinical Medicine, to be President of the Academy of Medicine; the award to Professor Houghton Holliday, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, of the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery honoris causâ by the University of Montreal; the election of Professor Clarence King of the New York School of Social Work to be President of the Social Service Employees Union; of Professor Victor K. LaMer of the Department of Chemistry to the National Academy of Sciences; of Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology to the National Academy of Sciences; the award to Dr. Reinhard H. Luthin, Lecturer in History at Barnard College, of the Lincoln Diploma of Honor by Lincoln Memorial University, of Harrogate, Tennessee; the designation of Jacques Maritain, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, as French Ambassador to the Vatican; the award to Professor William Pepperell Montague of Barnard College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of California; the election of Professor Tomás Navarro of the Department of Spanish to be an honorary

member of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts; of Dr. Erwin E. Nelson, Lecturer in Pharmacology, to be President of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Incorporated; the election of Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, to be President of the American Association of Law Libraries; the award to Professor William J. Robbins of the Department of Botany of the degree of Doctor of Science by Fordham University; the award to Professor Ralph L. Rusk of the Department of English, of a Guggenheim Fellowship in biography and a grant-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society for the preparation of a biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson; to James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor Emeritus of History of International Relations, of the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by the University of Maine; the election of Professor Abraham Taub of the College of Pharmacy to be a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of Professor Harold C. Urey of the Department of Chemistry to be an honorary Fellow of the Chemical Society of London;

The productive scholarship of members of the University, resulting in the publication of such books as Engineering Contracts and Specifications, by Robert W. Abbett, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Freedom Was Flesh and Blood, by Dr. José Antonio de Aguirre, Lecturer in History; Physical Medicine in General Practice, by Dr. William Bierman, Associate in Medicine; Seven Preludes on Lowell Mason Hymns, by Seth Bingham, Associate Professor of Music; North Atlantic Triangle, by Professor John B. Brebner of the Department of History; Mining by Block Caving, by Philip B. Bucky, Associate Professor of Mining; Essentials of Polish Grammar, by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, Lecturer in the Department of East European Languages; Sami Bey Frasheri's Pledge of Honor, translation of an Albanian play, by Nelo S. Drizari, Teacher of Rumanian in University Extension; Occupational Therapy in The Treatment of Tuberculous Patient, by Marjorie Fish of the Department of Medicine; The Radiologic Examination of the Small Intestine, by Dr. Ross Golden of the Department of Radiology; Top-Management Planning, by Edward H. Hemple, Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering; The Completion of Independence 1790-1830, by Professor John A. Krout (co-author) of the History Department; Samuel Johnson, by Joseph W. Krutch, Brander Matthews Professor of Dramatic Literature;

The Cultural Background of Personality, by Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology; Taxes without Tears, by Dr. Donald B. Marsh of Barnard College; The Hays Office, by Raymond C. Moley, Professor of Public Law; Form in Music for the Listener, by Professor Howard A. Murphy of Teachers College; America's Place in the World, by Nathaniel Peffer, Professor of International Relations; The American Road to Peace, by Professor Mario A. Pei of the Department of French; Stream Sanitation, by Earle B. Phelps, Professor Emeritus of Sanitary Science; Basic Texts in Science for High School and College, by Professor S. Ralph Powers (co-author) of Teachers College; Home Geography, by Professor George T. Renner (co-author) of Teachers College; China among the Powers, by Dr. David N. Rowe, of Barnard College; The Fall of the Old Colonial System, by Robert L. Schuyler, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History; Handbook of Mineral Dressing, by Professor Arthur F. Taggart of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy; The University Library: Its Organization and Functions, by Professor Maurice F. Tauber (co-author), Associate Director of Libraries; Sports: Their Organization and Administration, by Jesse F. Williams, Professor Emeritus of Physical Education; Life and Health, by Professor Charles C. Wilson of Teachers College;

The publication by Columbia University Press of a number of books of special interest to the University, including Crime and the Human Mind and Men, Mind and Power, by Dr. David Abrahamsen, Research Associate in Psychiatry; A Price for Peace, by Dr Antonín Basch, Lecturer in Economics; The Limits of Jurisprudence, by Professor Charles W. Everett (co-author) of the Department of English; Farmers of the World, by Professor Edmund des. Brunner (co-editor) of Teachers College; From These Roots, by Mary M. Colum, Teacher of Philosophy in University Extension; The Psychological Frontiers of Society, by Dr. Abram Kardiner, Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry; The Science of Man in the World Crisis, by Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology; Annals of the New York Stage Volume XIV, by George C. D. Odell, Brander Matthews Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Literature;

The visits to the University of many distinguished persons, including Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St John's College; Ralph A. Bard,

Under Secretary of the Navy; Captain Ralph S. Barnaby, U.S.N.; Dr. Horace Belshaw, New Zealand Economist; Professor Cemil Bisel, Rector of the University of Istanbul; Dr. Volodimir G. Bondarchuk, Dean of the University of Kiev; Robert Boothby, British politician; F. P. Bystrov, Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States; John Roy Carlson, author; Chiang Mon lin, Chancellor of the National University of Peking; Dudley Coates, Director of Imperial Chemical Industries in London; Dr. Edward J. Cohn, Professor of Biological Chemistry at the Harvard Medical School; Bainbridge Colby, lawyer; Dr. Kenneth Colegrove, Professor of Political Science in Northwestern University; Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics; Sinasi Devrin, member of Grand National Assembly of Turkey; Sir Frederic W. Eggleston, Australian Minister to the United States; Reverend William J. Edwards, Principal of the Canberra Grammar School in Australia; William Fondiller, Director of Electrical Apparatus Development at Bell Laboratories; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor; Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University; Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, Director of the Rockefeller Institute; Walter F. George, United States Senator from the state of Georgia; General George Grunert, Deputy Chief of Staff, Army Service Forces; H. Struve Hansel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; L. W. Ivanov, Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States; V. A. Kamensky, Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States; Vasili A. Kazaniev, Vice Consul General of U.S.S.R.; Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, Commandant of the Third Naval District; Dr. Charles F. Kettering, President of the General Motors Research Corporation; B. C. Kolpakov, Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States; Sinclair Lewis, novelist; Louis Lombard, representing Les Allobroges in Grenoble; Amy Loveman, editor; Rt. Rev. S. Harrington Littell, Bishop of Honolulu, retired; Herbert L. Matthews, newspaper correspondent; Guthrie McClintic, director and producer; Anne O'Hare McCormick, editorial writer; Albert V. McGeachy, editor of Star and Herald, Panama City; Dr. George Mead, Jr., organist; Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History; Rhoda J. Milliken, Chief of Women's Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.; Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O.; Carlos Mantilla Ortega, subdirector of El Comercio of Quito, Ecuador;

Sir Bernard Pares, scholar; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service; Pavel P. Mikhailov, Consul General of U.S.S.R.; Herbert C. Pell, former American Ambassador to Hungary; Dr. Paul Pelliot, French archaeologist; Miguel Pinto, director of *Diario Latino* of San Salvador; Stephane Pizella, representing Parisien Libéré; Dr. P. S. Pogrebniak, Academy of Sciences of the University of Kiev; Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics; Dr. Leon Roth, Rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; Dr. Ali Akbar Siassi, President of the University of Teheran; Hon. Ivan Subbotitch, Yugoslav Minister in London; J. Raymond Walsh, Educational Director of the C.I.O.; Robert Wischner, representing Lyon-Libre in Lyon; Dr. Paul A. Wolfe, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Dr. Hector Ormachea Zalles, Rector of the University of San Andres at La Paz, Bolivia;

The promotion, following the adoption of the budget, of twenty-one Associate Professors to be Professors; of twenty-eight Assistant Professors to be Associate Professors; of sixteen Instructors, one Research Associate and eleven Associates to be Assistant Professors; of one Visiting Lecturer to be Visiting Assistant Professor; of two Assistant Clinical Professors to be Clinical Professors; of four Associates and two Instructors to be Assistant Clinical Professors; of three Assistant Clinical Professors to be Associate Clinical Professors; and changes of title in the case of six present officers of the University;

The transfer to Columbia from other universities or from other fields of service of twelve Professors, one Clinical Professor, six Associate Professors, thirty-seven Assistant Professors and seven Assistant Clinical Professors;

The appointment to temporary service in the University of Dr. George P. Adams, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the College of Letters and Science of the University of California, to be Woodbridge Lecturer; Dr. Peng-Chun Chang, Minister to Chile, as Visiting Professor of Education in Teachers College; Dr. Julian L. Culbertson, Professor of Chemistry in Washington State College, as Visiting Professor of Chemical Engineering; Dr. Gordon S. Haight, Associate Professor of English at Yale University, as Visiting Associate Professor of English; Dr. Max Laserson, Professor of Social Philosophy at the Graduate School of Economics, Riga, Latvia, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Orrea F.

Pye, Professor of Nutrition at North Carolina Woman's College, as Visiting Professor of Nutrition in Teachers College; Mr. Arthur Rudd, Traveling Representative of Publishers Syndicate, Chicago, as Visiting Associate Professor of Journalism; Dr. Curtis C. D. Vail, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature at the University of Washington, as Visiting Professor of Germanic Languages;

The retirement from active service, at their own request, of the following members of the teaching, administrative and nonacademic staffs: on January 1, 1945, Blanche Weidman, House Manager, Johnson Hall; on June 16, 1945, Professor M. Antoinette Cannon of the New York School of Social Work; on June 30, 1945, Henry Lee Norris, Director of Buildings and Grounds, with the title of Director Emeritus; on July 1, 1945, each with the title of Professor Emeritus, William K. Gregory, Da Costa Professor of Vertebrate Palaeontology; Charles Cheney Hyde, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy; James W. Jobling, Delafield Professor of Pathology; Alwin Pappenheimer, Professor of Pathology; Marie Reimer, Professor of Chemistry in Barnard College; also on July 1, 1945, Helen P. Abbott, Assistant to the Dean of Barnard College; Mrs. Milton J. Davies, Adviser to Students, University Extension; Hugh Findlay, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture; James T. Grady, Director of Public Information; Frederick B. Humphreys, Associate Professor of Bacteriology; Mrs. Lillian G. Pearsall, Fine Arts Library; John F. Ralston, Assistant Professor of Dentistry; Mabel Robinson, Assistant Professor of English; Elizabeth E. Schramm, Medical Library; Leuman M. Waugh, Professor of Dentistry; on September 1, 1945, George C. Reheis, Chief of Construction and Maintenance of the Department of Buildings and Grounds; on October 31, 1945, Walter Rautenstrauch, Professor of Industrial Engineering, with the title of Professor Emeritus.

On October 4, 1945, with appropriate ceremony, Major General Leslie R. Groves, United States Army, officer in charge of the Manhattan District project, will present to Columbia University a scroll signed on August 6 by the Secretary of War and by the Under Secretary of War. On this scroll is commendation of Columbia University for the large part it has taken in the development of the atomic bomb. Similar scrolls will be presented

to two other universities which, with Columbia, have made the greatest contributions to the undertaking. This presentation will mark the close of a chapter of unique importance in the service of Columbia to the nation.

As is now well known, the atomic bomb was the logical result of a discovery by Otto Hahn and F. Strassman of Berlin that some chemical elements of about half the atomic weight of uranium were present after exposing to neutrons specimens of pure uraniúm compounds which were previously free from any of these lighter elements. From this, Hahn, in an article published early in January 1939, reasoned that the nuclei of some of the uranium atoms had suffered splitting or "fission" on picking up neutrons. Neils Bohr of Copenhagen, arriving at Princeton January 16, 1939, brought the news of Hahn's discovery and also the suggestion of Lisa Meitner and O. R. Frisch that the fission of an atom of uranium must be a very violent action liberating a large amount of energy. Professor Rabi and Dr. Lamb of our Department of Physics brought the word from Bohr to Columbia where it was seen at once that neutrons must be thrown off in the fission of a uranium atom. that these neutrons could cause other atoms of uranium to split and that thus a chain reaction could proceed with great rapidity and an enormous release of energy. In a few hours Professor Fermi was estimating how large a part of Manhattan Island could be blown up by a few pounds of uranium properly disposed. As a result of discussions among Professors Fermi, Dunning, Rabi, Pegram, Urey, and others of our staff, experimental demonstration of the large amount of energy liberated by the fission of an atom of uranium was sought. In the experiment planned by Dunning and Fermi and carried out by Dunning on January 25, 1939, unmistakable evidence of the violence of the fission was found, the evidence appearing as relatively enormous pulses of ionization. Later it was learned that Frisch in Copenhagen had made the same demonstration ten days earlier. From that time until now, the larger part of the work of Columbia's physicists and of numerous members of other departments has been devoted to the problems of nuclear fission and the release of atomic energy.

The military significance of the fission chain reaction was promptly realized. In March 1939, Fermi addressed on this subject a conference

of Naval officers arranged through the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Experiments on fission went forward in our physics laboratories through 1939 without outside support. Leo Szilard, physicist, a British citizen originally from Hungary, and A. V. Grosse, chemist, joined the group of workers as research guests in our physics department.

In the fall of 1939 the significance of the uranium fission appeared so great that Mr. Alexander Sachs of New York, stimulated by Dr. Szilard and Professors Einstein and Wigner of Princeton, explained to President Roosevelt the importance to the Government of the possible outcome of this work. The President at once appointed an Advisory Committee on Uranium. In 1940 this Committee secured from Government sources funds amounting to \$6,000, most of which was allocated to Columbia for the purchase of needed apparatus and materials for this work. By this time, Fermi and Szilard had proposed that efforts be made to attain a controllable chain reaction through the use of a pile of graphite blocks with masses of uranium distributed through it, efforts that in the end proved wholly successful and culminated elsewhere in the pile for the production of plutonium.

In the summer of 1940 the Advisory Committee on Uranium was absorbed into the National Defense Research Committee. One of the early contracts for research which was let by the NDRC was a contract with Columbia University, effective November 1, 1940, for carrying on the "Fermi-Szilard Experiments."

In the meanwhile, early in 1940 it had been demonstrated by J. R. Dunning, Associate Professor of Physics, and Messrs. Booth and Grosse using material supplied by Professor Nier of Wisconsin, that as had been surmised already, the uranium isotope of atomic weight 235, present to the extent of 1 part in 140 in natural uranium, is the isotope which suffers fission under the action of slow neutrons. If then, the U-235 could be concentrated, the chain reaction, whether controlled or explosive, could be obtained with masses of only a few pounds. Again, the first Government contract for the difficult task of separating the scarce U-235 isotope from the abundant isotope U-238 was let to Columbia University, this time by the Navy. It was a contract effective May 15, 1941, for investigation of a centrifugal method of separating the U-235 isotope under the direction of H. C. Urey, Professor of Chemistry. The

centrifugal method of separation, however, was not carried very far largely because of progress made in our Physics Department by Messrs. Dunning, Booth and Slack, on a more promising method of separating the U–235 isotope, namely, by successive diffusions of a gaseous compound of uranium through porous walls. Professor Urey and his assistants, particularly Dr. Carl Cohen, also turned their attention to this diffusion method of separation and contracts were made with the Office of Scientific Research and Development for going forward with experimental work.

Through 1939 and 1940 no clear evidence had developed to indicate that it would be possible to secure the liberation of atomic energy from uranium suddenly enough to constitute a super-explosion and therefore the objective of the uranium experiments was for the time being, at least, the release of atomic energy for power purposes. By the summer of 1941, however, enough had been learned about some of the physical properties of the uranium isotopes to make it appear that atomic fission could certainly be used to make an explosive bomb of superlative power, and that if Germany should succeed first in making and using such bombs, England would probably lose the war. To discuss with British scientists the question of a bomb and possible methods of separation of U-235, Professors Urey and Pegram were sent to England by the Government in October, 1941. Their reports upon their return in December helped to make it very clear that the United States, which had by that time been attacked at Pearl Harbor, would need to assume the chief responsibility of out-distancing the Axis in the attainment of an atomic bomb. It was decided by our Government that at Columbia greatly enlarged efforts should be put on the diffusion method of separation of uranium-235 and that at the same time every effort should be made to attain the chain reaction in a uranium-graphite pile, on which great progress had been made by Fermi, Szilard, Anderson, Zinn, Weil, Feld and others at Columbia already. There was not enough laboratory space available here for both these branches of the project and in order to have the advantage of more space and additional manpower, the uranium-graphite pile work was in the spring of 1942 moved to the University of Chicago.

From this time on until research and development work had proceeded to such a stage that it could be turned over to industrial companies, the work on the separation of uranium–235 by gaseous diffusion was carried on here by a large company of physicists, chemists, engineers, technicians and others. The need of space for this work greatly increased until in 1944 it occupied a large part of Havemeyer Hall, the greater part of the Pupin Physics Laboratories, the basement and mezzanine of Schermerhorn Hall, most of a large garage building at 133d Street and Broadway, numerous temporary structures that were put up on the northern part of the campus, an apartment house on 118th Street remodeled for office purposes and space in several other buildings for storage.

The number of persons employed upon this work rose in 1944 to more than 250 members of the Scientific Staff and more than 1,200 others. Many distinguished scientists from other universities and from industrial companies joined our ranks for the prosecution of this work. The names of all of those who contributed significantly would make too long a list to include here. Among them may be mentioned, however, such names as those of Professors E. Mack, Jr., of Ohio State University, H. S. Taylor of Princeton, P. H. Emmett of Johns Hopkins and Dr. L. M. Currie of the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation.

The financial and accounting part of the work under the contract with the Manhattan District was correspondingly large. It was handled successfully by a staff in the Government Contract Division of the Office of the Treasurer of the University under the immediate direction of Mr. Joseph Campbell, Assistant Treasurer.

General supervision of the University's performance under the contract was in the hands of the Committee on War Research consisting of Provost Fackenthal, Comptroller Schley, and Dean Pegram, Chairman.

In 1941 and 1942 Columbia worked under contracts with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, but from early 1943 its work was carried on under a single large contract with the "Manhattan District, United States Corps of Engineers" headed by Major General Leslie R. Groves. Professor Urey was director of the work under this contract, with Professor Dunning in direct charge of one part of the work and R. H. Crist, Associate Professor of Chemistry, in charge of the chemical section. Some of the other members of our staff who contributed significantly to this work were H. A. Boorse, Associate Professor of Physics,

Barnard College; H. T. Beans, Professor of Chemistry; T. B. Drew, Professor of Chemical Engineering; Maria Mayer, Lecturer in Chemistry; E. T. Booth, Lecturer in Physics; H. C. Paxton, Instructor in Physics; W. W. Havens, Lecturer in Physics; and L. G. Rainwater, Assistant in Physics.

The work on the diffusion separation of uranium–235 was so successful that it led to the great plant set up at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, by the Manhattan District, which produced the explosive material for the bomb that fell on Hiroshima. The material for the plutonium bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki came from the uranium-graphite pile constructed by the Manhattan District at Hanford, Washington, which pile was the direct outcome of the work begun and carried on to the spring of 1942 at Columbia under the direction of Professor Fermi.

Not only did Columbia men play a large part in the development of the atomic bomb through the work which they did in our own laboratories, but they were also active on important Government Committees and in laboratories elsewhere. Professors Pegram and Urey were members of the Uranium Section of NDRC, the former being Vice Chairman. Fermi and Szilard were active consultants of that section. When in 1942 the direction of the work was placed in the hands of an Executive Committee, Urey was a member of that committee. When the Manhattan District established a laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, for the design and manufacture of the bomb, Dana P. Mitchell, Assistant Professor of Physics, became an Assistant Director of the laboratory in charge of purchase of equipment. Professor Rabi became a consultant, spending a good deal of time at Los Alamos. Subsequently Professor Fermi transferred from Chicago to Los Alamos and N. F. Ramsey, Assistant Professor of Physics, joined the staff at that laboratory, as did Professor Jette of our Department of Metallurgy and H. L. Anderson, Joseph Keller, and others who have been junior officers in our Department of Physics. G. Failla, Professor of Radiology, Edith Quimby, Associate Professor of Radiology, Kenneth Cole, Associate Professor of Physiology, P. W. Schutz, Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering are others who contributed here or elsewhere to the success of the undertaking.

Our Columbia scientists, under the necessities of war, did fully and

thoroughly their part in the conception and production, in advance of our enemies, of a new and frightful instrument of destruction. Columbia's pride and satisfaction will be still greater if her sons and daughters, under the necessities of peace, can play as large a part in solving the still greater problem of how the world can escape the terror and ruin that misuse of atomic bombs can bring.

Columbia University is rapidly returning to peacetime conditions. Among its many other contributions to the war effort, the University undertook full share of responsibility in meeting the demands made upon its equipment and staff for the training of Midshipmen.

As a part of the Navy's emergency training program for officer candidates in 1940, the New York Midshipmen's School was established. Transfer to Columbia University came in August, 1942, after which the Navy program was carried on without interruption to the present time. Now, with peace assured and military requirements ended, a change on the campus is impending. Furnald Hall, occupied by 300 Navy men since the spring of 1942, and Johnson Hall, accommodating twice that number, have now been returned to the University.

During the three and a half year period that the School has been associated with the University, many important activities have been carried on.

A total of 25,504 men have participated in the Midshipmen's School training program. Of these, with the graduation of the twenty-sixth and final class on November 2, 1945, a total of approximately 21,150 will have successfully completed their training and received commissions in the United States Naval Reserve. This means that the New York school has accounted for almost 6 percent of all Naval officers ashore and afloat.

From August, 1942 to July, 1945, the Naval School of Military Government and Administration trained 392 commissioned officers for billets in the military government and administration of occupied areas in Europe and in the Pacific islands.

The Navy V-12 College training program, which began in July, 1943, and still continues, has had a total of 1,274 men assigned to Columbia University for college work. As the V-12 unit completes its work, Co-

lumbia is preparing to substitute for it the new NROTC in November, 1945.

Within the last year provision has been made for line instruction for aviation officers in a non-flying status. Altogether eighty-seven men have taken part in the program, designed to prepare non-flying aviation officers for general line duties.

It was a wise choice which put Commodore John K. Richards, Commander at the time of assumption of these duties, in charge of the Midshipmen's School and of other naval activities at the University. The work of the graduates of the School with the Fleet and at shore installations is evidence of their high quality. Members of the University will always remember Commodore Richards' sterling qualities of personality, character and leadership.

The University has gladly given all possible coöperation to the Government in support of the war effort, and can look with pride upon its participation as a patriotic, public and moral obligation well fulfilled. This coöperation has been recognized by a special letter of commendation from the Chief of Naval Personnel, which is here given in part:

Many officers have been trained for important posts in the occupied territories and the highly successful work of the Navy School at Columbia is drawing to a close. I want to express to you the thanks and appreciation of the Navy Department and the Bureau of Naval Personnel for the outstanding contributions you have made so freely to the success of our mutual activity.

In war as in peace, the Medical Center never ceases to contribute to scientific progress and to public welfare. It is a satisfaction to note that with the necessity for long-time planning, the urgent needs of the immediate future are not overlooked. During the last year steady progress is reported in constructive planning in the light of both present and future needs.

The enlargement of Maxwell Hall to accommodate more nurses, relieving facilities on the ward floors, is the first step in providing much needed space for orthopedic and fracture services.

The merging of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital with the Presbyterian Hospital consummates a long considered plan to integrate efforts of the staff of the Orthopaedic Hospital with those of

other departments of teaching and research at the Medical Center. It also coördinates their activities with the services of the Presbyterian Hospital itself. The Orthopaedic Hospital will move to the Center as soon as the necessary accommodation can be furnished. This would include the fifth floor of the Presbyterian Hospital, additional private patient accommodations in Harkness Pavilion, and space made available by the extension of Vanderbilt Clinic to Broadway.

A proposed building on property between Riverside and Westside Drives to house laboratories of the City Department of Health, the Public Health Institute of the City of New York, Inc., the University School of Public Health and a new hospital for tropical and contagious diseases, will be an addition of outstanding importance to this great public health center.

Recognition of dentistry as one of the most important professions in the national health program is made evident by a recent development at the Medical Center. The plan for strengthening dental education, research, and practice by integration of the Faculties of Dentistry and Medicine of the University is most appropriate in view of the close relationship of these two major professions dealing with the public health. Dentistry, having achieved excellent standards of skill and contributed substantially to public service for almost a century, has reached a highly accredited professional level and will in no sense lose its identity by the integration with medicine. The two fields of service should benefit mutually by the coördinated plan of training. The medical staff's support of dental education and research should contribute greatly to the development of a stronger program of dental education in the University. On the other hand, medical training and nursing education, public health instruction, and graduate medical training will be benefited by the active participation of dentistry in these closely related fields of professional activity. Though many elements of medical and dental training can advantageously be combined under a single educational policy and faculty, certain distinctive features of training in dental practice will continue independently. Courses will be established separately for its particular needs, and a staff of qualified dental teachers will be maintained in positions comparable to those occupied by their colleagues in medicine. To this end, the four-year curriculum will be under the guidance of a Committee on Dental Education of whom a majority will be from the dental group.

With the hostilities of world conflict at an end, postwar planning is being carried out as rapidly as possible. Considerable attention is being given to the increasing need of more low-priced private accommodations either on a basis of self-payment or of hospital insurance.

Another problem is presented by the rapid discharge of medical officers from military service. The Faculty of Medicine proposes to meet the new demands on its facilities by offering three types of training. The first of these is long-term, full-time clinical training and review of basic medical sciences, with one year or more hospital affiliation. The second is short review courses, of from one to eight weeks, in every branch of medicine for general practitioners or specialists, without University credit. The third is a general review of basic sciences and major clinical fields covering a full academic year.

As demobilization proceeds, the parallel reorganization of the undergraduate teaching program will set free members of the staff of the medical schools to take more active part in the instruction of postgraduate students and in providing for the instruction of released service men.

The facility with which these conversions from wartime to peacetime operation are effected, indicates the flexibility of an educational system so organized as to meet adequately every need of a constantly changing world.

During the past year the curriculum of Columbia College has been the object of special attention by students of education everywhere. As one of the pioneer attempts to develop and strengthen what is now known as General Education, the course of study prescribed for Columbia College students has for a quarter-century influenced similar work in other institutions, particularly in the humanities and social sciences.

The curriculum at the present time is the outgrowth of a movement started by the Faculty of Columbia College after the first World War. Education was then marked by confusion and ineffective experiment. The elective courses, which had been everywhere instituted, had failed to solve the problem. A determined effort was made in Columbia College to overcome this unfortunate condition by providing undergraduate stu-

dents with a sound foundation for later special studies. Consequently, in 1919 the Introduction to Contemporary Civilization became a prescribed course for all freshmen. It succeeded so well in its purpose to build a wise and truly educational program which would, by its unifying force, give all students a common starting point, that other colleges soon adopted a similar plan. Later the program was expanded to include prescribed courses in the humanities and in science.

Today the dislocation of College programs as a result of the World War, and the new planning designed for peacetime and for the education of returning veterans, have again brought to the office of the Dean of Columbia College renewed requests for information about the organization and administration of the College course.

Moreover, the 1944 meeting of the Association for General and Liberal Education, at which Columbia College was represented, led to the consideration of the many problems of general education by members of some twenty institutions of higher learning in the Midwest, South and East. This exchange of views has made more widely known the experience of Columbia College during the last twenty-five years.

Various important publications of the year record the movement away from the elective system to a carefully planned program based upon the fundamental principles of science, social science and the humanities. The Bulletin of the Association for General and Liberal Education deals wholly with this subject. The new plans adopted at Princeton and Yale Universities have the same object. The Harvard Report, recently published, is another illustration of the principles underlying this American contribution to college education. The plan worked out in Columbia College under the leadership of the late Dean Hawkes and his associates, the late Professor John J. Coss and Professor Harry J. Carman, the present Dean of the College, is fully justified by its results.

However, improvement and innovation in this field are not to be considered at an end, either at Columbia College or elsewhere. Although introductory courses in the humanities and in the social sciences have now reached permanent form, the problem of introducing students in other fields to the natural sciences remains a difficult one. First established in 1934, the Columbia College course in this field has been gradu-

ally altered in practice and was thoroughly revised during the past year for use in the autumn of 1946. Similarly, that part of the introduction to the humanities which deals with music and the fine arts has been reorganized with a view to affording more adequate instruction in foreign languages.

General Education and its special courses affect mainly the first two years of the college curriculum and lead to the breaking down of interdepartmental barriers. It still remains for the American college to develop an equally satisfactory program, based upon like principles, for the upper years of college work. Some of the elective lecture courses will unquestionably be continued. The personality and scholarship of the lecturer justifies this. The prevailing tendency, however, is definitely to substitute for this type of course the colloquium or the seminar. Columbia College has plainly been developing toward that end ever since the establishment of the Honors Colloquium on Great Books in 1919. Reading courses for seniors are offered in most of the humanistic subjects. Depending on the number of registrants, tutorial groups or seminars are formed and, as the students taking these courses testify, amount to one of the most highly appreciated features of their college education. The years to come will certainly witness extension of this type of instruction to such fields as the natural sciences, the languages and the subjects usually described as regional studies.

Twenty years ago the University undertook a definite plan to grant financial aid to students. The University budget for the academic year 1925–1926 included the first of a series of large annual appropriations to augment the loan fund, which before that time Student Loan Fund consisted chiefly of gifts from interested groups and individuals. With the discontinuance of budget provision, the fund has continued to grow through the payment of interest by students to whom loans have been made.

Over the twenty-year period, loans totaling some two million dollars have been granted to nearly 11,000 students in accordance with the method of administration established in 1925. This has proved highly successful by combining high educational standards and good business practice. The exercise of joint authority over each loan application by the

Bursar and the appropriate Dean has been helpful in carrying out the aim to serve the maximum educational purpose and to safeguard University funds.

The requirement of financial endorsement has substantially strengthened the business relationship between the student and the University without impairing the academic relationship. Restriction of loans to one year, with adequate provision for renewal, facilitates the granting of aid on a long-term basis.

Of the present total resources of this fund of over a million dollars, less than 30 percent is outstanding in loans and the available balance is almost \$800,000. The loan fund has been a vital resource for hundreds of students during the depression years. In that period the total of outstanding loans rose to nearly \$750,000. Irresponsibility in payment has rarely happened. The fact that few loans prove uncollectible (under \$500 for the last fiscal year, which was more than covered by the total income from interest payments) testifies to the seriousness and earnestness with which student-borrowers fulfill their obligations to the University.

The last Annual Report referred to the position of importance which the University had achieved in the field of adult education through the work of its Summer Session, University Extension and the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The University's application for an FM educational broadcasting license is now before the Federal Communications Commission. The Trustees have approved the appointment of a Director of Radio Instruction, as well as of a University Radio Committee, the members of which will serve for a term of three years. This Committee, with the Director of Radio Instruction as chairman, is now engaged in preliminary planning. Professor Edwin H. Armstrong of the Department of Electrical Engineering, the inventor of frequency modulation broadcasting, is coöperating with the Committee.

For many years the University has been actively concerned with radio work, but never before as an educational broadcasting agency or as the organizer of an educational program. Now, however, with the development of Professor Armstrong's FM radio, it is apparent that the University should take its place as an important factor in this new and significant field of instruction. Having its own station with studios located on Morningside Heights, and using Professor Armstrong's powerful trans-

mitter at Alpine, New Jersey, the University would be able to reach an audience of some sixteen million people.

As stated in the University's application for a license to broadcast: "At present there is no station in the greater New York area offering a comprehensive set of courses on the adult level during the evening hours. Columbia University will be able to undertake such programs . . . as science, American history, international affairs, psychology, literature and languages; and also special discussions and debates on important and timely issues participated in by recognized authorities."

No courses by radio will be given academic credit, and broadcasts will not, as a rule, be made from classrooms.

Through the operation of its own station, the University will keep in close touch with its Alumni and former students, approximately seventy-five thousand of whom live in our FM area, and will be able to bring them stimulating intellectual programs as well as broadcasts of student activities of general interest. Already a subcommittee on Alumni Participation is studying various possibilities in this field. Moreover, it is planned that important University events of wide interest will be broadcast. Such are the opening exercises each year, the annual commencement, awards of prizes and special convocations at which addresses are made by eminent scholars and leaders of world opinion.

The School of International Affairs had its beginning in 1931. It provides for the ultimate establishment of six regional institutes. The organization of such a school is most important now when the world, after several years of war, is faced with the complex International problem of readjustment to a policy of peace. Global warfare has made plain the fallacy of isolation, which, if followed now, would clearly lead the people of the United States to political, economic and social disaster. No one can be unaware of the vital and immediate need of international coöperation if civilization is to reach a higher plane, or, indeed, is to survive.

Such coöperation will necessarily depend upon a mutual understanding between all peoples of the earth. It is the important task of colleges and universities to provide the training essential to establishing peaceful relations among nations. The significant part which the School of International Relations will be called upon to take during the next critical years should be apparent to all.

Special training in this field will in the future be offered through three groups—the Parker School of Advanced International Studies (formerly called the Institute of International Affairs), the School of International Affairs and the regional institutes. In contrast to the usual objectives of the Faculty of Political Science, the purpose of the School of International Affairs will be the training of those whose primary interest is in administration. This School will not only provide training for students looking forward to an active career in the international field, whether in government or in business, but will also lay a broader foundation for the work of the Parker School of Advanced International Studies.

The School of International Affairs is made possible by the generosity of the late Judge Edwin B. Parker, whose will included a plan for extensive international and regional studies as outlined by Professor Huger W. Jervey.

Columbia University has emphasized the study of foreign languages and cultures at a time when a steady decline of interest in such studies had

become a matter of grave concern. The Russian Institute has been established by means of a welcome grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It is closely related to the program and purpose of the School of International Affairs, and is the first of the six

pose of the School of International Affairs, and is the first of the six regional institutes to be organized.

The establishment of the Russian Institute is a farther development of the work in the Russian language, literature and history, which has for many years been carried on at the University. At this time in world history, it is important that many Americans should have knowledge of Russian life and thought.

The requirement for a Master's degree will include a minimum of two years' residence together with knowledge of the Russian language, history and economics. Courses may also be taken by graduate students whose main interest lies in another field.

Since the dissemination of knowledge is a major function of an educational institution, the Columbia University Press occupies a key position in furthering the high purposes of Columbia University. Es-

University

Columbia
University

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Columbia
University

Lishing house solely dedicated to the advancement of learning.

In length of service in this country it is second only to the Johns Hopkins

University Press, which was organized in 1890. It has well justified its reputation for scholarship and is a most important educational influence.

During the first ten years of its existence, the Press published only about fifty books. In the next twenty years it published four hundred, and in the fourth decade as many as five hundred. The high point in number of books issued during a single year was reached in 1939, when 102 new titles appeared.

The number of volumes has not been set as a goal in itself, but a steady growth indicates how well the Press has kept pace with the constantly increasing needs of the academic world. The whole number of titles published now exceeds 2,000. This gives the Press the record for the largest output of any university press in America. Despite curtailment of activities imposed by the exigencies of war, the Press, which in 1943 was twenty-sixth among all book publishers in the United States, moved into sixteenth place in 1944.

The Columbia Encyclopedia, edited and written wholly by the Press staff, appeared in 1935. It was hailed by the New York Times as "the first one-volume encyclopedia in English worthy of the name." Since 1943, the sixteenth printing has been made, and the total number of copies issued over the two year period increased from 150,000 to 182,500, of which 10,000 were bought for the United States Army.

If, as has been said, it is particularly urgent in time of war that the arts and thinking "keep alive freedom and a deeper liberty, the plan of mind and heart and imagination, in the living variety of human experience," then Columbia University Press, by vigorously carrying on its service to scholarship through these last difficult years, has contributed substantially to the ideals which our people have fought to preserve.

For the year ending June 30, 1945, the budget of the University Corporation as adopted by the Trustees on April 3, 1944, together with such amendments as were made prior to June 30, 1944, showed an estimated deficit in the general income of the corporation for the year 1944–1945 of \$1,482,512.03. This estimated deficiency was increased by later amendments to \$1,554,790.98. Following established custom, there was also reappropriation of certain unexpended balances chargeable to general income amounting to \$105,995.55. When the amount of these reappropriated balances was added to the estimated deficit as con-

tained in the amended budget, the final estimate of the deficit for the year ending June 30, 1945 was \$1,660,786.53.

When the year ended there was a surplus of \$65,522.71 instead of the very large estimated budget deficiency just named. This favorable result of the year's operations was due to increased capital income, to increased student fees, to administrative economy and to gifts. The savings in appropriations are shown in the following items.

General University administration	\$ 46,680.34
Educational administration and instruction	515,176.73
Athletics	20,761.14
College of Physicians and Surgeons	112,909.87
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	31,355.62
Summer Session	19,211.49
University Extension	12,254.59
Publication and research	56,004.75
Retiring and widows' allowances	4,668.59
Fellowships and scholarships	107,959.73
Buildings and Grounds	9,881.75
Library	66,794.45
Business administration	
Insurance	- 4,360.26
Interest	5,148.89
Schedule J	105,719.26
International Relations	510.35

\$1,127,898.28

These figures relate to the budget of the University corporation alone. In all matters of financial administration the allied corporations are entirely independent.

The Report of the Treasurer deserves careful reading and study. It records in detail the financial administration of the University's educational system.

The Trustees of Columbia University are undoubtedly one of the largest real estate taxpayers in the city of New York. At the rate of 2.91 which then prevailed, the real estate taxes for the year 1944–45 paid on land and buildings which Columbia owns amounted to approximately \$1,500,000.

TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Including amendments made subsequent to the adoption of the budget, but excluding reappropriated balances

Schedule A		1931-32	1944-45
General University administration and	l		
instruction		\$ 5,765,869.36	\$ 4,873,206.03
Summer Session		251,050.00	157,500.00
University Extension		1,758,050.00	483,575.00
Medical School		1,402,137.20	1,947,148.07
School of Dental and Oral Surgery .		418,100.00	323,393.00
		\$ 9,595,206.56	\$ 7,784,822.10
Schedule B—Buildings and Grounds		\$ 1,157,040.00	\$ 1,043,862.00
Schedule C—Library		434,108.93	582,269.78
Schedule D—Business administration		222,740.00	254,464.92
Schedule E—Annuities		54,457.70	33,945.47
Schedule F—Insurance		50,000.00	17,700.00
Schedule G—Interest account		495,283.89	72,169.96
Amortization		230,000.00	414,673.91
Schedule J—Under the direction of			
the President		365,000.00	250,000.00
Schedule R—			
Retiring and widows' allowances		185,425.99	280,838.37
Payment to Teachers Insurance and			
Annuity Association		111,500.00	171,000.00
Schedule S—Fellowships, scholarships			
and prizes		382,597.98	441,019.97
Total		\$13,283,361.05	\$11,346,766.48
Amounts chargeable to general income		\$ 9,983,310.13	\$ 8,352,859.76
Amounts otherwise chargeable			2,993,906.72
Total		\$13,283,361.05	\$11,346,766.48

The appropriations as contained in the budget adopted by the Trustees on April 2, 1945, for the work of this corporation alone during the academic year 1945–46, together with such amendments as were made previous to June 30, 1945, are as follows:

For educational administration and instruction .		\$ 7,992,936.92
For care of buildings and grounds		1,168,056.00
For the Library		672,495.73
For business administration		258,747.00
For annuities		30,822.82
For insurance on academic property		25,000.00
For interest on the corporate debt		43,771.58
For amortization of the Loan of 1941		423,008.86
For retiring and widows' allowances		511,367.37
For fellowships, scholarships and prizes		481,352.75
For Schedule J, under the direction of the Presiden		248,000.00
,		
Making in all the sum of		\$11,855,559.03
which sum is made chargeable as follows:		
which sum is made chargeable as follows:		
		\$ 8,772,154.94
To the income of the corporation		\$ 8,772,154.94 1,171,786.80
To the income of the corporation		1,171,786.80
To the income of the corporation		1,171,786.80 256,330.67
To the income of the corporation		 1,171,786.80 256,330.67 148,610.00
To the income of the corporation	 	 1,171,786.80 256,330.67 148,610.00 411,078.00
To the income of the corporation	 	 1,171,786.80 256,330.67 148,610.00 411,078.00 477,899.36
To the income of the corporation	 	 1,171,786.80 256,330.67 148,610.00 411,078.00
To the income of the corporation	 	 1,171,786.80 256,330.67 148,610.00 411,078.00 477,899.36

In accordance with custom, there is presented the following summary statement of the results of the operation of the work of the University corporation, so far as Income and Expense Account is concerned, since the present system of accounting was adopted:

Year	Surplus	Desicit	Capital Account: General Funds
1912-13		\$67,769.12	\$25,330,930.52
1913-14		42,952.64	25,400,522.88
1914-15		13,592.55	25,488,672.81
1915-16		40,855.14	26,996,740.07
1916–17	\$30,547.37		27,044,870.90
1917–18		211,106.17ª	26,933,764.13
1918–19	82,214.74		26,400,649.91
1919-20	71,590.93		25,545,110.85
1920-21	89,571.82		25,635,421.05
1921-22	156,630.54		26,430,836.76
1922-23	98,786.81		26,497,602.41
1923-24	54,982.74		27,301,358.85
1924-25		122,909.21	27,371,312.10
1925–26	157,205.79		27,469,649.06
1926–27		142,229.76	29,236,825.38
1927–28		168,462.99	33,859,764.34
1928–29		467,777.98	36,385,380.16
1929-30		344,443.75	38,096,899.20
1930-31	170,290.20		38,319,089.20
1931-32		293,957.41	37,675,714.86
1932–33		298,910.66	38,547,232.48
1933-34		193,060.90	36,181,228.46
1934–35		193,077.27	35,976,793.56
1935–36		152,321.42	35,352,751.23
1936–37		7,909.42	35,312,448.37
1937–38		426,172.82	34,954,813.36
1938–39		363,052.31	34,520,592.96
1939–40	12,395.48		34,981,446.91
1940-41		206,927.76	34,776,290.10
1941-42	51,423.50		34,902,183.99
1942-43	2,428.99		34,955,325.86
1943-44	150,369.45		35,155,079.37
1944-45	65,522.71		35,273,116.67
	\$1,193,961.07	\$3,757,489.28	

^a This deficit was almost met, however, by the work of the Alumni Fund Committee in raising \$199,218.36 to be applied toward meeting it.

The gifts and bequests received during the year are set out in detail in the Treasurer's Report. As is there shown, the total amount received in gifts by the University corporation alone amounted to \$1,380,743.31, divided as follows:

A. Gifts to Capital:

	 General endowment Special endowments Buildings and grounds 		÷ .	\$111,013.56 465,746.02 1,474.00	\$ 578,233.58
В.	Gifts to Income:				
	1. General purposes			\$ 7,959.39	
	2. Specific purposes				802,509.73
					\$1,380,743.31

The principal additions to general and special endowments and to Buildings and Grounds were the following:

From Joseph C. Pfister, to establish the Pfister (Joseph C.) Fellowship Fund, \$197,000;

From the Estate of Lizette A. Fisher, to establish the Fisher (Lizette Andrews) Fellowship Fund, \$51,907.02;

From Professor Harry L. Hollingworth, to establish the Hollingworth (Leta Stetter) Fellowship, \$51,000;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general endowment, \$10,447.33; for special endowments, \$33,945.97; for Buildings and Grounds, \$1,474;

From the Estate of David Eugene Smith, to establish the Smith (David Eugene) Fund, \$33,962.93;

From the Estate of Douglas W. Johnson, to establish the Johnson (Alice and Douglas) Fund, \$22,000;

From the Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.) Scholarship Fund, \$16,989.91;

From various donors, for the Class of 1909 Memorial Fund, \$12,863.39; From Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson, for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Fund, \$10,000;

From the Estate of Edward F. Cole, for the Cole Fund, \$8,000;

From Professor George F. Cahill, for the Cahill (George F.) Fund, \$5,000; From the Estate of Myra Carter Church, for the Knapp Memorial Fund, \$5,000;

From Joseph Hoag, Jr., for the Cahill (George F.) Fund, \$5,000;

From various donors, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund, \$3,469.50.

Among the many gifts to be added to the University's income for general and for special purposes were the following:

From an anonymous donor, for the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism, \$110,000;

From the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, for special research, \$96,900;

From the Rockefeller Foundation, for various special purposes, \$93,254.37;

From the Estate of Archibald Douglas, unrestricted, \$50,000;

From the Estate of Elizabeth Douglas, unrestricted, \$50,000;

From the Estate of Lester N. Hofheimer, for research, \$35,000;

From the Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for a scholarship and loan fund, \$2,000; for a training program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health, \$20,000;

From the Commonwealth Fund, for special research, \$21,409.96;

From the Nutrition Foundation, for special research, \$21,250;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general purposes, \$7,757.39; for specific purposes, \$8,496.74;

From the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, Inc., for special research, \$16,000;

From the Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for special research, \$14,500;

From Allen and Company, for the Baird Foundation gift in the Department of Neurology, \$13,000;

From the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, for special research, \$10,275;

From the William J. Matheson Foundation, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$10,150;

From an anonymous donor, for research into syphilis, Department of Dermatology, \$10,000;

From Henry Rogers Benjamin (and sister Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright), for a research scholarship, \$5,000; to provide for the publication of the life of Park Benjamin, a collection of the Park Benjamin poems and a brief genealogy of Park Benjamin, \$5,000;

From an anonymous donor, for Psychosomatic Training, Department of Psychiatry, \$9,600;

From the Corn Industries Research Foundation, for special research, \$9,500: From William R. Warner, for research in the Department of Bacteriology, \$8,670;

From Parke, Davis and Company, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$8,500;

From the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., toward salaries in the Departments of Chinese and Japanese, \$8,000;

From the Viking Fund, Inc., for special research, \$7,600;

From the Netherlands Government, toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship, \$7,500;

From Sharp and Dohme, for special purposes, \$7,400;

From an anonymous donor, for cancer research, Department of Surgery, \$7,300;

From the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for special research, \$7,199.98;

From H. J. Barrett, for the Baird Foundation Gift, Department of Neurology, \$7,000;

From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$6,600;

From the Chinese Embassy for Chinese Cultural Fellowships, \$6,000;

From the Watumull Foundation, for a fellowship in the Department of Sociology, \$5,050;

From the International Business Machines Corporation, for the Industrial Ophthalmology Gift, \$5,000;

From an anonymous donor, for a study of respiratory infections, Department of Medicine, \$5,000;

From Edmund A. Prentis, for special purposes, \$4,282.40;

From an anonymous donor, toward the salary of a Lecturer in History, \$4,125;

From Swift and Company, for special research, \$4,000;

From the International Cancer Research Foundation, Inc., for research, \$3,559.28;

From anonymous donors, for the Special Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, \$3,555.15;

From the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for research, \$3,500;

From the Dazian Foundation, for medical research, \$3,500;

From Eli Lilly and Company, for research in the Department of Chemistry, \$3,300;

From the Marion R. Ascoli Fund, toward a salary in the Department of Public Law, \$3,200;

From Floyd B. Odlum, for research in the Department of Medicine, \$3,146.63.

The total gifts in money received during the year by the seven corporations included in the educational system of the University are classified as follows:

Total	\$ 111,013.56 468,221.02 6,007.55	148,240.16	\$1,869,201.46
New York School of Social Work		\$36,757.85	\$64,760.93
New York Post- Graduate Medical School		\$81,774.97* \$36,757.85 1,741.60* 28,003.08	\$83,516.57
College of Pharmacy		7,000.00 \$7,690.31	\$9,606.17
Teachers College	465,746.02 \$ 800.00 \$ 1,675.00 1,474.00 63.55 4,470.00	7,000.00	\$1,380,743.31 \$34,979.58 \$295,594.90 \$9,606.17 \$83,516.57 \$64,760.93 \$1,869,201.46
Barnard	\$ 800.00 63.55	7,057.64 27,058.39	\$34,979.58
Columbia University	\$ 111,013.56 465,746.02 1,474.00	7,959.39	\$1,380,743.31
Purpose	A. Gifts to Capital 1. General endowment 2. Special endowments 3. Buildings and Grounds B. Gifts to Income	General purposes Special purposes	

* Including Hospital.

The following statement, which is presented annually, records the gifts in money alone made since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901														\$5,459,902.82
1901-2									•	•			\$1,082,581.02	#7,777,50
1901-2			•							·			1,721,895.06	
1902 3			•						•	•			1,783,138.18	
1903-4			•			•			•	•			1,960,247.87	
1904-5										•			1,299,909.78	
1905-0										•		•	1,360,590.80	
1900-7	•	•	•			•							1,077,933.87	
							•						974,637.07	
1908–9		•							•	•			2,357,979.30	
1909-10		•		•		٠		•	•	•			2,932,655.79	16,551,568.74
1910-11 .	•		•	•				•	•	•		•	2,932,033.79	10,551,500.74
1011-12													\$2,242,417.58	
1911-12				•					•	٠	•		1,605,935.33	
1912-13			•										1,494,648.61	
1913-14 .		٠			•	•	•		٠	•	•			
1914-15 .			٠			•		٠		•		•	814,111.69	
1915–16 .		•			•		•	•	•	•		•	2,287,144.91	
1916-17 .						٠		٠	•	•	•	•	1,634,578.78 882,267.76	
1917–18 .	•													
1918–19 .	•		•	٠				•		٠	•	•	3,455,356.60	
1919-20 .							٠	٠	٠				3,724,181.14	
1920-21 .	٠			•			•	٠			•	٠	2,190,289.85	20,330,932.25
													\$2.250.280.56	
1921-22 .	•					•		•	•	•		•	\$3,270,380.76	
1922-23 .				٠	٠	٠		٠	•	•	•		12,728,021.59	
1923-24 .		-	•										2,375,691.92	
1924-25 .				٠			٠	•	•	•	•	•	2,097,108.25	
1925–26 .		٠			•			٠	٠				5,276,777.11	
1926-27 .							٠			•	٠	•	3,498,380.20	
1927–28 .	•	٠		•	٠.								5,546,667.61	
1928–29 .	-						٠				•		3,617,928.92	
1929-30 .						٠			٠				4,242,991.66	0.
1930-31			٠					٠	٠	٠	٠		4,139,980.62	46,793,928.64
													¢- 0 0-00	
1931–32 .											٠		\$2,873,182.99	
1932-33 .		٠										•	2,317,453.66	
1933-34 .		٠									٠		2,640,118.53	
1934-35		٠							٠	٠			2,165,333.02	
1935–36 .								٠		٠			6,608,131.87	
1936-37 .									•		٠	,	2,772,218.91	
1937-38 .	٠						٠				٠		2,504,205.40	
1938–39 .	٠	٠								٠	٠	•	1,990,364.87	
1939-40 .		٠		٠	•	٠		٠		٠	•	•	1,711,008.72	. (0
1940-41 .													1,225,773.20	26,807,791.17
													*	
1941-42 .													\$2,599,312.32	
1942-43		-											1,442,234.12	
1943-44		٠											1,594,413.19	(
1944-45 .													1,869,201.46	7,505.161.09
m	,													¢
Tota	.1 .													\$123,449.284.71

In the following financial statement given each year, the land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes by Columbia University are entered at cost, the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed Property and valuations, and all other University property at book values. Endowment

	Capital Resources 1944–45	Appropriations 1944–45	Income and Expense Account 1944-45
Columbia University Barnard College	\$126,529,563.84 9,507,072.12 19,037,963.63 709,730.52	\$11,495,974.26 ^b 553,094.59 ^c 2,653,605.51 ^d 81,314.82	\$65,522.71 50,202.03 42,948.40 —3,422.21
New York Post-Graduate Medical School New York School of Social Work	5,365,651.98 ^a	66,880.00° 365,003.54°	5,561.28 9,795.08 ^f
Other Affiliated Institutions: Union Theological Seminary . Presbyterian Hospital	\$162,431,968.30 \$13,671,081.14 56,960,786.00	\$15,215,872.72	
	\$ 70,631,867.14		

² Including Hospital.

b With amendments.

Not including \$445,810.72 contained in Columbia University Budget.
 Not including \$532,586.82 contained in Columbia University Budget.

e Not including \$90,042.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.

f For the year ending September 30, 1944.

The following officers and employees of the University have died since the publication of the last Annual Report:

Deaths of University Officers On November 5, 1944, David H. McAlpin Pyle, Member of the Board of Directors of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

On November 22, 1944, Libbie George, Assistant to the Director of the Summer Session, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

On January 31, 1945, Ralph Droege, formerly of the Department of Buildings and Grounds (retired), in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

On March 9, 1945, William Rosenwald, Guardian Group, Buildings and Grounds (retired), in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

On March 10, 1945, Stephen P. Burke, Professor of Chemical Engineering, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

On March 10, 1945, Marie Cronin, House Group, Buildings and Grounds (retired), in the fifty-second year of her age.

On March 30, 1945, William Whitenack, Supervisor of Rental Properties, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

On April 2, 1945, James Cawley, Baggageman, Residence Halls (retired), in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

On April 10, 1945, Carlton C. Curtis, Associate Professor of Botany (retired), in the eightieth year of his age.

On April 13, 1945, Ernst A. Cassirer, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, in the seventieth year of his age.

On April 13, 1945, Stafford M. Wheeler, Associate Professor of Epidemiology, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

On April 18, 1945, Turner F. Currens, Assistant Treasurer of the College of Pharmacy, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

On April 19, 1945, Henry Goldberg, member of the Scientific Staff, Division of War Research, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

On April 21, 1945, Frank A. Nobiletti, Surgeon, University Medical Office, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

On April 27, 1945, Martin H. Dawson, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

On April 28, 1945, Edwin B. Eckerson, Instructor in Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in the fortieth year of his age.

On May 3, 1945, Anthony F. Paura, Instructor in Indo-Iranian, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

On May 9, 1945, Arthur E. Colgate, Photographer, Medical School (retired), in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

On June 1, 1945, William W. Herrick, Professor of Clinical Medicine, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On June 7, 1945, William H. Gillespie, Assistant in Medicine, in the thirty-third year of his age.

On June 14, 1945, Lincoln De Groot Moss, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering (retired), in the eighty-second year of his age.

On June 17, 1945, Margaret Keller, Seamstress in the Residence Halls (retired), in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

On June 22, 1945, Peter Vermeire, Carpenter in the Department of Buildings and Grounds (retired), in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On July 1, 1945, Anna V. Hughes, Professor Emeritus of Dentistry (retired), in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

On July 20, 1945, Daniel B. Duncan, formerly a teacher in University Extension (retired), in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

On July 26, 1945, Willard W. Waller, Associate Professor of Sociology in Barnard College, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The need is very great of additional funds with which to continue without interruption the strengthening and development of the University's many-sided work, as well as to make desirable increases in the salaries of academic and administrative officers. There the Endowment might now be set up an Alumni Endowment Fund, to the Fund which every holder of a degree—now some 45,000—should be urged to make contributions, whether small or large, and these might well be made from time to time during life and also by bequest. Were this done, and if the coöperation of the Alumni became almost or even quite universal, the resources at the disposal of the Trustees would be increased by leaps and bounds. Such a fund, to which frequent contributions may be made at the donor's convenience, is preferable to a formal fund requiring definite annual subscriptions.

The development of Morningside and the erection of necessary buildings thereon will require many millions of dollars in the immediate future. The salaries of academic officers, many of whom are outstanding leaders in the intellectual life of the world, should be increased, as should the compensation of those underpaid administrative officers whose devotion to the University year by year contributes so much to the efficiency of its work. This fund could not be established too soon and might well prove to be successful from its very beginning.

Signs multiply that the world of the future is to be a very different world from that which the history of the last half century records. The amazing advance of scientific research has brought and will continue to bring into the service of man, power far greater than any which has heretofore been dreamed of. Moreover, the world is moving rapidly toward organized unity and coöperation. The limitations of distance have been overcome by the electric current, as manifested in the telegraph, the telephone and the aeroplane. The rapidly growing desire to increase all forms of international trade will also have marked influence on national life and international coöperation.

Facing these new and amazing happenings, the power and the influence of the University should be and must be steadily increased. It must not only continue its outstanding contribution to scholarship and to the training of the human mind and character, but it must multiply these. For a full half century its rolls have been distinguished by the names of some of the greatest scholars that the world has known. This must always be true. Moreover, the training to be offered both by Columbia College and by the several University faculties must not fail to keep pace with new knowledge and new responsibilities. The building of character must always take precedence over the acquisition of knowledge, and character must give to knowledge its power and leadership.

As Columbia University approaches the end of the second century of its corporate existence, one must wonder what its founders and those great personalities who guided its early development would think of the University as it is today, facing a world which even the imagination of that time could never have forecast. Yet the spirit of Alexander Hamilton and of DeWitt Clinton remains, and their successors of this day and generation may well study their accomplishment and public service, and gain inspiration from it. The King's College, the old Columbia College and the Columbia University of the past half century have written their names high on the roll of the world's great centers of education and of scholarship. That must continue. Public service of the highest and most enduring type, and human character of the noblest, must remain the end toward which Columbia University will shape its every endeavor. May it do so with unfailing accomplishment through the ages.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TEACHING STAFF

		P 1	Total		New York Post-	New York	Totalse	
Teaching Staff	Columbia University ^a	Barnard College	Teachers Collegeb	College of Pharmacy	Graduate Medical School	School of Social Work	1943-44 ^d	1944-45
Professors (including Clinical Professors)	362	12	69	4	27	11	537	485
Associate Professors (including Asso- ciate Clinical Pro- fessors)	161	1.4	27	4	31	I	2 46	238
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Pro-		* 4	-/	. "				
fessors)	251	20	12	6	46	5	387	340
Associates	225	2	21	1	17	7	257	273
Instructors	341	31	59	2	29	4	362	466
Lecturers	88	31	40	5		33	218	197
Assistants	5	18		2	7	6	5 277	390
	307	10	50					390
Total	1,740	128	278	24	157	67	2,289	2,394
University Extension not included above Summer Session not	215						225	215
included above	285				• •		225 [1944]	285 [1945]
Total	2,240	128	278	24	157	67	2,739	2,894
Administrative offi- cers not included								
above Emeritus and retired	88	14	8	2	6	6	133	124
officers	184	15	60		4	3	232	266
Total	2,512	157	346	26	167	76	3,104	3,284
Nonacademic staff	2,522 ^e	156	430	11	11	39	5,298	3,169

Including officers of affiliated institutions whose appointments are made by the Trustees of Columbia University.
 Excluding Horace Mann and Lincoln Schools.
 Excluding duplicates.
 Excluding Bard College.
 Decrease due to closing of war activities.

THE SITE

	Square Feet	Acres
A. 1. At Morningside Heights		
Green and Upper Quadrangle	734,183	16.850
South Quadrangle	359,341	8.250
East Quadrangle	90,825	2.080
Maison Française [411 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
Residence of the Chaplain [413 West 117th	2	·
Street	1,809	0.041
415 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
417 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
419-421 West 117th Street	3,618	0.082
Deutsches Haus [423 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
429–33 West 117th Street	5,427	0.123
Casa Hispánica [435 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
Casa Italiana [1161 Amsterdam Avenue]	4,036	0.092
612 West 116th Street	2,523	0.058
	1,210,807	27.781
2. At the Medical Center		
[Broadway and West 168th Street]		
Total site, 891,185 sq. ft., 20.458 acres.		
Under ownership of Columbia University	471,158	10.816
3. At Baker Field	1,221,385	28.039
[Broadway and West 218th Street]		
Total for Item A	2,903,350	66.636
B. Barnard College	209,832	4.814
Riverside Quadrangle	32,366	0.743
Barnard College Camp, Ossining, N. Y.	733,550	16.840
Total for Item B	975,748	22.397
C. Teachers College		
1. At West 120th Street	156,420	3.591
2. At 509 West 121st Street	17,035	0.391
3. At 512, 514 West 122nd Street and vacant lots	16,535	0.380
4. Lincoln School [425 West 123rd Street]	47,500	1.090
5. At 106 Morningside Drive	17,668	0.406
6. At Van Cortlandt Park	619,600	14.224
7. At Speyer School	4,917	0.113
[514 West 126th Street]	1/2 /	
8. Residence of the Dean [409 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
Total for Item C	881,484	20.236
D. 437 West 59th Street buildings	75,312	1.730
E. College of Pharmacy	7,516	0.172
[115 West 68th Street]	7,510	0.1/2
F. Camp Columbia, Lakeside, Conn	25,743,960	591.000
G. Poughkeepsie Boat House, Town of Lloyd,		
Ulster Co., N. Y.	226,039	5.189
H. New York Post-Graduate Medical School	56,292	1.291
J. Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.	2,957,514	67.110
	33,827,215	775.761

DEGREES CONFERRED

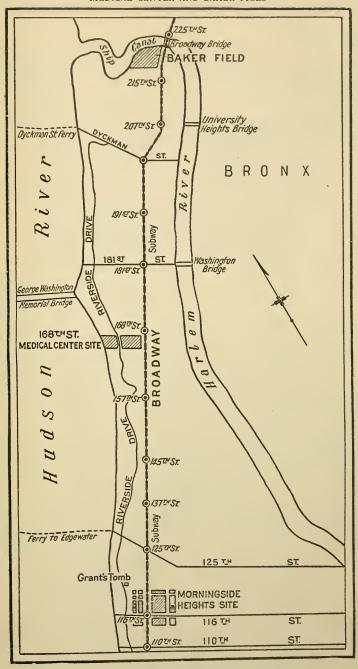
During the academic year 1944–45, 3,401 degrees and 283 diplomas and certificates were conferred, as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE		University Extension
Bachelor of Arts	205	Certificate in accounting 2 Certificate of proficiency in secretar-
BARNARD COLLEGE		ial studies 4
Bachelor of Arts	270	Certificate in secretarial studies 6
FACULTY OF LAW		Certificate in occupational therapy . 24
Bachelor of Laws	36	Certificate in physical therapy 12
Master of Laws	30	College of Pharmacy
Doctor of the Science of Law	I	Bachelor of Science
-		Master of Science
FACULTY OF MEDICINE		Certificate in laboratory technology 1
Doctor of Medicine	122	E. OF BURGOS CO. DOLLEGO CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO
Master of Science	9	FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE
Bachelor of Science (Nursing)	68	Master of Arts 258
Bachelor of Science (14013mg)	00	Doctor of Philosophy
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING		A.M. Certificate
Bachelor of Science	60	Certificate in international
Chemical Engineer	1	administration 2
Master of Science	ΙΙ	W
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE		Teachers College
Bachelor of Architecture	14	Bachelor of Science 310
Master of Science	2	Master of Arts
		Doctor of Education 40
FACULTY OF BUSINESS		Professional diplomas
Bachelor of Science	25	
Master of Science	17	Union Theological Seminary
FACULTY OF JOURNALISM		Master of Arts
Master of Science	60	NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACULTY OF LIBRARY SERVICE		Master of Science 285
Bachelor of Science	89	Naval School of Military Govern-
Master of Science	13	MENT AND ADMINISTRATION
FACULTY OF DENTAL AND ORAL		Certificate in military government
Surgery		and administration
Doctor of Dental Surgery	50	Certificate of attendance 149
Certificate in dental hygiene	32	Total degrees, certificates, and
Certificate of proficiency in		diplomas 3,684
orthodontics	7	Number of individuals receiving them 3,660
University Council		
Bachelor of Science		
(general studies)	32	University Medals for Excellence 6
Bachelor of Science		University Medals for excellence 0 Honorary Degrees 10
(optometry)	11	TIONORARI DEGREES

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

		Totals	Gain	Loss
RESIDENT STUDENTS				
A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS				
Undergraduate Students:	Ì			
Columbia College	1,199			283
Barnard College	1,240		87	
University Undergraduates	342		63	
Total Undergraduates		2,781		133
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure				
Science	2,193		364	
Architecture	68		21	
Business	194		11	
Dental and Oral Surgery				
Dentistry	211			47
Dental Hygiene	33		19	
Engineering	753			86
Journalism	66		-	
Law	218		37	
Library Service	3 2 4		97	
Medicine	506			116
Nursing	366			24
Optometry	28			3
Pharmacy	298		64	
Teachers College	6,619		1,196	
Social Work	1,296			63
Total Graduate and Professional Students .		13,173	1,470	
B. SUMMER SESSION (1944) including undergrad-				*
uate, graduate, professional and unclassified				
students	8,450	8,450	1,543	
C. University Extension. Regular courses (net)	5,376	5,376	1,222	
Gross Total Resident Students		29,780 2,676	3,717	
Net Total Resident Students		27,104	3,340	
University Extension Special courses (given without academic credit).	857		138	

RELATION TO MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS OF MEDICAL CENTER AND BAKER FIELD



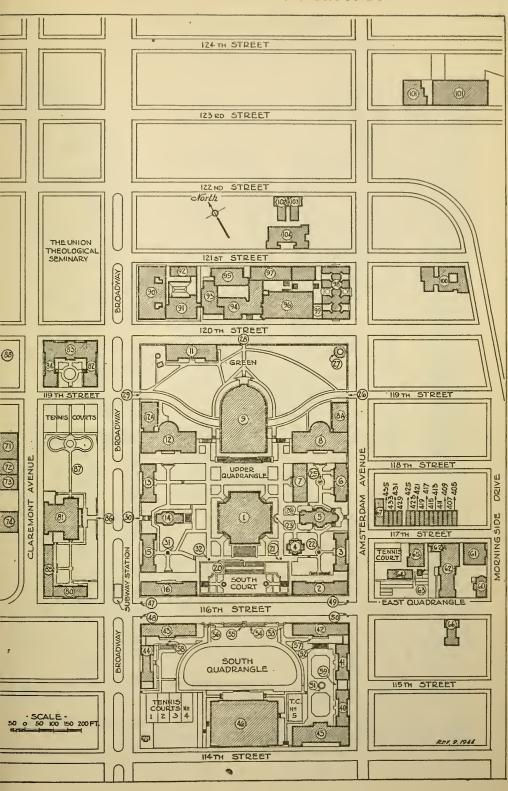
DIRECTORY OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

located between Broadway and Morningside Drive, 114th Street to 120th Street

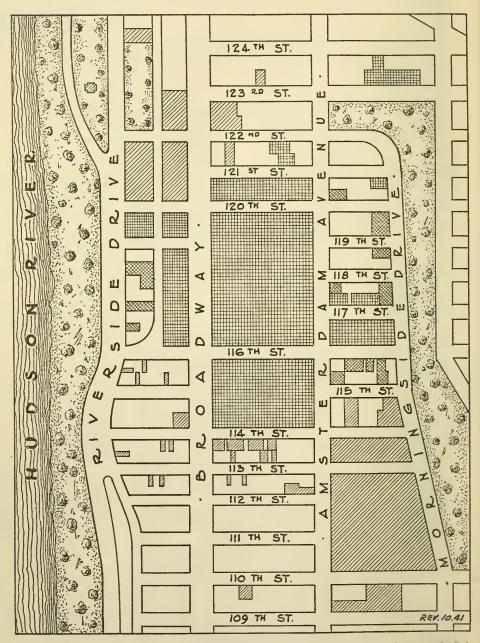
Academic Buildings	KEY
KEY	School of Business
	School of International Affairs,
Alumni House 4	South Hall
Avery	South Hall
Carnegie Endowment, 405-7 West 117th Street	The Geological Society of America,
Casa mispanica, 455 west militin street	419 West 117th Street University Hall 9 Watson Scientific Computing Lab 75
Casa Italiana 67 Chandler Laboratories	Watson Scientific Computing Lab 75
Chandler Laboratories	Women's Faculty Club 62a
Chaplain's Residence, 413 West 117th Street	Women's address, state of the s
College Entrance Examination Board, 425 West 117th Street	Cl. Cita Managiala eta
Dean Teachers College, 409 West 117th Street	Class Gifts, Memorials, etc.
Dean Columbia College, 415 West 117th Street	Class of 1881 Flag Staff 21
Dean School of Engineering,	1886 Exedra 23
417 West 117th Street	" 1893 Chapel Bell 24
Deutsches Haus, 423 West 117th Street	'' 1887 Well Head
Earl	'' 1882 Gates 28
East 64 Engineering	'' 1891 Gate 30
Faverweather 6	'' 1900 Pylon 47
Furnald 44	'' 1890 Pylon 48
Greenhouses 63	" 1885 Sun Dial 55
Government Contract Division,	" 1884 and 1889 Tablet 56
441-44 WEST 117th Street	" 1880 Gates 57
Hamilton	" 1906 Clock 59
Hartley 41	Dwight Memorial Pylon
Havemeyer	Iefferson Statue
John Jay 45	Lafayette Post Flag Pole 32
	Mamilton Statue 52 Jefferson Statue 58 Lafayette Post Flag Pole 32 Mapes Gates 29 Meunier's Hammerman 1880 Class Gift 31
Journalism	Meunier's Hammerman
King's Crown Hotel 66	
King's Crown Hotel 66 Livingston 40 Low Memorial Library 1	Mitchel Memorial
Low Memorial Library 1	Pine Memorial Pylon 50
Maison Française, 411 West 117th Street	Rives Memorial Steps 54
Mines 15	Rodin's Penseur
Men's Faculty Club 61	Statue of Great God Pan 27 Van Amringe Memorial 51
Parker Institute of Advanced International	van Anninge Memoriai
Philosophy 3	
President's House 60	Claremont Avenue
Pupin Physics Laboratories	Charles King
St. Paul's Chapel 5	De Witt Clinton
Schermerhorn 8	Charles King 73 De Witt Clinton 71 Morris 72 Tompkins 74
Schermerhorn Extension 8a	Tompkins
BARNARD COLLEGE	
Danie Wille Goldbiol	
Broadway and Claremont Avenu	ie, 116th Street to 120th Street
Barnard 81 Brinckerhoff 82 Brooks 80 Fiske 84 Hewitt 85	Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer Memorial
Brinckerhoff 82	Gate 86 Milbank 83 Milbank Quadrangle 87 Riverside Quadrangle 88
Brooks 80	Milbank
FISKE	Milbank Quadrangle 87 Riverside Quadrangle
Hewitt	Alveiside Quadrangie 88
TEACHERS	COLLEGE
1 11	A
located between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 120th Street to 121st Street	
70 6	
Bancroft	Main Teachers College Hall 94
Grace Dodge Hall	Milbank Chapel 93
Grant	Russell Hall
Lincoln School and Research Buildings . 101	Seth Low
Lowell Annex	Thompson Hall 91
Lowell Annex	Russell Hall
Macy Hall	

PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

A CENTER OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, OF THE HEALING ART
AND OF RELIGION

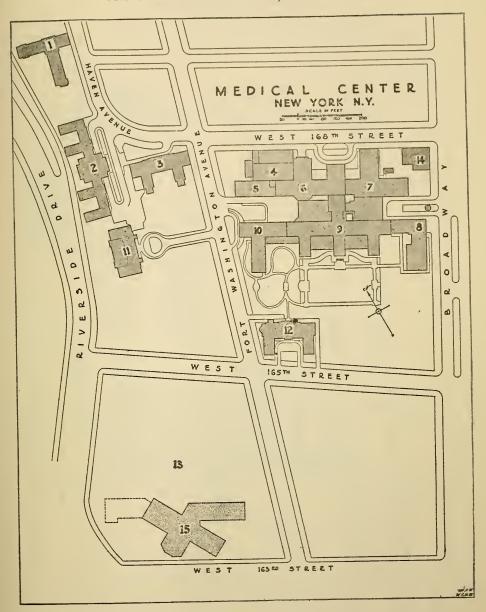


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

OTHER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING FRATERNITY HOUSES

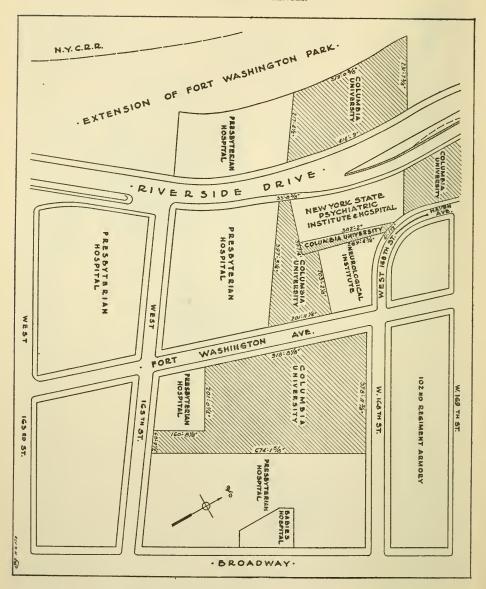
PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, MEDICAL CENTER



- 1. Bard Hall
- 2. New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital
- 3. Neurological Institute
- 4. Power Plant
- 5. Service Building
- 6. College of Physicians and Surgeons
- 7. Vanderbilt Clinic
- School of Dental and Oral Surgery
- 8. Babies Hospital

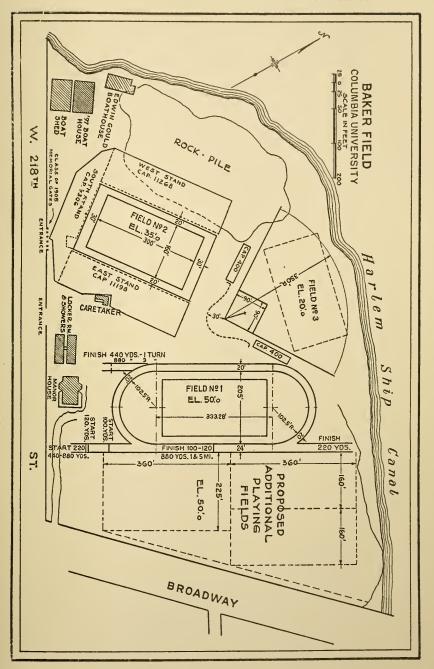
- 9. Presbyterian Hospital
- 10. Harkness Pavilion
- 11. The Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing
- 12. The Institute of Ophthalmology of Presbyterian Hospital
- 13. Property of Presbyterian Hospital
- 14. Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center
- 15. Nightingale Hospital

OWNERSHIP OF LAND INCLUDED IN THE MEDICAL CENTER



BAKER FIELD

THE STUDENTS' PLAYING FIELDS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY









Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Columbia College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1944–45.

On August 14th last, the President of the United States officially announced the termination of the war with Japan, thus bringing to a close the mightiest and most destructive conflict ever waged by man. Meanwhile the Faculty of the College, believing that the end of the war was not far distant, unanimously adopted the following resolution at its meeting on February 19, 1945:

RESOLVED: That the resolution adopted by the Faculty of Columbia College on April 26, 1943, to the effect that for the duration of the war, or until the Faculty otherwise legislates, the academic year in Columbia College shall consist of three terms of the Naval unit, beginning in July 1943, be rescinded and that, conditions permitting, Columbia College return to the normal two semester basis on July 1, 1945.

The adoption of this resolution served notice that the accelerated three-term arrangement necessitated by the exigencies of war would not be continued beyond the duration of the emergency. As an educational makeshift the three-term arrangement served its purpose but its educational shortcomings are so pronounced that its permanent retention is unthinkable. As pointed out by the Office of the Dean of the College almost a year ago, acceleration means lack of adequate time for preparation and presentation of material, routinization of methods of instruction, superficiality, physical and mental debilitation, and consequent lowering of morale.

Even though the Faculty of the College appreciates the shortcomings of the three-term arrangement it nevertheless realizes that it might work hardship on some students, including returned ex-servicemen, who for special reasons wish to continue their accelerated programs, if the accelerated arrangements were abruptly terminated. Accordingly the College in collaboration with the Columbia University Summer Session arranged a twelve-weeks Transition Term (July 2–September 21, 1945) for the students of Columbia College and Barnard College, as well as the undergraduates of other colleges and universities who may desire to continue their accelerated programs or to adjust their schedules, after a period of acceleration, to the normal course of study in their respective colleges.

The termination of the war will witness the return to academic halls of thousands upon thousands of servicemen whose college careers were interrupted by the call to national duty. Up to June 30, 1945, Columbia College alone granted leaves to more than 1,600 for this reason. Some have made the supreme sacrifice that America might remain a land of free men and that liberty might not perish from the earth. Their Alma Mater will not soon forget that they gave their lives in the service of their country and of humanity. It is entirely fitting that those who love the College and the ideals it fosters should give thought to a suitable memorial for those who in this war have joined the ranks of those illustrious sons of Columbia who, on other occasions, have died in the name of freedom.

The devotion to their Alma Mater of those in the service continues to be a source of greatest satisfaction. During the year under review the flood of letters and other documents from them to the Office of the Dean and to members of the staff has steadily increased. Without exception they indicate the filial attachment of these men to the College and to the University of which the College is a part. No small part of this devotion is to be attributed to *Memorandum from Morningside*, the monthly newsletter which, under the inspiration and direction of Dean McKnight and with the financial assistance of the Alumni Association of the College and the Secretary's Office, has been sent since early 1943 to all service absentee members of the College.

During the year an increasing number of ex-servicemen, as was expected, have returned to the College to complete their academic work. Others, who before the war had no intention of formal schooling beyond the secondary level, are also applying for admission. Several reasons induce them to this action: In the first place the Federal Act known as the G.I. Bill of Rights affords liberal financial assistance to any ex-serviceman

with ninety or more days of service, who either was under twenty-six when he went to war or can show that his schooling was interrupted. If accepted at the college to which he applies for admission he will receive for one year his tuition free plus \$50 a month for living expenses. Men with dependents may claim \$20 additional a month. Schooling beyond one year may be charged to the government, equal to the time the man spent in the service, up to an additional three years. In other words the Federal Government has provided scholarship aid for the ex-serviceman who desires to further his formal schooling—a very important inducement indeed.

A no less important reason perhaps is the lesson ex-servicemen have learned from the war itself. From the beginning the military authorities have emphasized the necessity of mental training for the job in hand whatever it might be. Men numbering in the thousands have been sent to specialty schools, many of them located on college campuses. Here non-college servicemen have had opportunity even in wartime to catch something of the college atmosphere. Through the agency of the United States Armed Forces Institute, the Army and Naval authorities have, in a sense, conducted a nation-wide educational sales campaign. And finally, in this connection, servicemen have been quick to observe that college men had an advantage over men with only high or grade school training in advancement to officerships.

Columbia College is happy beyond words to welcome back those members of its student body who were granted leave to enter the national service. It also extends cordial greetings to those ex-servicemen who, during the year under review and in the months to come, have joined or will join the Columbia College family. The many important questions relating to the education of these discharged servicemen have been the subject of careful study by the Faculty of the College. In all its deliberations the Faculty has proceeded on the theory that the ex-serviceman does not want to be pampered and granted special privileges. Rather, the Faculty believes that these men want to be treated as normal human beings. A special committee of the Faculty which has had this matter in hand has recommended, therefore, that veterans who are enrolled in the College should not be segregated in any way or assigned to a special program of studies. Adjustments to their particular needs are made through the

flexibility which characterizes the curriculum and the advisory system. In collaboration with University Extension, courses may be established for returning servicemen who are unable to register during regular registration periods and who desire to begin their academic work midway in a term. Our experience with students who have already returned from service indicates that in general they wish to follow a normal course, with appropriate recognition of their maturity, their special experience, their absence from formalized study, and their natural desire to make up for lost time.

As in the past, the College, during the year covered by this report, has overlooked no opportunity to support in fullest measure the war program. Individually and collectively, staff and students have contributed generously to the University Committee for War Relief, to the Red Cross, and to the War Loan drives. Several members of the staff have given freely of their time and thought to nearby army camps and hospitals for consultation and talks on subjects of current interest. In one instance this generous action on the part of faculty members has taken the form of weekly instruction to permanently disabled veterans. Participation of the College in the Navy College Training Program has continued throughout the year. The same cordial cooperation of the Naval authorities and the instructional staff with Dean McKnight, who has charge of all Naval students doing academic work in the College, has continued. As a consequence the achievement on the part of the V-12 students both scholastically and in the field of campus activities has been most gratifying to all concerned. Commodore Richards, Commander Strang, and Lieutenant Zentmyer have been most helpful. Indeed, they have become so much a part of Morningside that it would be a matter of deepest regret to the entire University community should duty take them elsewhere.

It has already been officially announced by the Navy Department that Columbia along with certain other of its sister institutions has been invited to establish a unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps in the fall of 1945. In view of the likely acceptance of this invitation by the University, the Faculty of the College at its May, 1945, meeting went on record in favor of joining with the Faculties of the Schools of Business and Engineering in proposing to the University Council, for transmission to the Board of Trustees of the University, the establishment of the de-

gree of Bachelor of Naval Science to be conferred upon those members of the Columbia NROTC unit who successfully complete a program of Naval, liberal arts, business, or engineering subjects to be prescribed by the Faculty of Columbia College, Business, or Engineering, respectively. At this same meeting the Faculty formally authorized its Committee on Instruction to proceed in coöperation with the Schools of Business and Engineering with the preparation of the prescribed program of study. This task is now going forward under the Chairmanship of Dean McKnight. The establishment on Morningside Heights of a NROTC unit is further evidence of Columbia's desire to serve its country.

In his Report of last year the Dean of the College set forth in somewhat summary fashion what seemed to him to be the outstanding strengths and weaknesses of the College. In this connection it was noted that two special committees—the Committee on College Plans and the Committee on the State of Columbia College—were giving serious consideration to the problems confronting the College. Both of these committees have been very active throughout the year. The report of the Committee on College Plans (Steeves Committee) is now being written and undoubtedly will be ready for submission to the Faculty early in the fall of 1945. The Committee on the State of Columbia College has already presented to the President and Board of Trustees of the University the first of a series of reports. So important is this document that parts of it deserve summation here.

Before proceeding to consider the needs of the College the members of the Committee unanimously agreed on certain basic premises concerning the relationship of the College to the University. These basic premises are:

r. That Columbia College is logically and naturally the heart of the University and should be so regarded by all those responsible for the good name and future reputation of both the College and the University.

2. That the total enrollment of Columbia College in peacetime should, with

its existing facilities, not exceed 2,000 students.

3. That Columbia College should remain at its present site. To separate it physically and intellectually from the rest of the University would be a tragic mistake. To remove the College to a rural setting would deprive its faculty and student body of the intellectual stimulation and educational opportunities which they now derive from being part of a great university located in the

heart of a great metropolitan center. In the opinion of the Committee the disadvantages of a college in a great city are more than overbalanced by the advantages which the college has in its close relationship with Columbia University.

4. That all those concerned with the welfare of Columbia College—Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and Students, both present and prospective—should maintain and strengthen its position as a national rather than as a local or

city college.

5. That Columbia College, although coöperating to the fullest extent with the professional schools and graduate departments of the University, should at no time be regarded by anybody as a mere service station for these schools and departments but should, as a separate and distinct unit, remain and be fostered as a liberal arts college and a citadel of general education in the best sense of these terms.

Turning to the present state of the College, the Committee believes that its greatest strength lies in its staff, in its program of study (which the Report of the Committee on College Plans will stress), and in the potential advantages of its University relationship. Its two principal weaknesses, both of which in the judgment of the Committee are very serious, lie in the composition of the student body and in the deficiency of its physical facilities. On the first of these weaknesses the Report stresses the importance of maintaining the national character of the College:

The intellectual level and capacity of the student body of the College is high. The top-ranking group could hardly be surpassed intellectually by representatives of any other eastern college. No candidates with inferior preparatory school records are admitted to the College, and virtually all of those who are taken would be admissible on record to our best sister institutions. When opportunities occur to compare the scholastic achievement of our students with that of other undergraduate groups, the results are always gratifying.

On the other hand, the Committee expresses concern lest the student body become too regional. Here again the Committee expresses its opinion very clearly:

Our students should come from poor families and from well-to-do families, from the public schools and from private schools, from the country districts and from the city, from the East, the West, the North, and the South, from the families of recent immigrants and from families who have lived here for generations back. Only by such an intermingling of backgrounds can each

student learn the composite character of the country and each be stimulated to give out the best that he represents.

Turning to the reasons why it has been difficult for Columbia College to attract more students from a wider geographical area, the Committee emphasizes two items: our ineffective program of public relations and the inadequacy of our physical facilities. "Many desirable students" to quote from the Report, "who would welcome our educational opportunities have been dissuaded . . . by the impression that the College is an enormous factory, a day school without any real opportunity for campus life."

In that part of its Report headed "Fundamental Needs" the Committee dwells at considerable length on (1) Adequate upkeep of physical facilities now devoted to College use; and (2) provision for facilities at present either inadequate or entirely lacking. In connection with upkeep of present facilities the Committee is strongly of the opinion that it is bad economy, to say the least, to invest large sums either in plant or equipment and then not give them the care they deserve.

It is with facilities at present either inadequate or entirely lacking that the Committee expresses chief concern. Again we quote from the Report: With the rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization during the last half century, physical education in the United States has become increasingly important. Educational leaders realize as never before the urgency of educating the whole man. The completely educated man is not educationally lop-sided but a person of high vitality liberally trained in body as well as in mind. Recreation, by exerting a profoundly stabilizing influence upon youth during their crucial transitional years, contributes importantly to the satisfactory adjustment of students to mature life. Most young men love to play and to participate in competitive games. From these they learn the value of selfcontrol, discipline, and team play and how to win and how to lose. The Puritanic tradition that play can be suppressed has long since been abandoned. If education does not afford opportunity for wholesome recreation and does not assist youth in seeking and finding it, frustration and other serious consequences result. At a time when leisure is becoming more abundant, education has no more pressing responsibility than that of enabling youth to acquire those skills, habits, and attitudes so important for organic fitness throughout life.

The Committee then goes on to say that it is in this field of physical education and recreation that the College is most seriously handicapped.

Specifically the College in the opinion of the Committee immediately needs:

- 1. A new gymnasium
- 2. A new play field near the Dormitories
- 3. Improvements at Baker Field

In addition to these items the Committee recommends:

- 1. A new student center
- 2. The establishment of forty large scholarships, ten to be awarded each year on a truly national basis. Those scholarships should be tenable for four years of College residence and should carry stipends of a thousand dollars annually.
 - 3. A general purpose fund for the Office of the Dean
 - 4. Subsidization of King's Crown Activities
 - 5. The institution of an improved public relations policy

The Faculty of the College through the Office of the Dean enthusiastically endorses these recommendations. The Faculty realizes as does every member of the Special Committee which made these recommendations that the College cannot remain a national institution and continue its leadership unless these recommendations are implemented. It realizes, too, that with the center of intellectual activity already fast shifting to America and to the greatest metropolitan center in the world we have not a moment to lose.

To the Faculty and every well-wisher of the College, therefore, it is a source of greatest satisfaction and encouragement to know that this first Report from the Special Committee on the State of the College was warmly received by the President and the Trustees and that favorable action has already been taken on many of the recommendations, especially those having to do with public relations, scholarships, and the new gymnasium and the related items affecting physical education. The Faculty and all others interested in the College eagerly await the developments of the forthcoming year.

Supplementing the Report of the Committee on the State of Columbia College are the findings and recommendations of two special Faculty Committees, one headed by Professor Croxton and the other by Professor Zanetti.

Professor Croxton and his colleagues, Messrs. Beik and Chiappe, were

asked to make a detailed study including rough sketches of the physical changes necessary within Hamilton Hall to the end that the space in this building may be more efficiently used. Once the changes suggested in the report of the Croxton Committee are made the Faculty will have at its disposal both additional office and additional classroom space. Moreover, most of the present waste area will be eliminated. It is especially imperative that the files of the Office of the Dean now housed in the attic should at the earliest moment be transferred to the first floor, where they will be more accessible.

Professor Zanetti and his colleagues, Messrs. Croxton and Wingert, were requested to investigate and report on the needs of the College for visual, mechanical, and other instructional aids, and also the needs for classroom accommodations, laboratories, and office equipment—in short, any adjunct that would contribute to efficiency in teaching in Columbia College. By means of personal interviews and observation and a detailed questionnaire which went to the representative or chairman of every department giving instruction in the College the Committee was able to amass almost complete information about departmental conditions and needs. As a result of its study the Committee found:

1. There is a general and pressing need for laboratory and teaching space.

2. Requests from various departments show great differences in the extent of equipment needed. Some departments are now burdened with surprisingly antiquated material and this apparently reflects marked divergencies in departmental budgets on the item of equipment.

3. The possibilities of visual instruction do not seem to have received proper attention. The great success of the Army and Navy with visual aids should be

carefully studied.

4. The demand for moving picture machines and projection lanterns, slides, and films is general and the time appears to be ripe for the organization of a central bureau to service these demands and to make equipment available. This central bureau should be staffed with technicians whose concern it would be to keep the equipment in condition, deliver it to the place needed, and supply trained operators. Otherwise valuable equipment may be damaged. This has been the experience of the Army and Navy. Departments using large numbers of highly specialized lantern slides should have these as part of their own equipment.

5. With an ever-increasing number of films available in the metropolitan area from foundations, government agencies, corporations, and commercial

distributing agencies, it becomes imperative that the cataloguing of such films be undertaken, preferably by the Library, so as to have information on this

subject available in a centralized location.

6. A widespread need is apparent for a centralized charting bureau similar in organization to the one previously serving a limited number of departments in Columbia College. Such a bureau could be organized somewhat as is the mimeograph office now in Room 204 Hamilton Hall, providing service without charge against departmental budgets for College courses, and service for any course or officer in the University upon proper payment through departmental funds or otherwise.

Copies of the painstaking reports of both of these committees have been submitted to the Comptroller of the University.

During the year careful consideration has been given to the proposal that the College Study be shifted to another part of South Hall. It was the final consensus of opinion on the part of the Committee on Instruction of the College and the Special College Committee on Library that the present quarters be retained and that they be supplemented by making four seminar rooms on the ground floor available. It was also the unanimous judgment of these same committees that the Browsing Room closed during the war should be reopened at the beginning of the fall semester in 1945.

This report cannot be brought to an end without taking this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation to the members of the instructional staff and to my administrative and secretarial colleagues, who have so loyally shared the trials and vicissitudes of another war year. Two members I mention by name: At the last meeting of the Faculty for the Academic Year, Professor Farwell resigned as Secretary of the Faculty after having served continuously in that capacity for a quarter of a century. The many vocal expressions of appreciation by his colleagues supplemented by a rising vote of thanks attested in some small measure the esteem in which he is held. To my co-worker Dean McKnight, who so uncomplainingly carries so great a part of the duties of the Dean's Office, I am deeply indebted.

Respectfully submitted

HARRY J. CARMAN Dean

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Law

for 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE YEAR 1945

To the Acting President of the University

Sir:

As Dean of the Faculty of Law I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Law for the period beginning with the Spring Session of 1945 and extending to the beginning of the Spring Session of 1946. Due to the accelerated law course begun in February, 1942, my reports for the last several years have covered three sessions, beginning in February, thus including parts of two academic years.

THE LAW SCHOOLS AND THE RETURNING VETERANS

In my last four reports I called attention to the effects of the war upon the law schools in the United States, and discussed the various problems that would confront the schools after the war had ended. Notwithstanding the drastic reduction in the number of students (approximately 83 percent) and the marked decrease in the number of law teachers (approximately 50 percent), I pointed out that, with the demobilization of the armed forces, the backlog of entering classes, combined with the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, would result in a much larger number of veterans seeking admission to law schools than the schools were equipped to handle. The increase in the number of applicants that has occurred since the end of the war has been greatest in those schools which have the reputation of being the highest grade schools, thus presenting the most acute problem in some twenty schools out of the total of 110 law schools approved by the American Bar Association.

During the six months following V-J Day, my prediction as to the increase in the number of students in Columbia Law School proved correct. In October, 1945, the number of students in the School was 276, as compared with 163 in October, 1944 (an increase of 69 percent). In February, 1946, the number registered was 568, as compared with 178 in February,

1945 (an increase of 219 percent). The present registration of 568 is 12 percent more than the number of students in the School in 1940.

The decline in our registration from October, 1940, to June, 1944, and the increase beginning in October, 1944, are shown in the following table:

	Oct.														
Number of students	505	415	348	151	191	125	89	118	116	85	163	178	105	276	568

The 505 students in the School in 1940 were distributed fairly evenly over three classes, whereas 330 of the 568 students now in the School are in the first year class.

In October, 1945, 115 beginning students were admitted to the School and 208 more were admitted in February, 1946. The 208 students admitted in February, 1946, were selected from more than 600 applicants. In order to prevent the total registration from exceeding 800 by next October, not more than 150 beginning students will be admitted in June, 1946, and an equal number will be admitted in September, 1946. It is estimated that 119 students now in the School will complete their work and approximately 40 more will discontinue by October, 1946, leaving 409 of the present student body in the School after that date. Adding 150 new students in June and 150 more in September would bring the total in October to 709. There must be added to this figure at least 50 of our former students who will be returning to complete their studies and at least 25 graduate and special students, making an estimated total registration in October, 1946, of 784, which would be an increase of 55 percent over the registration in 1940.

Based upon our experience to date, the total number of applicants for admission to the School during the next twelve months should be around 1,800. If the total registration is to be kept within 800, which is as many as our present facilities can accommodate, not more than 450 (150 at each of the three entering periods) may be accepted during the next twelve months. Only one out of each four applicants may be admitted. This means that the entering classes from now on, like the class entering in February, 1946, will be of unusually high quality.

The student body at the date of this report consists of the following:

							Men	Women	Total
First session.							201	. 7	208
Second session							100	22	122
Third session							52	9	61
Fourth session							43	15	58
Fifth session.							44	11	55
Sixth session.							28	12	40
Graduate .							13	I	14
Special and No	nm	atri	cula	ated			7	I	8
Visiting scholar	rs						2	0	2
Totals .							490	78	568
Vetera	ıns	regi	ste	red					. 424

Apart from the greatly improved quality of the entering students, the most noticeable change in our student body that has occurred in recent months is the decrease in the proportion of women students. During the war, when most able bodied young men were in the armed forces, about 40 percent of our small student body consisted of women. Today there are 78 women registered, the largest number in the history of the School, but they represent only 13 percent of the 568 students. In the large beginning class of 208 that entered in February, 1946, only 7 are women (3 percent of the total). Although there was a steady increase in the number of women applying for admission from October, 1941, until October, 1945, the number of women applicants has decreased substantially during the last six months. If the present trend continues, there will probably be no more than 50 women in the student body of 784 expected in October, 1946 (6 percent of the total).

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION AND VETERANS' NEEDS

The number of veterans seeking admission to colleges and universities within the last six months has exceeded expectations to such an extent that many of those institutions have found themselves unable to deal adequately with the situation. Demobilization of the armed forces has been so rapid that within a period of a few months educational institutions

were confronted with the difficult problem of expanding quickly their facilities to meet the unprecedented and temporary demands made upon them. According to a survey published in the New York Times on March 31, 1946, the United States has already reduced its armed forces from a peak of 12,000,000 on V-E Day to 4,725,000. Thus over 7,000,000 service personnel have been discharged within a year's time. The 12,000,000 represented an accumulation extending over five years. Had there been no war, the number of these men desiring to enter colleges and universities would likewise have been spread over five years. As it is, more than half of them are endeavoring to enter within a single year. By July, 1946, it is expected that 2,000,000 more will have been discharged, thereby increasing by one third the already staggering numbers with which the higher educational institutions are confronted. The problem is not merely one of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and instructional staffs, matters over which the educational institutions have a fair degree of control, but it is also a problem of providing living accommodations for hundreds of thousands of students, many of whom are married and have children, in localities where the housing stortage has been acute for some time. Great pressure has been brought upon the colleges and universities to expand their facilities even to the point of impairing educational standards. Most of the institutions where the pressure of numbers is great have expanded their facilities as far as is practical and some governmental assistance has been offered to provide additional housing. Still the demands of the veterans have been only partially satisfied.

The problem would be capable of solution if the veterans were distributed among all the institutions in the country in proportions approximating those of prewar days. But the educational provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346) have encouraged a majority of veterans desiring university training to seek admission to relatively few institutions. These institutions cannot within a short time expand their facilities indefinitely, even if they so desire. The number of students a university can admit and handle decently has a limit. The sheer necessity of rejecting applicants in excess of this limit will force many of the veterans to attend other institutions where the pressure of numbers is not so great, thus distributing the veterans among a larger number of colleges and universities. By this process the present un-

satisfactory situation may be greatly improved. It would be more constructive and in the long run would better serve the interests of the veterans and of the nation to enlarge and improve some of the smaller and weaker institutions than to destroy the excellence of those already of high quality.

GENERAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

In considering the problem of providing adequate educational opportunities for veterans, a distinction should be made between general education and professional training. In a democracy there can be no such thing as an excessive number of educated men and women if by education is meant general education. But there has been in the past and may recur, if not controlled, an excessive number of men trained for various professions, such as law, medicine, engineering, and architecture. General education is beneficial no matter what the individual may do and every effort should be made to provide it for all who desire it, veterans and non-veterans alike. Professional training, however, is of little value unless the individual can make use of it. The training of more lawyers, doctors, engineers, and architects than those professions can absorb creates unemployment and frustrated desires for many within those professions, with resulting social harm. Consequently, professional schools, unlike colleges and departments of universities providing general education, should keep the number of students within limits that correspond to the need for additional members of the various professions. In my report for 1944 I discussed this problem at length and pointed out that while some expansion of law schools during the next five years is justified in order to wipe out the deficit of young lawyers created by the war, the expansion should be held at approximately 50 percent above prewar numbers and should not continue more than five years if overcrowded conditions in the bar are to be avoided. Such figures as are available indicate that most of the schools are keeping their numbers within this ° limit.

The Faculty of Columbia Law School has resolved to limit the number of beginning students to 150 at each of the three entering periods during a calendar year. The reason 208 beginning students were admitted in February, 1946, is that only 115 were admitted in September, 1945. Begin-

ning in June, 1946, and thereafter, the number will be held at 150. Allowing for students who withdraw before graduation, this limitation will keep the total registration of students seeking a first degree in law at approximately 750, which is 50 percent in excess of our prewar registration. A limited number of graduate and special students will be added to this figure, but in no event will the total number of students in the School at any one time be permitted to exceed 800. This decision was reached partly in recognition of the School's responsibility in avoiding the training of an excessive number of lawyers and partly because the admission of a larger number would place such a burden upon our physical facilities and teaching staff that the high educational standards that we have heretofore maintained would be seriously impaired. In order to handle with reasonable adequacy the 784 students expected by next October, many of our classes must be held outside Kent Hall, additional library reading room space must be provided, and a number of visiting professors must be added to the teaching staff. A greater expansion of library facilities than is contemplated is impractical and the number of available visiting professors of competency is limited. However, the School is prepared to provide excellent training for those who are admitted and the acceptance of only the best qualified quarter of the total number of applicants will provide a student body of the highest quality.

THE ACCELERATED COURSE

During the war, when our student body was small and the courses offered were few, it was possible to conduct an accelerated law course with a faculty of fifteen full-time members and two part-time members (60 percent of normal). This was accomplished without requiring any members of the Faculty to teach more than two sessions during a calendar year. It was necessary to repeat only certain beginning courses during the year and the burden upon the Faculty was not unduly heavy. During this period the Faculty was engaged in working out important changes and improvements in the curriculum and in teaching methods to become effective when the war ended.

With the sudden expansion after V-J Day of the student body above its prewar size, the accelerated law course presented new problems. Because of the large classes entering three times during each calendar

year, it became apparent that each class would have to be kept together throughout the six sessions, thereby avoiding undesirable overlapping, or else most of the courses during each session would have to be given in sections. The great demand for classrooms by all departments of the University and the limited number available to the Law School made sectionalization of large classes during a single session impractical. Furthermore, the sectionalization of courses offered only once or twice during a calendar year would prevent students from taking courses in a proper sequence and would also result in the presence in the same class of students who had arrived at different stages of their law training. Our experience during the war period has convinced us that such overlapping of classes is undesirable from the students' point of view, as it interferes with the proper conducting of the class. These difficulties could be avoided only by offering all of the heavily attended courses three times during each calendar year, thus keeping the students in each entering group together throughout the six sessions. Some overlapping in certain thirdyear courses and seminars, where the number of students is small and the stage of their development is fairly comparable, is not objectionable. It would, therefore, be unnecessary to offer such courses and seminars more than once or twice during a calendar year.

For the reasons stated above, the Faculty has decided to keep each entering group together by offering all of the first-year courses and most of the second- and third-year courses three times during each calendar year. What this means is that we are in effect conducting simultaneously three law schools instead of one. Consequently, the teaching hours per calendar year have been practically trebled over those of prewar years. This would be a back-breaking burden upon the Faculty unless the teaching staff were substantially enlarged while the accelerated course continued. Before the war the Faculty handled approximately 500 students two sessions per calendar year, a total of 1,000. Beginning next October and thereafter the Faculty will be handling at least 780 students three sessions per calendar year, a total of 2,340. Thus, the number of examination books that must be read in a year will more than double (an estimated increase from 4,480 to 10,360).

In my report for 1944 I pointed out that in order to maintain the same teaching standards under the accelerated course as existed before the

war, our teaching staff must be temporarily enlarged by inviting a number of visiting professors and lecturers to aid with the teaching work. A special appropriation for this purpose has been made by the Trustees and at the time of this report six visiting professors from other law schools and one lecturer have accepted invitations to teach in our Summer Session of 1946. It is easier to obtain competent visiting professors during the summer than during the other sessions. Also, by having visitors during the summer, our regular Faculty is able to concentrate its efforts upon the work of the Winter and Spring Sessions, thus making possible during those sessions a larger and more diversified offering of courses and seminars. This is of great importance in planning and perfecting new courses and teaching methods, and it makes possible the resumption of our graduate work on a high level. Furthermore, by relieving most of our Faculty of the necessity of teaching more than two sessions during a calendar year, time is provided for the research and writing that are indispensable to the maintenance of a high grade law school.

How long the accelerated course should be continued depends upon factors that cannot be determined at this time. Judging by the rapid rate at which the armed forces are being demobilized, it is not improbable that the need for the accelerated course will greatly diminish after two more years. However, there is little likelihood that it will be terminated sooner.

THE NEED FOR A NEW LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

Prior to the war I called attention to the fact that Kent Hall was inadequate to house properly the Law School as of that time and that lack of space was preventing not only the execution of plans for developing and improving the School but also was interfering with the effectiveness of its work. The present large and growing student body has emphasized the need of more adequate quarters.

Our library is one of the five great law libraries of the world, but the stack space in Kent Hall is hopelessly inadequate to house the collections. For some time it has been necessary to remove annually a large number of volumes to South Hall in order to make room for new additions of greater importance. Pending the acquisition of a new building, the only immediate solution of this problem is to renovate the large vault in front

of Kent Hall. This would provide stack space for 100,000 additional volumes. The Director of University Libraries has joined me in a recommendation that this be done and I urge that the work be started as quickly as possible.

The provision of more stack space for the library would be most helpful, but this would not solve the major problems of the School. The present library reading rooms are inadequate to accommodate the students. The classrooms and seminar rooms are insufficient in number to accommodate the classes. Beginning next October it will be necessary to meet one third of the classes in other buildings on the campus and by 1947 at least half of the classes must be held outside of Kent Hall. It is impossible in our present quarters to provide special working libraries and conference rooms for students. There is no place to equip an appropriate moot court room. The students' lounge is uninviting, to say the least, and the Law Review quarters are crowded and unsatisfactory. Indeed, we are having great difficulty at the present time in finding space for lockers to hold the students' books, hats, and coats. Offices for Faculty members and graduate students are already exhausted and there is no available space to house the additional personnel and the new activities that are contemplated.

A LAW CENTER

Fifteen years ago I proposed the establishment at Columbia of a great law center in which all the activities in the University having to do with law and government would be brought together. The plan envisaged three major divisions: (1) professional training; (2) research; and (3) public service. I recommended that buildings of sufficient size should be erected, probably off the present campus, to house not only University activities, but also selected outside agencies engaged in research looking toward the improvement of law and government and of their administration. It was also suggested that there should be established as one of its activities a legal clinic which would provide at low cost limited but greatly needed legal services to persons with moderate or low incomes and at the same time afford some practical experience to students. Situated in the City of New York, Columbia is the ideal location for the building of a law center. In his report for 1937, President Butler approved the

plan in general and recommended that the establishment of such a center should be the next major development in the University. He estimated that a capital fund of \$8,000,000 would be required, one half of which would be needed for buildings and equipment and one half for an endowment to enable the Law Center to carry on its work without check or embarrassment. First the depression and then the war necessitated the postponement of going forward with the plan, but the time has arrived when the University should give the proposal careful consideration.

If the establishment of a law center is not possible at this time, the immediate and pressing needs of the Law School could be met by joining Kent and Philosophy Halls and renovating their interiors so as to turn the two buildings into one plant. This would provide adequate quarters for the Law School and for some of the activities contemplated in connection with a law center. The joining and renovating of these two buildings would not require large funds, but the carrying out of this plan would necessitate providing new quarters for the departments now housed in Philosophy Hall. It is obvious, however, that if a law center is to be established within the next few years, it would be preferable to erect a new Law School building as the first unit in such a center. In any event, larger and better arranged quarters must be provided for the Law School without further delay if it is to maintain its present high standing as one of the great national law schools and continue to grow in usefulness and effectiveness.

LIVING QUARTERS FOR LAW STUDENTS

Prior to the war, Furnald Hall was reserved as a residence hall for men graduate students and law students. When the Navy took over the dormitories, there was no place on the campus where a law student could reside. This inconvenience was not great during the war, as the number of law students was small and most of them were residents of New York City. With the influx of thousands of veterans after the war, many of whom came from other sections of the country, the University residence halls were quickly filled and there are long waiting lists of students desiring rooms in the halls. Since there is no residence hall in which law students have a priority, most of our students are living off the campus in such quarters as they are able to find, in many cases both unsatisfactory

and expensive. In view of the large number of law students coming from all parts of the country, it is hoped that next year Furnald Hall may be reserved exclusively for them. Because of their common interests, it is most important in their education and training that law students should be brought together outside the classrooms, where they may exchange ideas and discuss their work. In planning for the future development of the School, the importance of a residence hall for the students, with dining facilities as well as living quarters, should not be overlooked. Special reading rooms and collections of books frequently used should also be included. Such a building, in close proximity to the Law School, would be an important unit in the development of the Law Center discussed above.

THE FACULTY

During the war Columbia Law School was fortunate in holding most of its teaching staff, due largely to the fact that a majority of the Faculty were over fifty years of age. At no time did the Faculty decrease below fifteen full-time and one part-time members (60 percent of normal). By the beginning of the Spring Session of 1946 all of the absent members of the Faculty had returned, except Professors Hamilton, Wechsler, Berle, and Deák, Professors Hamilton and Wechsler will resume their academic duties on May 1, 1946, and Professors Berle and Deák will return in time to resume their teaching next September. In addition, one new member has been added to the Faculty and provision has been made by the Trustees for the appointment of a second new member. At present nineteen full-time and two part-time members of the Faculty are on active duty. There will be twenty-one full-time and two part-time members present by May, 1946, and in September, 1946, the Faculty will consist of twenty-two full-time members and three part-time members, which was its prewar size. When the second new appointment is made, there will be a total of twenty-six Faculty members. Also, the retirement of Professor Charles Cheney Hyde has created a vacancy which, when filled, will bring our teaching staff to twenty-seven, as compared with twentyfive in 1940.

In order to relieve the Faculty of the increased teaching burden due to the accelerated law course, provision has been made by the Trustees for the appointment of as many as ten visiting professors and, if needed, several lecturers, during each year that the accelerated course is continued. This will increase our teaching man-power approximately 50 percent, which will enable the School to maintain substantially the same high standards during the period of the accelerated course as formerly prevailed.

In my report for 1944 I called attention to the advancing ages of the members of our Faculty and urged the addition of several younger men. At that time four members of the Faculty were over sixty, eleven were in the fifties, seven were in the forties, and two were in the late thirties. In response to my recommendation, the Trustees authorized the immediate appointment of two younger members, preferably men between thirty and thirty-five years of age. One of these positions has been filled by the appointment of Willis L. M. Reese to be Assistant Professor of Law.

Professor Reese is thirty-two years of age. He received the A.B. degree from Yale University in 1935 and the LL.B. degree from Yale in 1938. While a student in the Yale Law School he maintained one of the two highest scholastic records in his class. He was a member of the Board of Editors of the Yale Law Journal. Following his graduation, he served for one year as law secretary to Judge Thomas W. Swan of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. From September, 1939, until December, 1941, he was associated with the New York law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts. In 1941 he enlisted in the Army of the United States. During the last two years of his military service he was assigned to military intelligence work in which he was commissioned and rose to the rank of Captain. Professor Reese, although appointed in November, 1945, did not assume his academic duties until March 1, 1946. He will begin teaching in the Summer Session of 1946, when he will give the first-year course in legal method and the second-year course in reformation, rescission, and quasi-contracts, known as Contracts II, formerly taught by Professor Patterson.

It is hoped that the second new position authorized by the Trustees may be filled within the near future. Every effort is being made to find for this position a man experienced in corporation work to assist in carrying out Faculty plans for reorganizing the work in this field of the law in order to give our students a better understanding of the new and perplexing problems encountered in present day corporate practice.

In my report for 1944 I also recommended that the Cardozo Professorship of Jurisprudence, established in 1939 as the result of the bequest of Justice Cardozo, should be filled. I suggested as the first incumbent of this chair one of the two members of our Faculty who have for years been working with distinction in the fields of jurisprudence and legal philosophy, thereby releasing funds for the addition of a new member of the Faculty who would strengthen our work in other areas of the law which at present need strengthening. In accordance with this suggestion, the Trustees at their meeting held in November, 1945, appointed Professor Edwin W. Patterson, of our Faculty, to be Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence.

Professor Patterson has been in the service of the University for twenty-four years, during which time he has taught effectively many subjects. He is the author of several books and has written numerous articles for American and European legal publications. He has been Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Graduate Instruction in Law since 1929 and is largely responsible for the success of our graduate work. During the last fifteen years Columbia has provided, through its graduate work, a large number of law teachers throughout the country.

As far back as 1927 Professor Patterson organized, in collaboration with Professor John Dewey, a seminar in legal philosophy for graduate students. After Professor Dewey's retirement, Professors McKeon and Nagel participated in the work. Since 1937 Professor Patterson has conducted this seminar alone. In 1939 Professors Patterson and Llewellyn prepared the materials for and have since conducted a course in jurisprudence required of all third-year students.

Professor Patterson is recognized in the law teaching world as being one of the few American scholars in the fields of jurisprudence and legal philosophy, being a member of the committee of the Association of American Law Schools in charge of the publication of the XXth Century Legal Philosophy Series. During 1942 he was Chairman of the New York Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences.

Included among Professor Patterson's writings are the following contributions in the fields of jurisprudence and legal philosophy:

"Can Law Be Scientific?" (1930) 25 Illinois Law Review 121-147.

"Judicial Freedom of Implying Conditions in Contracts" II Recueil d'Etudes sur Les Sources du Droit en l'Honneur de François Geny (1934).

"Cardozo's Philosophy of Law" (1939) 88 Univ. Penna Law Review 71-91, 156-176.

"Pragmatism as a Philosophy of Law" in The Philosopher of the Common Man (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1940).

"Lectures on Jurisprudence (1940) (mimeographed for the use of students in the School of Law, Columbia University).

"My Philosophy of Law" in My Philosophy of Law (Boston Law Book Co., 1941).

"Logic in the Law" (1942) 90 Univ. Penna Law Review 875-909.

"Pound's Theory of Social Interests" in Interpretations of Legal Philosophy: Essays in Honor of Roscoe Pound (to be published shortly by the Oxford University Press).

As part of the plan for building up the Faculty in preparation for the postwar era, Associate Professors Gellhorn and Wechsler were promoted to be Professors of Law and salary advances were granted to six members of the Faculty.

Professor Gellhorn, who has been in the service of the Federal Government in various capacities for several years, his last position being that of Chairman of the National War Labor Board, Region II, resumed his academic duties on January 1, 1946. During the year he continued to serve as President of the New York Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration and gave lectures at various educational institutions and before civic and professional organizations.

Professor Wechsler, who has been on leave for several years while serving as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, is at present in Nuremberg, Germany, assisting in the Nazi trials. He will return to the University next month.

During the period under review, six members of the Faculty were absent on leave while engaged in military or government service. Two

members were on a partial service basis. Others, although continuing their University work, were devoting their spare time to some form of activity in aid of the war effort. A number of the Faculty have continued to participate in various scientific and professional enterprises.

Professor Jacobs, a Captain in the Navy, continued until October 1, 1945, as Director of the Dependents Welfare Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He returned to the University on December 1, 1945. In addition to his Law School work, he was appointed in January, 1946, Assistant to the President of the University in charge of veterans' affairs.

Professor Hamilton, a Colonel in the Army, who has been overseas for nearly three years, where from August 26, 1944, until May 12, 1945, he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Seine Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations. Since the termination of hostilities he has been Senior Judge of all American Courts Martial in France. He will return to the University next month.

Professor Berle, who from 1938 until 1944 was Assistant Secretary of State, was Ambassador to Brazil from December, 1944, until January, 1946. He has recently returned to New York and will resume his academic duties on July 1, 1946.

Professor Deák, who has been abroad for more than two years in connection with important work for the Federal government, is now Civil Air Attaché, United States Legation, Berne, Switzerland. He will return to the University on July 1, 1946.

Professor Jessup was appointed Assistant on Judicial Organization, United States Delegation to the United Nations conference in San Francisco, and subsequently acted as consultant, to the Department of State, to aid in preparations for the first Assembly of the United Nations.

Professor Llewellyn continued his work as chief reporter on the Uniform Commercial Code, organizing and sharing the work on negotiable instruments and investment instruments.

Professor Hanna continued his work as director of research on war claims for the Foreign Property Holders Protective Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council and also continued as a member of the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Professor Magill continued as chairman of a committee on postwar

tax policy under a grant from the Falk Foundation. The committee's report, entitled: A Tax Program for a Solvent America, was published in September, 1945. He was also chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and a member of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce.

Professor Chamberlain continued to act as consultant to the United States Department of State and devoted considerable time to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Professor Dowling continued his work as a member of a committee appointed by the Navy to revise its court martial procedure.

Professor Goebel, as director of the Foundation for Research in Legal History, confined his efforts largely to two projects: (1) the development of common law rules of property in colonial New York with particular reference to entail, family settlements and trusts for married women; and (2) the regulation of corporations in the United States, 1776-1830. Both of these projects were undertaken in connection with the revision of the first year course in the development of legal institutions and have involved an extensive investigation of manuscript sources in New York as well as in Albany, Dutchess, and Westchester Counties. The Foundation has ready for publication its study on appeals to the Privy Council, but, owing to the wartime paper shortage, has been unable to proceed to print.

In addition to his work in the Law School, Professor Gifford continued to give the course in law in the School of Engineering.

Professor Powell was chairman of the University committee to study the distribution of scholarships and fellowships among the various schools and departments, and was a member of the University committee to consider the matter of increasing tuition and other fees.

Professor Patterson was a member of the University committee to consider revising the University statutes with respect to retiring allowances for professors and other officers of the University.

During the year, various members of the Faculty contributed their usual quota of articles to legal periodicals and other scientific journals and I continued my work as a member of the Law Revision Commission of the State of New York.

On June 30, 1945, Charles Cheney Hyde, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, retired from active duty. Professor Hyde has been in the service of the University for twenty years, during which time he devoted himself to the study and teaching of international law and diplomacy. Among his many writings in his chosen field, the most significant is his work on international law, published in three volumes by Little, Brown & Company (1944) under the title International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States. While Professor Hyde has ceased to be an active member of the Faculty, he has retained his office in Kent Hall, where he will continue his research and writing, and where he will be glad to see his many friends among our alumni when they are on the campus.

CURRICULUM REVISION

The Faculty has continued its studies, begun in 1942, of the assumptions underlying present day legal education, the content and organization of the curriculum, and teaching methods, with a view to giving our students the best possible preparation for their profession. Since the work began fourteen reports of committees dealing with various matters have been submitted to the Faculty for consideration. In my report for 1943 I discussed in detail the new course in legal method, prepared by Professors Dowling, Patterson, and Powell, and the new courses in civil procedure, prepared by Professors Michael and Hays. Since that time the materials for these courses have been completed and are now in the process of being printed by the Foundation Press. The books should be ready for distribution next autumn. In my report for 1944 I discussed the revised course in the development of legal institutions, prepared by Professor Goebel. The materials for this course, now in mimeographed form, are being used during the current Spring Session and will be ready for publication by next autumn.

In May, 1945, the Faculty agreed upon several important changes in the various property courses. The program had been prepared and submitted by the Faculty's committee on property and equity. This program calls for the continuance of the first year course in possessory estates, meeting three hours a week for one session, and containing about one quarter new or substituted materials. Part of the new materials is to

deal with the placement of the institution of property in present day society. The second ingredient of new materials is to deal with land planning. In the process of developing this body of material, the student will learn much concerning nuisance, the problems of close-living, the partial solutions of these problems by means of mutual agreements, general plans, zoning, and the recently developed techniques of community planning. It was felt that the retained emphasis upon the historical background plus the new emphasis upon the social function of property would improve the introductory course in this field. The revisions are now being made by Professor Powell.

As a second part of the program, a course meeting three hours a week throughout two sessions during the second year and dealing with the law of trusts and estates was authorized. This represents a decrease of 25 percent in the time now devoted to the second-year work in future interests and trusts. In the judgement of the Faculty at least six points of work in these fields should be included in the required part of the curriculum, while the specialized work in the mechanics of trust administration should be offered as a third-year elective course, three hours a week for one session. These courses are being prepared by Professors Powell and Cheatham. It was further decided to offer a third-year elective course in modern real estate practice, either two or three hours a week during a single session. This course is being prepared by Professor Jacobs.

The committee recommended and the Faculty voted to proceed with the preparation of a third-year elective seminar dealing with the problems which arise in adapting the rules of property law to the needs of presentday society. The seminar when first given could use, as its core, problems in housing and as its chief objective the means of implementing desired changes in the law. In subsequent years other similar problems of pressing moment could be substituted.

GRADUATE WORK

During the war graduate study, though declining with the other work of the School, never ceased, and some useful graduate studies were made. Many of the former graduate students who had completed their residence were unable to proceed with their dissertations because of war work or heavy teaching burdens. It is hoped that these interrupted studies will

be resumed. To encourage their completion the Committee on Graduate Instruction is prepared to grant extensions of time to the candidates for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law who are prepared to go forward with the completion of their dissertations.

The purposes and standards already developed for graduate study will be continued. The Faculty has wisely refused to turn graduate study temporarily into refresher work for veterans, because it is believed that graduate study is not suited to the needs of most of the veterans. However, graduate work, especially work for the Master of Laws degree, may serve to prepare a limited number of well qualified young lawyers, whose professional careers have been interrupted by the war, for specialized fields and to fit them for private practice or the government service.

As after World War I, many law teachers who went into private practice or the government service have not returned to the universities. The consequent shortage of experienced law teachers has been accentuated by the increased enrollments in the law schools due to the returning veterans. So in the next few years it will be difficult for the younger teachers to secure leaves of absence for graduate study and there may not be as many members of other law faculties coming to Columbia for graduate work as there were prior to the war. However, their number will be more than matched, as this year's experience shows, by very able young men who wish to prepare themselves to enter law teaching.

Among the interesting graduate fellows accepted for the current academic year and next year there are several mature scholars from other countries or systems of law, including Argentina, China, India, as well as Puerto Rico. We are glad to exchange views with them and to aid them in prosecuting their research. They represent a phase of the important problem of the work and opportunities to be offered by American universities to foreign students. The calamities which have swept the Eastern Hemisphere have deeply marred most of the universities there and, unfortunately, it may take a generation for many of them to return to their former standards. The rise of colonial peoples and, even more important, the desires of old civilizations to adjust themselves to modern conditions without sacrificing their distinctive characteristics, have multiplied the demands on the universities of the world. The American universities, with their resources unimpaired, have an unusual opportunity

to aid other countries. It is especially difficult in law, however, to determine what we can most helpfully give to students from foreign lands without impairing our usual standards of graduate work, since very few of them come to us with a thorough knowledge of the common law. Professor Patterson, as Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Work of the Association of American Law Schools, and Professor Llewellyn, as a member of a committee of Columbia University, are giving consideration to the question. I expect to discuss the matter further in a later report.

LAW LIBRARY

Since my last report 6,166 additions to the Law Library have been made. The collections now total 260,515 volumes. These include about 143,000 volumes in Anglo-American law, including over 30,000 textbooks; 77,000 volumes in foreign law; 29,000 volumes in international law; 10,000 volumes in comparative law, jurisprudence, biography, and bibliography; and about 3,000 rare volumes which are kept in the Treasure Room.

Efforts are being made to complete sets of law reports and periodicals, and to acquire legal material published in foreign countries during the war. Professors Deák and Wechsler, while stationed abroad, have been helpful in collecting and sending us textbooks, official documents, and other valuable materials. Our foreign agents have done a remarkable job in securing and storing for us official and unofficial publications of both enemy and occupied countries. In addition, coöperative efforts, under the leadership of the Library of Congress, are being made to comb Europe for important printed matter of all kinds, and Columbia is fortunate in having a representative, Thomas P. Fleming, Assistant Director of Libraries, on the operating staff.

Judge John Bassett Moore, formerly Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law at Columbia, presented about 1,200 volumes to the library, including many documents acquired by Judge Moore while writing his monumental work, entitled: *International Adjudications*. This gift will enhance considerably our large collection of materials in the field of international law.

The estate of Nino Levi, formerly professor of criminal law in Italian universities, presented about 300 volumes of Italian and Latin works on criminal law, many being from the medieval period. Before his death, Professor Levi had given to the library several thousand volumes.

Mr. Christian Zabriskie, of New York, purchased from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and presented to the library a beautifully bound copy of the Statutes of the Archbishopric of Mainz, ascribed to the press of Gutenberg about 1460. He also gave \$1,000 to purchase other rare books.

In order to meet the heavy demands upon the Law Library, the staff has been considerably enlarged. Mr. Stanley L. West, formerly Law Librarian in the College of Law, University of Florida (1938-1940), and at the University of Pittsburgh Law School (1940-1942), and Assistant to the Director of Libraries at Columbia University (1942-1943), has been appointed Assistant Law Librarian. From 1943 until 1946 Mr. West was a Lieutenant in the Navy. A number of our former staff members who were in the armed services have returned and several new members have been added to the staff.

REGISTRATION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

The registration during the Spring Session of 1945 was as follows:

				0		. 1		0				7 1.	,					
Graduate .																		
Third year .																		26
Second year																		
First year .																		
Nonmatricula																		
TOTAL .																		116
The regists	atio	on d	luri	ng	the	Su	mn	ner	Ses	sior	n of	192	15 W	as a	as f	ollo	ws	:
The registr				Ŭ														
Graduate .																		I
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Graduate . Third year . Second year																		1 33 32
Graduate . Third year .																		1 33 32
Graduate . Third year . Second year First year .			! S _f	peci	al													33 32 34 5

The registration during the Winter Session of 1945-1946 was as follows:

Graduate .												8
Third year .												
Second year												
First year .												
Nonmatriculat	ted	and	d S	pe c i	al							6
Total .												276

In June, 1945, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to seventeen candidates. In October, 1945, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to fifteen candidates and the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate. In February, 1946, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to fourteen candidates.

During the twelve months period beginning February 5, 1945, and ending February 2, 1946, scholarship aid amounting to \$8,750 was awarded as follows:

Session				Amount	Number of students
Spring Session, 1945.				\$3,400	22
Summer Session, 1945				1,575	10
Winter Session, 1945-46				3,775	24

For the academic year 1945-1946, five graduate fellowships were awarded with stipend aggregating \$8,200.

BOARD OF VISITORS

The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Trustees, held their last meeting on February 17, 1945. The next meeting of the Board will be held on May 23, 1946. The members of the Board appointed for the academic year 1945-46 are: Mason H. Bigelow, '12 Law, New York City; Alger B. Chapman, '30 Law, Albany, New York; Justice Martin W. Deyo, '28 Law, Binghamton, New York; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, '25 Law, Albany, New York; Major General William J. Donovan, '08 Law, New York City; Justice William O. Douglas, '25 Law, Washington, D. C.; James W. Husted, '25 Law, New York City; Theodore Kiendl, '13 Law, New York City; Chief Judge Irving Lehman, '98 Law, New York City; John M. Lowrie, '12 Law, Galesburg, Illinois; Colonel Alfred McCormack, '25 Law (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Robert McCurdy

Marsh, '03 Law, New York City; Andrew Penn Martin, '14 Law, Cleveland, Ohio; Judge George Z. Medalie, '07 Law, New York City; Walter S. Orr, '15 Law, New York City; Timothy N. Pfeiffer, '12 Law, New York City; Whitney North Seymour, '23 Law, New York City; Justice Bernard L. Shientag, '08 Law, New York City; Stoddard More Stevens, Jr., '17 Law, New York City; Senator Pliny Williamson, '03 Law, New York City; Wallace P. Zachry, '22 Law, New York City.

It is with deep regret that I report the death on September 22, 1945, of Chief Judge Irving Lehman, and the death on March 5, 1946, of Judge George Z. Medalie, both of the Court of Appeals of New York. They were members of the Board of Visitors for many years and took a great interest in the Law School. Through their deaths the bench has lost two of its distinguished members and the School has lost two of its loyal friends.

Respectfully submitted,

Young B. Smith

Dean

April 10, 1946







Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER
168TH STREET AND BROADWAY
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the activities of the School of Medicine for the academic year 1944-45. Due to the accelerated program, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded twice during the academic year: on September 28, 1944, and on June 29, 1945.

For the period July 1 to September 28, 1944, 468 students were enrolled in the regular course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, distributed as follows:

First year							120
Second year							
Third year .							115
Fourth year							1231

At the close of that period 122 students were awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On October 2, 1944, a new class was admitted and the enrollment for the period October 2 to June 28, 1945, was 4662 distributed as follows:

First year .							120
Second year							115
Third year .							116
Fourth year							115

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded to 114 students on June 28, 1945.

There were more than 1,200 applicants for admission for the class beginning October 2. The students had prepared in 157 different colleges and universities. The class admitted October 2 had prepared in thirty-five colleges. The graduating class of September 28, 1944, obtained internships in forty-five different hospitals in all sections of the country. The June 28,

Includes 1 Rockefeller Exchange student.
 Includes 3 Rockefeller Exchange students.

1945, graduating class members will intern in forty-eight hospitals. Thirty students who were registered under the Graduate Faculties of the University took their work at the Medical School during the year. Instruction in the medical sciences was provided as usual for the students of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Ten students were enrolled in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. The February registration in the Department of Nursing was as follows:

First year . Second year Third year .							128
Total							322

There were awarded, in addition to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, nine of Master of Science in public health, sixty-eight of Bachelor of Science (nursing), and two of Doctor of Medical Science.

Dr. George L. Curran, who was graduated in September, 1944, was the recipient of the Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof Memorial Prize, which is awarded to the student who, in the opinion of the Professor of Pathology, did the best work in the field of pathology during the year. The Dr. William Perry Watson Prize, given to the member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the diseases of infants and children during the medical course, was awarded to Dr. Virginia C. Nichols, who was graduated in September, 1944. Dr. J. P. Cole, class of September, 1944, was given the Janeway Prize, awarded to the graduate who, in the opinion of the Faculty, has ranked highest in efficiency and ability. Dr. David A. Goldthwaite, who was graduated in June, 1945, was awarded to Dr. Samuel Dvoskin, who was graduated in June, 1945.

Due to the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Training Program, there was less need for scholarship aid than in peace times. An average grant of \$364 was made to twenty-five students. These awards were made to women students and men students who were not physically qualified for the Army and Navy training programs and who under ordinary circumstances would work during their vacation periods but were unable to do so due to the accelerated program.

During the past year, postgraduate courses were given to 1,746 physicians, including thirty-five army officers. The enrollment of civilian physicians was as follows:

Bellevue Hospital			25
Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital .			
Montefiore Hospital			74
Mount Sinai Hospital			319
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary			IOI
New York Post-Graduate Medical School			872
Presbyterian Hospital and Medical School			303
Symposia at affiliated hospitals			41

In addition to the postgraduate courses listed above, instruction for residents in the affiliated hospitals has continued throughout the year. During the past year seventy-three residents from affiliated hospitals received instruction in the medical science laboratories. Four graduate students have registered for the course in Psychoanalytic Medicine.

Appended to this report is a list by departments of members of the School staff who are in the armed services or engaged in special assignments outside the University. With the favorable developments in the war situation it is hoped that a number of key men of the teaching staff who are now in the service may return at an early date to resume their academic life. The services of a number of these men are urgently needed owing to the continued high pressure under which the staff are carrying on their activities.

Dr. George A. Perera, physician in charge of the Student Health Service, reports no essential change from the program carried forward from last year. He and his small staff are continuing to care for a total medical and dental student body of 644, including the Army and Navy trainees, 208 of the former and 188 of the latter. The usual routine care of all these students was covered in a highly satisfactory manner with the necessary detailed reports for the Army and Navy with respect to their own trainees. Changes in the physical arrangements made last year have greatly facilitated the health services to the students.

With profound sorrow we report the death on April 27, 1945, of Martin H. Dawson, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, after a long illness. Dr. Dawson has made invaluable contributions in the fields of bacteriol-

ogy and chemotherapy and was one of the outstanding members of the staff.

Equally regrettable was the death of one of our great leaders, William W. Herrick, Professor of Clinical Medicine and President of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Herrick had long been associated with the School and participated in the teaching program for many years.

A younger member of the staff, Frank A. Nobiletti, also died during the year after a short illness. Dr. Nobiletti was one of the promising younger men in Surgery. Another great loss was that of Dr. Stafford M. Wheeler, who was killed in line of duty on April 13, 1945 in the European theater of War.

During the year Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff resigned as Director of the First Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital but has continued his active post on the academic staff. His long years of diligent service at Bellevue have been a large factor in the development of the First Division as one of the best teaching units in internal medicine. We are happy to report that he will continue to be available for teaching and assisting in the University program at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. George H. Humphreys, Assistant Dean in charge of the postgraduate program, was obliged to resign because of the pressure of his own practice and responsibilities in the wards of the Presbyterian Hospital.

We regret very much to report the retirement of several of our professors. Dr. James W. Jobling, Executive Officer of the Department of Pathology and Director of the Pathological Services at the Medical Center, retired at the end of the academic year. Dr. Jobling has been a stalwart teacher of medical students at the College for many years. His counsel and suggestions were found invaluable in the building of the Medical Center, the development of the School of Tropical Medicine, and in establishing the entire program of the Medical Center. His wisdom and coöperation will be greatly missed. Fortunately he is in excellent health and we all trust that he will have many years of happiness in a well-earned retirement.

Other retirements of importance include that of Alwin M. Pappenheimer, for many years Professor of Pathology and an outstanding investigator and teacher, and Frederick B. Humphreys of the Department of Bacteriology, who has been identified with the Medical School for

many years. Miss Elizabeth Schramm, Medical Librarian, who has endeared herself to the whole staff of the hospitals as well as the Medical School for her cheerful cooperation and help in the Library, also retired at the end of the year.

In keeping with the changes in the statutes made by the Trustees, Professor Margaret Conrad has been elevated to the position of Associate Dean (Nursing), Dr. Bion R. East to the position of Associate Dean (Dental and Oral Surgery), Dr. Harry S. Mustard as Associate Dean (Public Health), and Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus from Assistant Dean to Associate Dean. Professor Harry B. van Dyke, Executive Officer of the Department of Pharmacology, assumed his active duties in October, 1944. He has already developed a strong program of research and graduate instruction.

The professorship of pathology and head of that department vacated by the retirement of Professor Jobling has been filled by the appointment of Professor Harry P. Smith, formerly of the University of Iowa. Professor Smith is one of the outstanding pathologists in the country and, after numerous conferences with our staff, he has begun his duties with enthusiasm and with the complete support and coöperation of the entire staff.

A number of promotions were made during the year, among which may be mentioned the following: Robert P. Ball to Associate Professor of Radiology; John Caffey to Associate Professor of Pediatrics; Gaston A. Carlucci to Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery; Henry W. Cave to Clinical Professor of Surgery; André Cournand to Associate Professor of Medicine; Edward J. Donovan to Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery; Goodwin L. Foster to Professor of Biochemistry; Charles L. Fox, Jr., to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology; Michael Heidelberger to Professor of Biochemistry; Paul F. A. Hoefer to Associate Professor of Neurology; Clay Ray Murray to Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., to Professor of Medicine; Harry M. Rose to Assistant Professor of Medicine; Rudolph N. Schullinger to Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery; John Scudder to Assistant Professor of Surgery; William B. Snow to Assistant Professor of Medicine; Warren M. Sperry to Associate Professor of Biochemistry; Raymond C. Truex to Associate Professor of Anatomy; William C. White to Clinical Professor

of Surgery; and Abner Wolf to Associate Professor of Neuropathology.

During the past year active discussion was held on the question of strengthening the program of dental education and research. After thorough consideration by the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy, the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, and the Committee on Education of the Trustees, the University decided to integrate the School of Dental and Oral Surgery under the Faculty of Medicine. The general purposes have been defined as an effort to strengthen the teaching of dentistry, to improve the opportunities for scientific research, to encourage the recruitment of larger numbers of superior students, and to relate the dental program more intimately with other activities of the University at the Medical Center.

For several years the question of modifying the name of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health has been under advisement. There appear to be a number of excellent reasons why the University should establish that Institute as a School of Public Health. Effective July first next, activities in public health will be correlated under the School of Public Health. At the same time the name of "DeLamar" will be perpetuated in the DeLamar Professorship of Public Health Practice.

In cooperation with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the University conducted an intensive program in industrial ophthalmology, which attracted ophthalmologists from nearly all the medical schools in the country as well as industrial ophthalmologists from a number of leading industries. This program proved to be a real contribution in the important field of industrial medicine and may lead to the stimulation of better teaching in the medical schools of the country in this specialty.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE MEDICAL CENTER

The future plans of the Medical Center as worked out by the Faculty of the School and the Medical Board of the Hospitals at the Center have been studied in more detail during the year. It is gratifying to report steady progress in the formulation of the urgent needs of the immediate future. During the year the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital has authorized the expansion of Maxwell Hall to accommodate more nurses in that unit, thus relieving facilities on the ward floors of the

hospital proper. This is the first step in freeing the space necessary to provide for the combined Orthopedic and Fracture services.

The New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital has merged with the Presbyterian Hospital and will move to the Medical Center as soon as the necessary facilities can be prepared. These include the fifth floor of the Presbyterian Hospital for the ward services and corresponding floor in Babies Hospital for young children, also necessary additional private-patient accommodations in Harkness Pavilion, as well as an essential part of the extension of Vanderbilt Clinic to Broadway, on which plans are now well developed. The program when consummated will give to the staff of the Orthopaedic Hospital every opportunity to integrate their efforts with those of the other departments of teaching and research at the Medical Center and at the same time coördinate their activities with the services of the Presbyterian Hospital. The whole project is an important forward step in the over-all undertaking of the University and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The discussions with the City of New York relative to the development of the Public Health Center have ended with high success and gratification to everyone. The City authorities have decided and agreed to build a Public Health Center on the property between Riverside Drive and the West-Side Drive, which will include facilities for the laboratories of the City Department of Health, the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., the University School of Public Health, and a new hospital for tropical and contagious diseases. The staff of the hospital, under an agreement with the City, is to be nominated by the University. The building will accommodate the University teaching and research program in public health and promises to become one of the leading public health centers in the world. The generous support of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation in inaugurating the program in tropical medicine adds further strength to this important project.

Studies have gone forward during the year on the possible expansion of the Dental School in order to strengthen further the teaching and research activities in that School. The decision of the Trustees during the year to integrate the School of Dental and Oral Surgery with the Medical Faculty has given great impetus to the closer correlation of dental teaching and research with the fundamental sciences and clinical

fields of medicine. These considerations take on added importance at the moment because of the expansion of Vanderbilt Clinic to Broadway now being actually planned by the Presbyterian Hospital. It is hoped in the development of the dental facilities that a noteworthy contribution can be made in the field of dental postgraduate education, particularly for dental officers upon discharge from the military services.

Perhaps one of the most urgent needs of the Medical Center is an adequate, efficient library. When the Medical Center was built a small medical library was provided. During the last fifteen years it has expanded over 250 percent. The attendance and circulation have increased about 700 percent. This urgent problem has been laid before the Trustees in the hope that plans may be formulated to bring this important element in medical education and research abreast of the needs of the School and hospitals at the Medical Center. The sites available for the construction of a modern library have been studied in relation to the various existing hospitals and institutions at the Center and the Florence Nightingale Hospital, the Public Health Center, the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, and the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital.

Associated with the planning of a library is the question of an all-purpose auditorium. It is the consensus of opinion of the staff that such a facility is badly needed and would serve a most important educational purpose. It is suggested that plans be considered to place the auditorium on the first floor of the library building with the library and its stacks above the auditorium, the whole to be integrated with the future laboratory needs of the School.

Increasing the efficiency of hospital services, clinical research, graduate training, and the teaching of medical, dental, public health, and nursing students is dependent upon adequate modern laboratory facilities. Owing to a lack of funds at the time the Medical Center was built, the laboratories of a number of the departments were curtailed. The pressure of our scientific staff for more facilities is increasing steadily, particularly in the light of the developments in chemotherapy, biophysics, virology, physical medicine, cancer research, endocrinology, and many other fields in which new instruments and techniques of study, diagnosis, and treatment are being developed. Every one of the major clinical departments is handicapped in carrying on its program because of the crowded labora-

tory conditions. With the return of many medical officers to their teaching and research activities this condition will be further aggravated.

In working out the plans for the hospital expansion considerable attention has been given to the probable needs after the war of more accommodations for low-price private patients. Special consideration has been given to the nation-wide trend toward group practice units to provide economical medical care for self-supporting persons of moderate means either on a self-payment basis or prepayment medical care and hospital insurance. The matter of providing adequate staff and office accommodations for private patients is emphasized particularly by the responsibility of the University to provide professional staffs for the Florence Nightingale Hospital (350 beds) and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases (350 beds). These several factors need to be weighed thoroughly in formulating the building plans of the Presbyterian Hospital group. Associated also with this general question is the type of practice which many of the staff members may elect after the war if opportunities are available. Many of these men needed for the University program will wish to concentrate their office practice, hospital work, clinical services, teaching, and research activities at the Medical Center. The accommodations necessary for such arrangements will have to be considered.

WAR TIME MEDICAL COURSE

With the favorable outcome of the war in Europe and the prospect of speeded up activities in the Pacific the Faculty is giving serious consideration to the adjustments in medical teaching which will be necessary when the war ends. Plans are being drawn for a return to peacetime basis when the opportunity arises.

It is pointed out elsewhere in this report that the enrollment for the class entering in October, 1945, is complete. Some of the military trainees in this class have had only the minimum preparation, but the majority have had three or more years of college work under wartime conditions. There is some uncertainty at this writing as to the quality of students that may be available for 1946. However, on the basis of present information and reasonable prediction, it is indicated that there will be about 1,350 applicants for admission to the class entering in 1946, including a substantial number of women and increasing numbers of students dis-

charged from the military services who are now in college or will return to college to complete their premedical preparation.

Much has been said in criticism of the accelerated program of the medical schools, but there is a common misunderstanding regarding the actual situation. In normal times the usual medical school course covered four academic years of thirty-two weeks each, a total of 128 weeks of instruction during four different academic years. These are the basic requirements for licensure in every state. The accelerated program worked out in 1941 and put into effect shortly after Pearl Harbor originally contemplated placing this course of 128 weeks into three calendar years, thirty-six months having been agreed upon by the licensing boards of the various states as a minimum period regarded as satisfactory for medical training. However, owing to the regulations of the Army and Navy on matters of furloughs it was necessary to institute an instructional program of fortyeight weeks in each calendar year. Thus the medical course was expanded from 128 weeks of instruction to 144. Contrary to the general belief, the actual required instruction of the medical course has been increased by sixteen weeks in order to conform to Army and Navy regulations and the requirements of the licensing boards of the different states.

The greatest difficulty of operating the accelerated program has not been with the students but has been due to the fact that about one third of the teaching staff have gone into the military services. This means that two thirds of the normal staff are obliged to teach twelve months of the year instead of the usual eight or nine. Not only have the clinical staff been obliged to do more teaching but they have had to care for more patients, chiefly patients of community doctors who have gone into the military services. The critical situation in the accelerated program has been primarily a staff matter rather than adjustments in the teaching schedules themselves.

The most serious difficulty of the accelerated plan has occurred in the hospital internships. These have been shortened against the advice of the medical schools, but the postwar plans discussed elsewhere in this report indicate the earnest effort that will be made to recapture that training. This handicap in medical training is greatly exaggerated in the instances of many medical officers who in the military services have been assigned to duties that have very little medical responsibility. Many of

them complain of intellectual and scientific stagnation and loss of knowledge and skill and, of greatest importance, loss of confidence in their ability as clinicians. It is the aim of our plan outlined elsewhere to help as far as possible to correct these handicaps.

POSTWAR MEDICAL EDUCATION

The primary responsibility of medical education in the national health program is that of producing a sufficient number of adequately trained physicians to meet the present and future medical needs of the entire population of the country. It is well to stress the future medical needs and methods of meeting them, and also to emphasize that education is concerned especially with preparation for the future. The objectives to be sought and the jobs to be done are multiple, since physicians in a modern society have diverse responsibilities for which medical education must recruit and educate its students.

A large majority of medical graduates engage throughout their lives in some form of clinical medicine or in activities requiring a knowledge of clinical medicine. The current trend is in the direction of specialization because of the growing body of knowledge and the special skills required for modern medical service which no single individual can master. In addition to private practice in one form or another it is well to note the increasing development of industrial medicine, not only in relation to occupational diseases and industrial accidents but also in the extension of general medical services. Large groups of individuals and their families are now associated with health programs concerned with the prevention of accidents and illnesses and the maintenance of maximum vigor and health. The increasing responsibilities of government for the care and treatment of patients are common knowledge. Not only is the government, in one form or another, undertaking the care of psychiatric, tuberculous, and other chronic diseases, but more recently it has begun the expansion of general medical services, particularly for servicemen and their families and in the fields of obstetrics and child care. The increasing sense of responsibility of municipalities for the care of the indigent sick has led to considerable increase in general hospitals maintained by such subdivisions of government.

Another field in which rapid expansion of opportunities for medical

personnel occurs is the public health services, federal, state, and local. New developments are also occurring in the public as well as in the private schools, in the various courts, and in forensic medicine.

Even after the establishment of peace, present indications are that numbers of doctors will be required in the military services, the United States Public Health Service, state and city health departments, in the various relief agencies, the Veterans Administration, in the programs for rehabilitation and convalescent care, in tropical medicine, and in a wide variety of other activities associated with national economic and social changes following the war.

A mere indication of the different fields of responsibility of the physician shows the variety of medical talents, skills, and interests for which medical education must prepare physicians to meet every phase of professional responsibility. There is also the need of special training in a wide variety of different fields which cannot possibly be included in the usual basic program of medical education. Specialization in the clinical fields alone has led to the creation of a number of specialty boards whose objectives in the public interest are to certify physicians who are adequately trained and competent in the several clinical specialties. Somewhat similar advanced training is being provided in public health, medical administration, and other fields of activity, since these fields of advanced training go far beyond the content of the medical course itself. All the advanced training is based upon completion of a basic preparation.

The content of the medical course must of necessity include the common denominator of all these special advanced fields of study. As graduate medical education develops it is assuming responsibility for a considerable part of the instruction earlier given in the specialties during the undergraduate medical course. The latter, in turn, has increasingly reduced its objectives to the presentation of basic principles and the common ground of general and specialized practice. It is possible to extract from the diverse specialized fields and the needs of general practice and public health the essential elements or common denominator that should be the core of the undergraduate medical course.

The adequate training of medical students in the techniques and knowledge required for mastery of this common denominator is far from sufficient to meet the responsibilities of the physician. At least two major considerations must be taken into account. One is the necessity of inculcating in students an understanding of the patient as an organic or biological unit, not merely giving him a series of isolated skills and techniques required for diagnosis and treatment of disease. The emotional and psychological factors in many illnesses are as important, and frequently more important, than the demonstrable lesions of physical disability. Present-day medical education and practice have overemphasized the mechanical and technical aspects of medical science. Maladjustments of individuals in their social and economic relations and the diverse symptoms and illnesses that arise therefrom should constitute an important part of medical instruction.

A second phase of medicine to which inadequate attention has been given is the relationship of medical care to the social and economic problems of the individual and the community. Medicine today is as much of a social as it is a biological science. The doctor too frequently is regarded merely as a technician, and as such has not carried the influence he should have in local and national problems relating directly to the health and medical services required by the population. Yet the forms of medical practice, as well as the opportunities and emoluments that will accrue to the physician in the future, determine the types of individuals that will study medicine. It is all too apparent that the medical profession, so largely concentrating in the past upon its individual techniques and skills, has failed to produce a sufficient number of socially minded leaders qualified to contribute to the development of sound national and local planning for medical services.

These several considerations point clearly to the necessity of securing as complete an integration as possible of the underlying biological and health sciences and their application to the various clinical fields of medical care. They also emphasize the great importance of physicians being adequately trained in and familiar with current social and economic trends and the broad aspects of public service. It is clear that these various directions of development of medicine in present-day society call for a wide variety of preparation and intellectual equipment. These facts have an important bearing on the college preparation of students going into

medical studies and emphasize the need of diversity in preparation and a broad cultural and general education, rather than narrow preprofessional training in a few of the underlying laboratory sciences.

If medicine is to meet fully its responsibilities in our national life, it is going to be necessary to broaden the conception of what medical training and leadership means. The professional training must be closely correlated with general education and the other major divisions of the University.

RETRAINING FOR DISCHARGED MEDICAL OFFICERS

In response to inquiries from men in the services who are planning upon discharge to complete their hospital education or to take some post-graduate training before going into practice, the Faculty and its affiliated hospitals offer two different types of training.

The first is the long-term, full-time clinical training at the residency level, including advanced preparation in the basic medical sciences. Special long-term courses are also available in hospital administration, physical medicine, public health practice, and other fields. Every affiliated hospital is planning to increase the number of residents, consistent with available clinical material required for such training, and the Medical School will provide instruction in the related basic medical sciences for all the residents who wish to take such training and review. Appointments to the hospital resident services will be made as heretofore by the individual hospitals, usually for periods of one year or longer. This program is designed particularly for medical officers who graduated under the accelerated program of medical education and who had an abbreviated hospital training before entering military service.

The second is a series of short refresher courses in every branch of medicine. Certain of these courses are for general practitioners and others are for men already qualified in one of the specialties. Short courses are available in most of the affiliated hospitals. No University credit or certificates are granted for the short courses. Several hundred such refresher courses, usually from one to eight weeks in length, are already in operation and can serve well as the basis for expansion to meet the needs of many of the returning medical officers. They cover the various fields of general medicine (gastroenterology, cardiology, allergy, chest diseases,

metabolism, vascular disorders, arthritis, etc.), pathology, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, dermatology, and neurology.

Instruction for qualified specialists is offered in the several fields of surgery, in anesthesiology, dermatology, internal medicine, neurology, neuropathology, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, pathology, pediatrics, psychiatry, radiology, tropical medicine, and urology.

As deceleration of the medical course becomes effective, there may be a period of a maximum of six months in which there would be no secondand possibly no third-year classes. It is possible that we may be able to set up a review course of four to six months that we have already outlined. However, we cannot do that satisfactorily while we have a full load of student teaching on the accelerated program with a greatly depleted teaching staff. Later on, as and if teachers are discharged, we may get some relief on the staff situation but all of our clinical facilities at the Medical Center are fully utilized in the instruction of the students and the increasing number of residents whom we expect to have before long. We are fully aware of the fact, however, that a large number of the recent graduates who most need further hospital training may not be discharged from the armed forces until some time in the future.

Most hospitals in the country which have residencies are planning to increase the number of such opportunities in order to offer additional training to former graduates of their own house staffs. Since the numbers of discharged officers will be large and many institutions will have to participate in the postwar retraining program, it is advisable for medical officers to communicate with the superintendent of the hospital or the director of the service on which they interned to learn of the plans. Many of the medical schools also are making arrangements to assist their former students, and it would be well for medical officers to ascertain the provisions being made by their own school.

Medical officers cannot make definite arrangements for their postgraduate training in advance of their discharge. As the date of discharge approaches, medical officers should communicate with their own schools and with the hospitals in which they interned in an effort to work out some satisfactory plan of further training for civilian life.

Later on, as demobilization advances, the medical schools will begin

the deceleration of the undergraduate teaching program, which will permit the staffs of the medical schools to take a more active part in the instruction of the postgraduate students. There will be more places available in the hospitals also because there will be a temporary period, as deceleration of the medical course becomes effective, when the number of medical graduates will be fewer than normal and less than the number of internships and residencies available, thereby affording further opportunities for refresher courses and long-term training.

Medical officers eligible for educational benefits under Public Law 346, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (so-called G.I. Bill of Rights), are advised to communicate with their local Veterans Administration office for information about tuition payments and other financial aid, also for statements of eligibility which must be presented to schools or hospitals. This school and its affiliated hospitals will coöperate with the Veterans Administration in putting the financial provisions into effect for those eligible for them.

THE SUPPLY OF PHYSICIANS

The attempt in recent months to create alarm over the possible shortage of doctors seems unwarranted. This attempt may have an unfavorable result because the public statements and presentations to members of Congress and others are creating an impression that there is a need for more facilities for medical instruction in order to meet an alleged future shortage of doctors. Facts do not seem to substantiate these assertions, and it would be unfortunate if the standards of medical education in the country were lowered or if new medical schools were created when there is no evidence that thoroughly qualified individuals have not normally been able to get into medical schools.

The country needs not more but better doctors and the more effective use of its physicians in meeting the health requirements of the nation. The sixty-nine approved medical schools in the United States are graduating each year in normal times a sufficient number of such physicians to meet the requirements of the country. The ratio of physicians in the United States to the population previous to the present war was approximately twice that of such countries as England, Denmark, Switzerland, and an even higher proportion than existed in Germany, France, and the

Scandinavian countries, all of which had reasonably adequate medical services. It seems reasonable to state that the number of physicians available in this country is entirely adequate for the medical needs of peace time and that there appears to be no justification for other than the normal expansion of medical education.

The above comments apply essentially to normal times. At the moment all the medical schools in this country are operating under the accelerated program worked out by the medical schools and have carried out the plan with the Army, Navy, and Selective Service. This accelerated program provides for instruction throughout the calendar year instead of the usual eight to nine months. The net result of this effort has been to increase the output of the medical schools by one third and to accelerate the graduation of these men from four to three years. During the period 1942–1948 the medical schools will graduate eight instead of six classes, adding an additional 10,000 (approximate) doctors more than normal.

Those responsible for the administration of the medical schools are not disquieted by the possible shortage of medical students in 1945 and thereafter. Any favorable development in the plans for even partial demobilization of the Army during the next year will produce not a shortage of medical students but an excess number of applicants. In view of the extra production of doctors during the current period and of the well-founded predictions of Selective Service Headquarters, that under existing programs the number of physicians in the country in 1949 will exceed 194,000, the ratio of doctors to the population will be about one physician to 733 individuals at that time.

There is every reason to believe that large numbers of ex-servicemen will wish to study medicine. Many of these young men are already partially qualified because in numerous instances they left their college training to go into the services. The medical schools are anxious to admit these men and to give them the very best possible training. This can only be done with full satisfaction to everyone concerned and to the country at large if the medical school faculties are adequate. It is, therefore, of great importance that the essential teachers in the medical schools who are now in the services be discharged at the earliest possible moment to return to their teaching posts. It is upon these men particularly that the

medical schools must rely to a considerable extent in the future to meet their obligations not only for undergraduate medical instruction but also to contribute to the re-education and completion of the preparation of many of the young doctors now in the service whose professional training has been interrupted or abbreviated. The early return of key teaching personnel is highly important if the medical schools are to discharge properly their several responsibilities in the immediate postwar era.

The problem associated with the supply of doctors for the country is not one so much of initial supply as it is of distribution. There are sufficient doctors in the country in peace time to render a satisfactory medical service in most communities. Certain areas of the country normally have more physicians than can be effectively employed. During the war emergency, of course, the number of civilian physicians temporarily is greatly reduced.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Modern medical knowledge is now so complex and requires so many different skills that no single individual can master the entire subject. Hence, specialization has developed and must of necessity lead to some form of group responsibility. The nucleus of modern medical care is the hospital center equipped to give full and complete medical, surgical, laboratory, nursing, dietary, and specialized services to patients and to provide at the same time those facilities required by physicians to carry on satisfactory modern medical practice.

The primary problem of the medical care in this country today is that of providing a reasonable number of hospital and group practice centers which not only will provide for comprehensive professional care in local communities but will serve as the vehicle for a more satisfactory distribution of well-trained young physicians. These younger graduates will not go into practice in local communities with any eagerness unless modern facilities for practice are available. It is in such institutions also that these younger graduates can be more effectively used than they are today. Perhaps the greatest waste of medical manpower and skill in our present system of medical service is that period of five to ten years after completion of hospital training when these young men and women are only partly occupied with the early stages of independent practice.

The greater development of hospital and group centers where young,

energetic, well-trained, and competent individuals could work effectively at a time when they can make their maximum contribution to public welfare would be an important addition to the health services of the country. There should be provided in such hospital centers adequate numbers of technical assistants and other aides who can do, under proper supervision, a great deal of the necessary laboratory and technical services, thus again conserving the time and talents of the highly trained group of young physicians for treating patients, for preventive medicine, and for continued self-development.

The success and long-term development of medical education in this country will require a constant supply of well-trained teachers and investigators. Many institutions would be able to make a far better contribution to the over-all program should financial aid be available on such terms that would not interfere with the scientific development of individuals and institutions or with the selection of men and women to conduct the educational programs. There are sufficient numbers of qualified young men and women who would be eager to continue a career in scientific medicine and in medical education should opportunities and a future be assured.

The present quality of medical training in this country is not surpassed anywhere in the world. This was true even before the war. Great opportunities lie ahead for contributions to the public welfare by the medical schools of the country provided they are not subjected to controls by the practicing profession or by government agencies which would hamper them in carrying out their long-term, broad public responsibilities. The source of supply of an adequate number of properly qualified and well-trained physicians should be jealously safeguarded in every possible way in order to insure during the future the annual output of the highest qualified physicians that can be produced anywhere in the world. The quality of such instruction and the morale of the staffs and students can be insured by the recognition by all responsible authorities of the indispensable function of a high quality of medical education in the national welfare.

Respectfully submitted,

Willard C. Rappleye, M.D.

Dean

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1944-45

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Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Dean of the School of Engineering

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1944-1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1944-45

To the Acting President of the University
Sir:

I have the honor of submitting herewith, on behalf of the Faculty of Engineering, the annual report of the School of Engineering for the year 1944–45.

During this period our School has continued on the three-term Navy-Civilian undergraduate program, as outlined in earlier reports. As the year progressed, however, it became increasingly clear that the War was drawing to a close and that the plans which our Committee on Instruction had been developing for a return to a normal academic calendar and peace-time program should be made effective at the earliest possible moment. With the announcement of the Naval authorities late last year that no new students would be assigned in the lower terms of the V-12 program, it became possible to inaugurate this return to normal by introducing transition programs in the lower terms while, at the same time, we met our obligations to the Navy by carrying forward the upper term offerings of the Navy V-12 program on the special Navy calendar. Some overlapping of the normal and Navy terms was involved but any further delay would postpone a return to normal operation for at least a year and it was quite obvious that, with the probable sudden ending of the War, a well-balanced and well-developed postwar program would be immediately and urgently required.

Accordingly, with the full coöperation and support of Columbia College, the transition from the Navy V–12 program to a new normal postwar offering was begun for lower term students with the opening of the Spring Session in March. This was followed by a special summer program and a new fifth-term class thus entered the School of Engineering on the normal academic calendar on September 27.

This transition problem was somewhat complicated by uncertainty as to whether a Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) would be established at Columbia and, in particular, whether it would

be possible, if such a unit was authorized, to plan its operation on the regular academic calendar. A favorable announcement was made by the Navy in May and, simultaneously, Associate Dean McKnight of Columbia College and the writer, who had gone to Washington, after a most interesting session with Captain A. S. Adams and his associates of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, found that the Navy was quite ready to approve the organization of the NROTC unit following the regular academic calendar. It was later found possible to make an adjustment in the academic arrangements for completing the upper terms of the V-12 program and the School of Engineering will thus return to practically full normal operation with the opening of the Spring Term next February.

With this report, therefore, the cycle of change in our academic procedures made necessary by the War will have been completed. We passed, by action of our Faculty on January 12, 1942, one month after Pearl Harbor, to an accelerated three-term program. We changed this program to meet Navy needs and adopted a special calendar, admitting our first Navy V–12 group on July 4, 1943. We now return to a normal peace-time offering and calendar after four years of accelerated wartime activity.

Upon the withdrawal of Dean Barker to undertake his special services for the Navy in March, 1941, the undersigned undertook the task of carrying forward the work of the Dean's Office as Associate Dean. With the return of the Dean, who resumed the duties of his office on August 1, the writer returns to his work in the Department of Civil Engineering. These have been four years of almost constant change, planning and re-planning, of continuous and exacting pressure on all members of our staff with year-round responsibilities, and a teaching overload which has averaged between 40 and 50 percent above normal. Our staff has not only been called upon to make sudden and revolutionary changes but also to abandon in large measure their special interests in research and graduate study and to meet, with depleted personnel, an exacting program of undergraduate teaching. These problems could have been not only difficult but impossible if we had not had the full coöperation and support of all our instructing staff. The writer wishes, therefore, to express to the entire staff of the School of Engineering his deep appreciation of the cooperation and team-work, of the remarkable patience,

continuing interest, and spirit of self-sacrifice, which has not only made this possible but has made his four years in the Dean's Office an interesting and stimulating, if laborious, interval in his academic career, an interval which he will recall with deep appreciation of the wise counsel and unfailing support of his colleagues and associates.

All of this would, clearly, also have been impossible without the complete understanding and unfailing support and encouragement of the Dean who, whenever he was able to escape from his exacting duties in the Navy, has aided us through his analysis of current trends and with his counsel and advice.

Dean Barker's services in planning, organizing, and implementing the educational programs of the Navy have been a major factor in the remarkably effective use which the Navy has made of our American educational resources. At the beginning of the war, the Navy faced a major problem of education, had very clear requirements which had to be met and through free and friendly conference and with full understanding and appreciation of the educational side of the picture, made a most successful and effective use of these facilities. At the same time, there has been a minimum of change in academic procedures and a minimum interruption of normal activities. The debt which our schools owe the Dean for his part in this most satisfactory coöperative effort has been recognized by the award of honorary degrees by Case, Union, Rochester, and Muhlenberg. The Navy, in turn, on June 27 honored the Dean with the Distinguished Civilian Service Award. In the presentation Secretary Forrestal issued the following citation:

For distinguished service to the United States Navy through his many contributions to the training and manpower problems of the Navy.

During the period from June of 1941 to June of 1942, Doctor Barker served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and from June of 1942 to the present time, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. During this period he contributed greatly through his ability and judgment to the successful reorganization of the Navy's training functions. He rendered particularly distinguished service throughout the origination and development of the Navy's training programs for high school and college students, taking a major hand in the planning and development of the V-1 and V-7 college training programs, and ultimately the highly successful V-12 program. To all these programs he made a major contribution both in their edu-

cational integrity and in the relationships between the Navy and the civilian educational institutions of the country.

During this period he served also as the representative of the Secretary of the Navy on the War Manpower Commission, and through his keen judgment and analytical powers he contributed in a substantial fashion to the successful filling of the Navy's manpower requirements.

From June of 1942 until the present, he has served as Coördinator of Training Liaison for the Secretary of the Navy, continuing his distinguished participation in the planning and administration of the Navy's training programs.

Throughout this period he served as a key member of the Joint Army-Navy Personnel Board from the date of its inception in May of 1942 to the present. Through his energy, ability, and tact he contributed in an outstanding manner to the formulation of basic personnel policies and to the highly successful coöperation between the Armed Services in matters of personnel administration.

Through these services Doctor Barker rendered a distinguished contribution to the Navy and to his country in time of war, which richly deserves the Navy's highest civilian award.

A tabular statement of registration which has usually accompanied this report is given in condensed form in the following table:

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

1944-1945

				Winter Session 1944-45	Spring Session 1945	Summer Session 1945
Undergraduate Students: Nav	*7					188
					245	
Civilian		•	•	95	65	46
Total				396	310	234
Graduate Students M.S. and Prof. Degree				55	60	12
Non-matriculated and Unclassified Students				82	59 ——	6
Total				533	429	252

The trends here indicated clearly reflect two movements which were under way during the year: the curtailment by the Navy of the V–12 program as the Navy approached the crest of its wartime needs, and the continued decline in civilian enrollment as the conditions permitting deferment were made more exacting by Selective Service. As pointed out in our last report the war has made necessary the rapid training in specific and limited technological skills of large numbers of both men and women. But, at the same time, man-power demands have made almost impossible the education through more advanced courses and graduate study, of the expert and fully qualified personnel on whom the burden of scientific and engineering leadership in postwar years must rest.

Since V-E Day this situation has improved but, as these figures clearly reveal, this change has not come a day too soon. There will, unquestionably, be a dearth of available top-ranking young men in scientific and engineering fields for some years to come, and, at the same time, our rapid economic recovery and continued scientific and industrial leadership will require just this character of personnel. The best that can be said is that the tide has turned and our educational institutions must face this situation as a challenge to continued leadership and greater service.

Fundamentally Columbia changed, during the War, from a school which offered, in prewar days, graduate and undergraduate studies, a school in which undergraduate teaching was confined to the junior and senior years while graduate responsibilities involved half or more of our student body, to a school, almost completely undergraduate in character, involving more than double the normal enrollment and including the full upper three years (i.e., six terms) of the Bachelor of Science program. We have faced, therefore, two major problems in our postwar planning. What changes were desirable in revising this undergraduate offering to meet postwar needs and what steps should be taken to revive our graduate activities?

The first of these problems was given special attention by our Committee on Instruction at its weekly meetings during the summer of 1944. We undertook to analyze this problem beginning *de novo*—on the assumption that any change was possible and that our problem was to develop, to have ready at the close of the war, the best possible under-

graduate course which Columbia could offer. Contrary to popular belief, this problem did not center on the possible introduction of new courses planned to meet the new technical developments brought so rapidly forward by the war. As our patient University Secretary is well aware, engineering curricula are subject to constant change and development. Any progressive engineering school must constantly anticipate future developments, and plan and organize new offerings as required by the continued evolution, change, and expansion in technical knowledge, procedures, and methods. Almost without exception our prewar offerings at Columbia fully anticipated the new applications of the war period, and change in course content and requirements has been and will be continuous. Our major problem had to do with general educational plans and policies.

Just before the first World War, the School of Engineering abandoned its older procedure of admitting undergraduate students directly from high school and, through modifications effected in 1923, adopted the plan effective before the present war. Briefly stated this plan involved offering a normal four-year course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the several branches of engineering with the first two years under the administration of Columbia College. An option, the so-called "professional option," was also available whereby a student could, in five years, obtain both the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees.

This offering differed little in content from that of the better American schools except that it gave, perhaps, greater emphasis to the general education of the young engineer—English, literature, history, economics. On the other hand, during the first two years the student was registered in and his work was under the administration of Columbia College. It was this latter feature which made it unique in American educational practice. Only the student's junior and senior years were directly in the School of Engineering.

Many alumni and some staff members have had the feeling that this enforced first registration under the College was discouraging to the young engineer. There is undoubtedly some foundation for this viewpoint. The prospective engineering student is impatient, anxious to embark at the earliest possible moment on his technical career. Our four-

year engineering course could, it was argued, be kept just as broad and liberal if offered entirely under the administration of the School of Engineering.

Yet this prewar plan of dividing the four-year program between the College and Engineering did not result in a freshman and sophomore program which would differ in any material way from that which would, presumably, be required were the entire program to be administered by the School of Engineering. Its difficulties were those of student psychology rather than in the character and content of instruction. Furthermore, there are unquestionable advantages in the Columbia plan of divided administration both from the student and from the educational standpoints.

In the first place, it is well established that from 40 to 50 percent of those students who enter engineering later find that they are unsuited to an engineering career; that they are, in campus parlance, "in the wrong boat." Obviously this does not mean that they are incapable of successful collegiate work. A modern University Admissions Office can do far better than this in evaluating potential scholastic ability. Yet, in the usual four-year engineering course, these young men "fail out" and can seldom secure admission to any other first-rate educational institution. This process is vicious, discouraging to the student, and wasteful of our young man-power.

A basic difficulty lies in the fact that the student's decision to enter engineering must be made while he is in high school, and is thus too often based on inadequate understanding and information, as it is made before he has had any contact with engineering instruction. Under the Columbia plan this student entered Columbia College and normally had two years in which to check his interests and abilities, any credits earned during this period would carry college credit toward the Bachelor of Arts degree, and he was thus free at any time to change, without loss of time or credits, or a feeling of failure, from engineering to law, medicine, journalism, or any other field which he believed better adapted to his needs, abilities, and ambitions. A study of several entering classes has shown that better than 80 percent of those who entered Columbia College as pre-engineers, but, for one reason or another, changed to some other career, secured a Columbia degree. In short, while every effort should,

of course, be made to improve and perfect the work of vocational guidance in high and preparatory schools, the final decision as to whether a student should follow engineering as a career, must, in large measure, be based on actual contact with engineering education and a more mature experience and self-analysis than is possible in precollege years. This opportunity the Columbia plan offered and it was most successful in its operation.

As a result of this procedure those students who entered the School of Engineering in their junior year had reached the decision to follow engineering as a career after some actual experience with engineering requirements. Even the marginal student, who, in the usual engineering course, would make every effort to remain in school, was under no pressure to follow an engineering course. He could change to another program better suited to his needs.

Clearly, therefore, those students who entered our Engineering School constituted a far better selected, more interested, and more mature student body than is common in usual undergraduate engineering courses. Student "mortality" in the junior and senior years in engineering at Columbia was very low. Futhermore, it was found possible not only to conduct these upper classes on a far more personal and coöperative basis than is commonly found in undergraduate teaching but also to go far more deeply into the modern, advanced techniques and procedures than is usual except in graduate education. We were educating an "honors" group in Engineering. Industrial representatives have, time and time again, remarked the maturity of viewpoint, and the ability to use both their knowledge and their minds, of our Bachelor of Science graduates.

During the last four years we have had the responsibility of carrying forward the education of a large group of students selected by the Navy from other engineering schools and transferred to Columbia for V–12 training. In the writer's opinion this experience of our staff has been the final convincing factor in the unanimous decision of our Committee on Instruction and Faculty to return in our postwar procedures to this older basic Columbia educational plan. Although selected from accredited and reputable schools, there can be no question that the Navy group, excellent and earnest as it was, lacked the general educational

background and ability "to think for themselves," that we had been accustomed to in our earlier Columbia product.

The new undergraduate postwar program at Columbia will, therefore, follow our prewar educational plan above noted. The postwar curricula will, in fact, differ little in content from those of the past for these programs have been, as we have remarked, in a constant state of evolution and development. Our course will, as in the past, be characterized by the quality and methods of instruction—close personal contact of student and instructor and an insistence on the student's "thinking for himself." This policy is strikingly reflected in such courses as the new research opportunities offered to "honors" undergraduates in Chemical Engineering. In only one major particular will the new curricula differ from our prewar requirements.

When, a quarter century ago, Columbia pioneered in broadening the undergraduate engineering program to include English, literature, history, and economics, as well as more thorough and fundamental instruction in those sciences basic to engineering, we were regarded as dangerously progressive, "ahead of the times." Only one other school, I believe, had taken this step, the Thayer School at Dartmouth, and both of us faced a greatly reduced undergraduate registration in an era when mass production was in the ascendant. In the intervening twenty-five years, however, there has been a quite complete change in viewpoint. The demand that the engineer should have some knowledge of the civilization which he has done so much to create, the forces and factors which are shaping modern economic, social, and political thought and institutions, the demand that he be able to express himself clearly in wellwritten and well-spoken English and have some background in the Great Tradition of Western Civilization, its ideas and ideals as expressed in its literature—these demands are, at long last, beginning to receive general attention. Engineering educators are agreed today that these are fundamental requirements of sound professional education.*

As a result, two schools of thought have developed among engineering teachers as to the most effective means of integrating this "general educational content" with the scientific and technical instruction of the

^{*} See, for example, "Report of Committee on Engineering Education after the War." Journal of Engineering Education, Vol. 34, No. 9, May, 1944, p. 594.

modern undergraduate engineering courses. It is suggested by one group that these courses, frequently referred to as the "social-humanistic stem" of the engineering curricula, be distributed throughout the four years of the undergraduate course. While this "parallel" plan will undoubtedly provide a physical integration of subject matter, it will alone fail to provide the essential mental integration which is desired. Indeed, this will never be fully attained until we have a new generation of engineering teachers, who are themselves interested in bringing into their engineering teaching those more general relationships and implications which are, in the end, essential to such integration. Furthermore, this proposal, among other difficulties, would continue the present problem of the freshman and sophomore years—the difficulties facing a student who changes his mind and decides not to enter engineering but has followed a course heavily loaded with specialized scientific and technical subjects.

On the other hand, the Columbia plan of concentrating this general-educational content largely in the first two years has been criticized on the ground that its values are forgotten and lost in the flood of technical teaching which follows in the junior and senior years. That this need not be so is clear from the fact that the integration we all seek must come, as we have said, largely from the teaching staff in engineering itself—no plan will relieve the engineering instructor of this responsibility. Nevertheless, there are undoubtedly advantages in postponing some of the more advanced economic and social studies until later in the course—until the student is more mature and has had more contact with engineering courses.

Accordingly, in the new Columbia program we have transferred, with the approval of and through our close, cordial, and friendly contacts and coöperation with Columbia College, the more advanced economics and industrial survey course, notably *Contemporary Civilization B1–B2*, from the sophomore to the junior years. Similarly an attempt has been made to provide a more extended sequence of specially related courses in economics and government in the senior year, as exemplified by the new requirement of a course on American government, offered by the Department of Government, in Electrical Engineering, and the industrial economics requirement in Chemical Engineering.

These changes are not intended to supplant but simply to reinforce the

constant efforts which the staff in engineering has made over the past years to turn out engineering graduates not only of outstanding scientific and technical competence and ability but men with some perspective and background of the world in which we live, who will face its problems with some maturity of mind and judgment, and balance of viewpoint.

I have ventured to give in this detail the analysis which has led us to readopt our former undergraduate plan, for to a major degree, this action establishes the basic educational policy and philosophy of our School presumably for a number of years to come.

The retirement of Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, who becomes Professor Emeritus of Industrial Engineering on October 31 next, has also raised the question of the place, needs, and relationships of this department, which he founded some twenty-five years ago, in our undergraduate engineering picture.

There has, apparently, been some confusion and misunderstanding as to the scope and character of this branch of engineering. This is reflected in the various titles by which curricula of this kind are known, Administrative, Business, Management, General, *et cetera*, Engineering.

Twenty years ago it was undoubtedly true that, in response to the growing demand for the adoption in business and industry of the more fully rationalized analyses and procedures characteristic of engineering, there was need for the business engineer. Since the last war, however, there has been a rapid development of business techniques and methods, and, while it is undoubtedly true that modern industrial management demands also an understanding of engineering and technical possibilities and requirements, the modern business school has, to a large measure, met the needs for business personnel.

In the meantime, the technique of machine production, process and production planning, has been rapidly developing in scope and effectiveness. The effects of this engineering rationalization of machine- and mass-production industries is strikingly reflected in the remarkable record of American industry during the War, a performance which has astounded the entire world. Ever-increasing labor costs and the pressures of postwar competition leave little doubt that the demand for the production, the industrial expert, strongly reflected in recent inquiries, will expand and grow. Thus the scope and character of industrial

engineering is in process of more exact definition and an industrial engineer is recognized today primarily as an expert in the application of engineering methods and principles in those industries utilizing machine processes.

While inquiries made among various industries have made this clear, they have also shown that, in other branches of engineering, such as the chemical industries, the management and executive, the process and production expert, can only be supplied through the special selection and training of men who are, first of all, well grounded in the special techniques on which the particular industry is based.

The program in industrial engineering at Columbia had developed, as far as scope and content was concerned, along exactly these lines. There has been, therefore, no special problem of curricula and program revision. Our Committee on Instruction has, however, sought to clarify the general situation, to secure closer coöperation between Mechanical and Industrial Engineering on the one hand and to create a more favorable opportunity for the Bachelor of Science graduate in other branches of engineering to undertake graduate study which will combine courses in industrial engineering and business with related courses in his special field.

Basically, this problem is not one of engineering programming or administration but of making it clear to the student that this field offers an outstanding opportunity for the man who has the special qualities and abilities essential to success. The interests of the average engineering student are so completely absorbed by the technical intricacies of design, by the fascinations of putting together a technical jig-saw puzzle in which he is convinced that, if properly followed through, each piece will fall into its apparently pre-ordained place and position, that he hesitates to embark on a career in a less fully rationalized field where he must rely primarily on his basic abilities and his progress will depend in large measure on his own initiative and determination. The one offers a career clearly interesting and of reasonably certain attainment, the other a challenge, somewhat more of a gamble and requires, perhaps, more of the spirit of the pioneer. The further development and growth of our undergraduate course in industrial engineering will depend, primarily, on our ability to attract more young men of the special qualities

and abilities which are essential in this most important and promising field of engineering endeavor.

To turn to the other major phase of our School's educational activities, graduate study, and research.

The older alumnus of our School, recalling our large undergraduate school of earlier days, finds it difficult to picture the Engineering School of today in which the instruction is confined to juniors and seniors and, normally, in prewar years, to about an equal number, say 200, of graduate students. In part this difficulty rests on a natural aversion to radical change, a love for the Old School and memories of Old Days. In part, it is due to the fact that the value of graduate study is not as yet generally and fully recognized in all branches of the engineering profession. The importance to the profession of the work of our School in developing graduate and research activities is not fully appreciated.

The growth and development of American engineering schools has been coincident with the rise of science in engineering. This basic change in engineering techniques, "the reduction to a science" of earlier, largely empirical practices and methods based on experience and an intuitive sense of "engineering judgment," began to bear fruit just before our Civil War. In 1850 there were but two engineering schools in the United States. By 1870, in response to this movement, there were seventy. As if to clinch the argument, these schools were almost invariably known as "scientific schools." In short, our engineering schools were born of the scientific movement in engineering, and have made notable if not the major contributions to the development of this movement (as witness the well-known work of such Columbia professors as Chandler, Pupin, Crocker, Burr, Bakeland, Armstrong, and others) and are, even today, expected to carry forward, to lead the way, in translating scientific advances into engineering applications, in the rationalization of engineering design, and in the development of the new products, methods, and techniques on which the engineering of the future will be based.

There can be no doubt that the main movement in engineering is toward this rationalization of design, this reduction of engineering to a science, and that our engineering schools are expected to continue their efforts along these lines. In particular, Columbia, located in a great

engineering center, is strategically placed to lead in this development. Engineering methods and techniques are changing so rapidly that the progressive engineer, like the modern medical man, must be a perpetual student. The demand for advanced instruction was the first to be felt on Morningside as the end of the present war approached. It is, in our opinion, the primary demand we will experience in the coming year and will continue to constitute a major and ever-growing responsibility of our School. Before the war we were among the three of four largest graduate engineering schools in the country and we can look forward with certainty to continued growth along these lines if the much-needed and long-delayed facilities essential to further service are provided. This is a field in which one must lead or, inevitably, pass into the ranks of the has-beens and not only trail but decay. Continued advance and leadership are not only the price of excellence but are essential to survival.

Thus, at the present moment the major problem which we face in our School of Engineering is that of providing additional space and additional facilities for this phase of our work. Every nook and corner of our engineering buildings was occupied before the war and further growth is impossible. This situation is clearly understood and it is realized that further delay in providing such facilities may be disastrous to our normal and essential development. In closing this report, therefore, the writer expresses the hope that the long-postponed expansion of the physical facilities of the School of Engineering and the provision of adequate, scholarship and research funds, developments which the war has retarded, will, now that the war is over, be provided without further delay. We have a loyal and enthusiastic staff, we are located in the greatest center of engineering activity in the world, our past contributions have been numerous and notable, the demand for continued development and leadership is clear—the only major feature lacking is room and financial support for continued growth and service.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. Finch
Acting Dean

October 20, 1945

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture

FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 29, 1944, TO JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FROM SEPTEMBER 29, 1944, TO JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor of submitting the report of the School of Architecture for the period from September 29, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

In my last report to you I stated that "the building program for the future is beginning to formulate itself quite clearly." Now that the war in Europe has come to a victorious end, and that the nation is becoming more conscious of the problems of reconversion and of peace, this statement is further strengthened. In spite of the hard war still to be fought in the Pacific, it becomes more and more evident that the building program of the nation, so long quiescent, must become active within a short period. Architects' offices throughout the country are getting busy; everything points to the beginning of building activity in the immediate future, even before the end of the Japanese war. There is still some doubt about the availability of materials and the cancellation of restrictions, but it is reasonable to believe that a gradual reconversion is about to be put into effect.

Architecture is, and always has been, primarily a peacetime endeavor. The architect well knows that his particular training is invaluable at any time; yet he is looked upon somewhat askance by the military even though, in this war especially, he has rendered important services in every branch of the armed forces. Whenever there is concentration upon mechanized activity, it is heard that the architect is not "practical" and will be superseded by the engineer. This was the verdict pronounced during the last war; but after the war, in the business of reconversion, the architect regained his normal place. It is now obvious that history is repeating itself.

The architects' offices are rapidly becoming busy, even to the point of overburden, as designers and trained assistants are scarce. The public is growing conscious of the great need for buildings, and consequently the young men are again being attracted to the profession. It is still too early

to give definite figures for the coming year, but present indications make us expect an entering class comparable in size to those of pre-depression years. If this estimate materializes, the School will regain its former size in about three years.

It is heartening to see that a number of our students whose schooling was interrupted by the war are already returning; some honorably discharged from the armed services, and some from war industries, after having served their country well in that capacity.

At the opening of the school year, the Staff again reviewed the advisability and desirability of continuing the accelerated schedule which had been followed since 1942. It was the unanimous consensus that the accelerated schedule is bad pedagogically; that it is too strenuous for the students, and it does not allow them time to assimilate their studies. Furthermore, as the professional offices are again active and students can find employment with architects, it is considered imperative to request the students to obtain some practical experience during the summer months. Therefore at the October meeting of the University Council it was announced for the record that the School of Architecture was abandoning the accelerated schedule as of the current academic year. Classes in the School of Architecture have therefore ceased for the summer. It is gratifying to find that the students have obtained positions providing both good experience and good pay. They will return in the fall refreshed, and also having gained practical knowledge which will fit them to continue their classroom studies more effectively.

Courses in landscape architecture were again discontinued because of insufficient registrations. However, the Hamilton Arboretum and Gardens of "Nevis" at Irvington-on-Hudson continued to be used as in the past. The township of Irvington again used several acres of the property for Victory gardens, and Professor Marcus M. Rhoades continued his valuable experiments in maize genetics.

After more than twenty-five years of service to the University, Hugh Findlay, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture, retired on June 30, 1945. An authority in his field and a stimulating teacher and lecturer, he has had a large and enthusiastic following. For the past ten years Professor and Mrs. Findlay have been most gracious hosts at Nevis, receiving

many guests and offering warm hospitality. Freed now from the demands of academic life, he can devote his time to poetry and to his admirable work with the blind. We wish him many happy and productive years.

With Professor Findlay's retirement, the property at Nevis will be directed by a special committee, and activities at the Hamilton Arboretum will no longer be a part of this report.

Evening Classes in Architecture continued to prosper although the number of students did not increase. These classes, designed to be of service primarily to men returning from the armed forces, are expected to develop rapidly during the next few years.

Classes in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture continue to expand. There were 310 registrations this year, with consequent overcrowding despite the subdivision of classes into sections. These sections must now be limited to their present size, as space and equipment will not permit of further enlargement.

A new class in "Color in Industry" was offered this year. Conducted by Miss Lorain Fawcett of the Allcolor Company, this course is designed to teach the Munsell color notation system and its applications.

A sequence of courses for the graphic arts and hand printing was also introduced. Under the direction of Mr. Melvin Loos of Columbia University Press, this group of courses is intended for persons interested in all phases of printing, typesetting, and book illustration. As far as we know it is the only course of its kind offered in this country.

The establishment of a University Undergraduate degree with a major in either painting or sculpture offering an incentive for better work, and increasing the possibilities of sequential programs, fills a long-felt need at the University.

The Charles T. Mathews Foundation Lectures on medieval art and architecture were delivered by Carroll L. V. Meeks, Assistant Dean of the School of the Fine Arts, and Assistant Professor of Architecture and the History of Art at Yale University. He offered ten lectures on "The Medieval Architecture of Invaded Europe—Medieval Solutions to the Problems of Security and Civilization." These lectures were prepared with scholarship, they were beautifully illustrated, well delivered, and attracted large audiences.

Numerous exhibits of interest were shown in the school during the year:

In Avery Hall:

Water colors and drawings done during the summer by students in the Evening Courses in Architecture.

Art work done in the Occupational Therapy Department of Halloran General Hospital by United States Army patients.

Drawings and sketches by Renoir.

Lettering and typography.

Drawings, sketches, and renderings by Louis Justement for "An Architect's Plan for Washington, D. C."

Exhibitions of student work.

In Avery Library:

Late 19th Century American Wooden Architecture (Drawings by John Calvin Stevens).

Aquatints in Architectural Illustration.

The Architecture of Romance (some trends in English and American Architecture from 1800 to 1850).

Significant Architectural Books Published in the U.S. A. since 1775.

Russian Architecture, Its Background and Development.

In the Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture Exhibition Gallery:

Eight oil paintings by Henry Varnum Poor (loaned by the Rehn Galleries). Exhibit of work by instructors—paintings by Harry Carnohan, Peppino Mangravite, Henry J. Meloy, Hans Alexander Mueller, George Picken; sculpture by Oronzio Maldarelli; castings by Ettore Salvatore.

Exhibition of sculpture by Elis Velikousky.

Canadian Artists' Silk Screen Reproductions.

Ninth University Faculty Exhibit.

Loan Exhibit of Modern Prints from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Exhibitions of student work.

As in the past, many visitors came to the School either as Lecturers, Visiting Critics, or Jurymen: Clarence S. Stein, Architect and City Planner; Henry Churchill, Architect and City Planner; Percival Goodman, Architect and City Planner; Robert Weinberg, Architect; Louis Justement, Architect, who spoke on "An Architect's Plan for Washington, D. C."; Verne Ketchum, Chief Engineer of Timber Construction, Inc.,

who spoke on "Modern Timber Design and Construction"; Ralph Mayer, Chemist and Painter, who spoke on "Mural Painting Techniques."

Because of war conditions the Perkins-Boring Traveling Fellowship was not offered, but the following medals and prizes were awarded:

Alumni Medal: Sixto Duran Ballen; first alternate—Elizabeth Elwyn American Institute of Architects Medals: Elizabeth Hird and Elizabeth Elwyn

New York Society of Architects Medals: Elizabeth Hird and Elizabeth

Elwyn

Hamlin Medal: Elizabeth Hird Sherman Prize: Charles Posner

Harriman Prize: Elena Davila; first alternate—John Hagman

Henry Wright Prize: Francisco Menendez

In February, 1945, the School was visited by Messrs. William Kaelber and Matthew Del Gaudio representing the National Architectural Accrediting Board. This Board, composed of members of the American Institute of Architects, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, was established in 1942 to visit the schools of architecture throughout the country, and to publish an official list of "accredited schools" similar to the lists now published for the schools of engineering and medicine. Visitations by the members of the Board began this year. The high commendation of the visitors was gratifying to the Staff. Forty-five schools of architecture were visited, twenty-eight are included in the published list.

Respectfully submitted,

Leopold Arnaud

Dean

June 30, 1945



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the
Graduate School of Journalism
on the
Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism

MARCH, 1943 — AUGUST, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS





Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Columbia University School of Journalism, Class of 1913; Vice Minister of Information of the Republic of China, 1937–1945; Director of the Post-Graduate School of Journalism, Chungking, 1943–1945.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

REPORT OF THE DEAN ON THE CHINESE POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL

OF JOURNALISM

MARCH, 1943-AUGUST, 1945

To the Acting President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit a report on the two-year operation of the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism.

This document was written by Acting Dean Richard T. Baker and Associate Professors Anthony F. J. Dralle and Floyd D. Rodgers, Jr. They review the events and evaluate the services of our wartime educational project from the beginning in March, 1943, to the indefinite suspension of the School when the Japanese surrendered in August, 1945. Their report follows:

INTRODUCTION

At a farewell dinner in bomb-shattered Chungking, China, on the eve of her departure for the United States in the fall of 1942, Madame Chiang Kai-shek discussed with the Generalissimo and Dr. Hollington K. Tong (B.Litt., Columbia University School of Journalism, 1913), Vice Minister of Information, the status of journalism in China. These three leaders in China's fight against totalitarian aggression deplored the lack of trained journalists in the country and sought ways and means of improving journalism in line with the highest principles of the profession as practiced by China's democratic allies.

At this informal meeting it was decided that a program of journalistic training, American style, should be instituted in wartime China. Dr. Tong was commissioned to set up a school in Chungking to train selected Chinese students in the most modern professional methods.

As Madame Chiang's press relations chief in the United States during 1942–43, Dr. Tong sought advice and help in accomplishing the mission from his Columbia School of Journalism classmate, the present Dean of

the School. On March 18, 1943, "after consultation and with the approval of Madame Chiang Kai-shek," Dr. Tong invited Dean Ackerman "to coöperate... in the establishment of a Chinese (Post) Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking...." This school was to be set up in accordance with a plan outlined by Dean Ackerman to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, dated March 18, 1943, and approved by Dr. Tong.

The letter stated that the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism was to be "...a separate educational institution in Chungking under the direction of the faculty and the Ministry of Information."

The prospectus of the School added that "the curriculum, the requirements for admission, graduation, and the degree or diploma to be awarded shall be determined by the faculty of the new school in order that there may be complete autonomy and respect for the laws and educational traditions of China."

It further stipulated that "all students will be graduates of Chinese colleges and universities and will be able to read and write the English language so that all instruction will be in English."

The teaching staff was to be a "Director and Professor of Journalism and teacher of the history, philosophy, and principles of journalism, and Assistant Professors of Journalism (a) to teach reporting, editing, interviewing, and newspaper and magazine feature writing; (b) to teach radio writing and broadcasting; (c) to teach news photos, photography, and research methods."

The project was financed by anonymous contributions.

The new school was "to prepare Chinese journalists for services to the government in Chinese embassies and legations throughout the world, to the ministers of state, the commanding generals in the field, and to establish, publish, and edit daily newspapers in the provinces."

Urging President Butler's approval of the project, Dean Ackerman concluded his letter by saying: "This new school may well have a profound influence on the future of journalism in Asia."

FACULTY

Upon approval of the project by President Butler, steps were taken to select an American faculty for the school. Harold L. Cross, general coun-

sel for the New York Herald Tribune and Professor of Journalism at the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, was chosen the first Dean of the Chungking School. Letters were then sent to recent graduates of the Columbia University School to seek volunteers for overseas service to fulfill the teaching requirements of the rest of the staff. Finally selected as Assistant Professors were Richard T. Baker, '37J, Assistant Editor of World Outlook, monthly magazine of the Methodist Church; Anthony F. J. Dralle, '36J, managing editor of The Evening Tribune, Hornell, N. Y., and Floyd D. Rodgers, Jr., '36J, news editor and program director of radio station WIS, Columbia, S. C.

As a civilian enterprise to be set up overseas in time of war, it was necessary to obtain U. S. State Department approval for the project. On April 27, 1943, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary, writing for the Secretary of State, wrote:

The Department regards American participation in the establishment and conduct of the Graduate School of Journalism, in pursuance of the invitation of the Chinese Government, as of very great importance in the general scheme of intellectual collaboration between the two countries during the war and in the critical postwar period. American participation in this School is in line with and is complementary to the program of cultural relations which the American Government is itself conducting with the Government of China with the primary purpose, during the war, of aiding China's resistance to the common enemy.

CHINA-BOUND

With the formalities concluded, the American faculty of four made preparations for the 15,000 mile journey to Chungking. They gathered clothing for two years, within a sixty-five pound weight allotment, and were inoculated for small-pox, typhoid, cholera, tetanus, typhus, and yellow fever. Books for the school library and copies of leading American newspapers were assembled. Passports and visas were obtained. Travel from New York to the west coast was arranged.

After a cross-country train journey from New York, the four men set sail for China from Los Angeles, California, on July 24, 1943, aboard the SS *Charles S. Robinson*, a Liberty ship piled high with war cargo for the China-Burma-India theater of war.

Sea-passage in the summer of 1943 was a long and nerve-wracking ex-

perience. The freighter averaged less than ten knots for the entire sixty-day voyage. It traveled without convoy and by the captain's own admission was virtually helpless in the event of attack by plane, submarine, or surface raider. The Japanese were using all three methods of attack along the shipping lanes from Los Angeles to Hobart, Tasmania, across the Australian Bight, thence straight up the Indian Ocean to Colombo, Ceylon, and then through the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta.

The crew of the Liberty ship was thrown together out of a cross-section of American workers. There was one able-bodied seaman aboard. There was also a competent bos'un, captain, third mate, chief engineer, and radio man. The remainder of the crew and officers were schoolboys, dock hands, ranchers, Navy men called out of long retirement, chiropodists, trumpet players, newspaper reporters, and the like.

For "protection" the ship had aboard a newly-trained U. S. Navy Armed Guard. These Navy men manned one 3-inch, 50-caliber gun mounted on the fantail of the vessel and nine 20-mm anti-aircraft guns. The commanding officer was an ensign just out of school.

Nevertheless, the ship got through. The journalism faculty was comfortable aboard and had plenty to eat. Lectures were prepared for the courses to be taught in China. After fifty days the four teachers disembarked in Colombo, Ceylon. There they boarded a train for the five-day trip up the east coast of India. They arrived in Calcutta in the middle of September.

From Calcutta, the four Americans entered China via the "Hump," most hazardous air journey in the world. The flight in unarmed commercial transports operated by the China National Aviation Corporation just skirted the areas then patrolled by planes from Japanese-held bases in Burma. On the day that Mr. Dralle flew into China, Japanese Zeroes shot down a CNAC freight plane on the "Hump" route. Jap air activity over the "Hump" became so intense about this time that CNAC abandoned day flights and made the trip only at night.

SCHOOL STARTS

While the American faculty members were on their way, Dr. Tong had returned to China by Army Air Transport and laid the groundwork for the opening of the School in Chungking. Announcements of the project

were run in leading newspapers in Chungking, Chengtu, and Kunming, three of the principal cities in Free China. More than 200 applicants for admission to the School were examined during the summer of 1943 and a class of thirty-two was selected.

With the students housed in dormitories on the grounds of the International Department of the Ministry of Information in Chungking and the American faculty members living in the Press Hostel for foreign correspondents in the same compound, the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism opened on October 11, 1943.

The first academic year of the School ended June 30, 1944, when Professor Cross, having fulfilled the terms of his contract, left for home. He was succeeded in August by Rodney Gilbert, editorial writer of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Professor of Journalism at the Columbia University School, and an expert in Chinese affairs by virtue of his many years of residence in China. The original American faculty of four was increased to six for the second year with the addition of Robert V. Ackerman, '41J, picture editor of the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*, and Steffan Andrews, '40J, Washington correspondent for the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

The School opened at a critical period in the history of Sino-American relations. It was a time when every possible diplomatic and civilian gesture of goodwill toward China by the United States needed to be encouraged, for military necessity did not permit all-out support of China in the war against the common enemy in the Far East.

After a precipitous rise in Sino-American relations following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the pendulum had swung back with the Chinese showing bitterness and despair when America's policy of "Beat Hitler First" became obvious and the Chinese received only a trickle of the military support they had hoped for and expected.

In the summer of 1942, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was recalled. The customary explanations were made, but, as a letter to *The New York Times* on September 25, 1942, pointed out, "...logical appear the hints from Washington correspondents that the result of the recall was occasioned by official Chinese resentment at American neglect of China's plight."

The Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism was, therefore, one of

many official and private acts designed to uphold China's faith in America by supporting Chinese morale at a critical time. The \$500,000,000 loan, the Cairo conference, the magnificent services of United China Relief, Inc., and the dispatching of cultural relations experts to aid the industry, agriculture, engineering, and economics of China were all part of an over-all American aid program.

The establishment of the School was a gesture of particular significance because it operated in the inner sanctum of China's propaganda machine. American citizens teaching journalism as it is practiced in a democracy were placed in the closest liaison with the highest opinion-forming body in China—the Ministry of Information.

"CASUAL CIVILIANS"

Despite the fact that the establishment of the Post-Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking was in line with the American policy of rendering every assistance possible to China and had been specifically requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the position of the American faculty in the project was entirely unofficial. When faculty members were issued transportation credentials in Wilmington, California, on July 23, 1943, they were described as "casual civilians." The description was entirely accurate.

There were advantages to this civilian status. The faculty was free to develop the project to the best of its ability without Chinese official interference or supervision. The Chinese with whom the men worked accepted them as educators, not as officials of another government.

There were also disadvantages in operating as "casual civilians" in a theater of war. These disadvantages were not shared by any comparable projects or persons in China. Any difficulties and discouragements encountered, however, were considered a part of the adventure—an adventure for which all had willingly volunteered. Many of the risks and hardships were part of war and a great deal less than those undergone by countless other Americans who during the war years served their country—both in and out of uniform—to the best of their abilities.

The first four faculty members arrived in China when that country's fortunes were at a very low ebb. The people had been backed into a state of existence bordering on the primitive. The so-called finer things of life, the comforts of living, had long since disappeared in blockaded West

China. For two years the faculty shared this near-primitive life. For it there was no private means of transportation. Along with the Chinese, one walked, or made use of the overcrowded public conveyances. Food was simple and was produced on the hills and in the valleys surrounding Chungking. Living quarters were mud-and-bamboo buildings in which a kind of communal existence was led.

The war-swollen population of Chungking shared the discomforts of life in a city where the rats outnumbered the people three to one. American dollars bought practically nothing at the official diplomatic exchange rate of thirty Chinese dollars to one American dollar. Finally, the faculty was able to convert currency at the more favorable "unofficial" rate of exchange, which went up roughly in ratio to the rise in commodity prices.

Blockaded West China was a breeding ground of disease, and it was impossible to quarantine oneself from it. Faculty members were fortunate to have escaped from it as lightly as they did. Mr. Dralle had a month-long siege of dengue fever and bacillary dysentery in Calcutta, India, on his way to China. In March, 1944, he was again taken ill. The second time was a severe case of food poisoning that led to gastro-enteritis. Since access to the U. S. Army hospital facilities in Chungking was not available to the faculty, Mr. Dralle was taken to an American missionary hospital run for Chinese. Only rice was served for food and the hospital conditions were also primitive. Finally, a kind-hearted missionary consented to take Mr. Dralle into his own home. Mr. Dralle spent at least a month in bed, lost twenty pounds in weight and was critically ill.

In the autumn of 1944, Mr. Rodgers was stricken with typhus in Chengtu, where he was given excellent medical and nursing care through the kind offices of newly-made civilian missionary friends.

Tribute must be paid to the care provided by Commander Frank H. Herrington, M.D., Assistant Naval Attaché to the U. S. Embassy, and his assistants. Dr. Herrington voluntarily and cordially met all emergency needs, pulled Mr. Dralle through the critical stages of his illness in Chungking, and kept scheduled inoculations checked and up to date.

OPPOSITION TO PROJECT

To this account of physical difficulties encountered in the course of work in China should be added the story of antagonistic pressures which plagued the project from the outset. Most serious were the charges leveled against the American faculty members because of the School's peculiar relationship to the Kuomintang party and its propaganda ministry. It was not until after their arrival in Chungking that the faculty learned the "Ministry of Information of the Republic of China" was, in point of law, an organization of the Kuomintang, dominant and only legal political party in Free China, and not of the government itself.

This may seem to be hair-splitting, since in line with China's revolutionary theory and practice the Kuomintang is the custodian of power and functionally interchangeable with the government. Legally, government ministries are bureaus under the Executive Yuan, of which Chiang Kaishek was then the president. Party ministries, like the Ministry of Information, are under the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, of which Chiang Kai-shek is the leader. The teachers' relationship with a party ministry subjected them to charges that they were working with the Kuomintang.

Against this criticism the faculty, as it began teaching, justified itself by a straightforward declaration: it was in China to teach the best traditions of American freedom of the press and the best American newspaper practices based on those traditions. Students were taught that the best propaganda was the truth, that the only legitimate censorship was that imposed in time of war for purposes of military security. Not only did the American faculty refuse to condone Kuomintang propaganda and censorship, it was often actively opposed to it. Thus, the faculty remained on solid ground, free and able to criticize propaganda and censorship at the fountainhead within the Kuomintang.

There was never any pressure brought to bear to alter the faculty's declarations or to interfere with its teaching. The most complete academic freedom existed in the institution. Many Chinese were pleased with the presence of this core of democracy within the propaganda ministry of the Kuomintang. Students were not permitted to write propaganda releases for distribution through Ministry channels. Stories by students which have appeared in the American press were written on assignment from sources in this country.

The most convincing justification of the faculty's position, however, was the continuing assurance that the project was in line with the policy of the United States Government. Our government recognized the Kuo-

mintang as the ruling power in China. American foreign policy drew no distinction between the government of China and the Kuomintang as the administrator of that government.

The American Embassy in Chungking was fully aware of the School's position, just as fully aware as any of its opponents, and yet its repeated counsel was to carry on. The Embassy followed in detail and with interest the progress of the School venture. After the first year of the School, faculty members were told by State Department officials in China that theirs was one of the best cultural-relations projects then underway in China.

The foregoing review is presented to show the wartime significance of the project and to paint in the background which made it particularly opportune in view of America's policy toward China in those years.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In looking back on the two years in China the inconveniences and annoyances fade to insignificance when the results of the work are considered. That the mission was successful can be seen in the achievements chalked up in helping the State Department's cultural coöperation program in China, in breaking down the hesitancy of Chinese officialdom to give out information and news, in spreading the gospel of freedom of the press, in teaching the responsibilities of men and women engaged in journalistic enterprises, and in training young Chinese to follow American methods in collecting and disseminating news through newspapers and by radio.

The assistance given in the State Department's cultural coöperation program is adequately summed up in a letter sent to Dean Gilbert on October 28, 1944, and signed for the American Ambassador to China by J. Hall Paxton, second secretary of the Embassy in Chungking. The letter reads:

In confirmation of information given you orally, the Embassy is pleased to inform you, for communication to other members of the American faculty of the Post-Graduate School of Journalism, that the Department has expressed to the Embassy its gratification at the notable success of the School viewed as an undertaking in the field of cultural coöperation, especially as the School and *The Chungking Reporter* represent genuine coöperation between an unofficial American institution and Chinese authorities.

The Department feels that the success of the School of Journalism is largely due to the high caliber of the American citizens who acted as professors and to the friendly coöperation of Dr. Hollington K. Tong. The Embassy shares the views of the Department in all respects.

Good will and friendliness between Chinese and Americans were obviously main features of the State Department's cultural coöperation program. Both were certainly advanced by students of the Chungking school in their contacts with other students and their friends, for on many occasions the School and its newspaper plant were visited by groups of students and professors from institutions in and near Chungking.

The American faculty also played a part in the promotion of good will and friendliness. During his year as Dean, Professor Cross spoke on the journalism of America at university assemblies; he was a guest speaker at meetings of the Chungking Rotary Club and the bar association, and he went daily for two weeks to give a summary of the day's news to government officials attending the Central Training Corps camp near Chungking.

Other members of the faculty were called upon from time to time to speak to student groups, and during the second year made good will trips to universities in Chungking, Chengtu, and Kunming. Moreover, faculty rooms at the Press Hostel were usually filled with visitors who, while sipping tea, would tell about China and ask about the United States. Those visitors were not only students and professors, but also men and women from other walks of life.

THE CHUNGKING REPORTER

The Chungking Reporter, School publication, was perhaps the project's best promoter of understanding not only between Americans and Chinese but also among other foreign groups in China. This eight-page tabloid newspaper was published weekly and had, in July, 1945, a circulation of 2,500 copies. Circulation was limited to that figure because of the high cost of newsprint and other materials. Of the total circulation, 100 copies were complimentary and the other 2,400 were paid for. Complimentary copies were sent to government offices and embassies. The mass of the circulation went to the general public and to Americans and universities in Chungking, Chengtu, and Kunming.

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Aussies Push Ahead In Borneo Furious Battles Against Light Jap Opposition



Restrictions Put On Newsmen Under New Journalist Law

Rage For Liuchow

Jap War Plants Left In Ruins

Typical front page make-up of School's student newspaper. The "Journalist Law" story shown here caused such a furor that the measure was never promulgated by the government.

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-News Briefs-Around the Town

Ministry Drops 11,000 Workers, Reduces Offices

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Human interest stories like "Bean Curd-the Poor Man's Milk" gave the Reporter a widespread reputation. It was considered the best "feature" paper in Chungking.

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新聞 EXTRA-Reporter

President Roosevelt Dies At Age Of 63; Truman Becomes 33rd Executive Of U.S.

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Roosevelt Cabinet To Stay In Office

Truman Pledges To Continue War With Full Vigor

This single-sheet extra was on the streets of Chungking within a few hours of the time that news of Roosevelt's death reached the Chinese capital. Like all other editions of the paper, the extra was hand-set by compositors who could neither read nor write English. Type, and matrices for casting new type, were purchased in India and flown over the "Hump" to Chungking. A flatbed press of Chinese make and operated by foot and hand was provided by the Ministry. The composing room, the press, and type-casting machine were housed in three separate mud-and-bamboo buildings, which also served as sleeping quarters for the mechanical workers. All type had to be set by hand. The type-setters, who knew no English, and the pressmen were hired, fed, and lodged by the Ministry.

A business office for the School publication was also set up to give the students actual practice on that side of newspaper work. One student, who served as business manager, did his work so well that he has been selected for further training on the business side of journalism by the *New York Herald Tribune*.

All the work on the editorial side of *The Chungking Reporter* was done by the students under the supervision of their American instructors. The students rotated from week to week in the various positions, so that all had an opportunity to serve as reporters, editorial writers, feature writers, rewrite men, copyreaders, and editors.

Typewriters for the students were also purchased in India and flown over the "Hump" to Chungking. Students at first had difficulty with the typewriters and, indeed, in writing copy for use in the School publication. The Chinese student prefers to write long flowery essays. In writing news stories they paid little attention to facts and omitted entirely detailed information needed to fill out a good news or feature story. After four or five months in the School, most of them were writing fairly good news and feature stories, some of which have been used in American newspapers.

When serving as reporters for the School publication, the students at first ran into polite refusals in their quest for information and news from Chinese officials. It became necessary to break down a fear on the part of many government officials and employees that they would be reprimanded by their superiors if they gave out any information. It was also essential to overcome a shyness on the part of the students to call on and question government officials. Students were sent again and again to officials who had news to give but were too timid to talk. The students were impressed with the importance of keeping a confidence. Stressed

also was the necessity of making corrections whenever the student newspaper erred in printing a report or a statement of a news source.

Efforts to break down the hesitancy of government officials and employees to give out news began to show results during the second month of publication of *The Chungking Reporter*. The students then began getting information and printing news that other newspapers, even the Chinese-language dailies, did not get. They had won the confidence of government officials and workers, and often were called by telephone or asked to drop in to see a certain person who had information or news for publication.

All the information given the students was not printed. Censorship kept much of it from getting into print. The Chungking Reporter, although a student enterprise under the supervision of American professors, was looked upon as an organ of the Ministry of Information and as such was subjected to more severe and arbitrary censorship than other newspapers.

The students recognized the need of censorship for reasons of military security, but they were as impatient as American newspapermen with the personal and arbitrary censorship that cut or killed copy in which military security was not involved, and they soon sought ways of evading such censorship.

The School's first big victory against the hush-hush policy of certain government departments and officials and against the censorship of copy on controversial questions was the exposé in *The Chungking Reporter* of a law which attempted to "control the thoughts" of Chinese students in foreign countries. Information about the law was obtained by one of the students from a friend in the Ministry of Education. His story was passed for publication for the reason that the "thought-control" provisions of the law were hidden far down in the body of the story and thus escaped the attention of the censor. The student's story later resulted in an open discussion of the law's provisions between foreign correspondents and government spokesmen. The correspondents filed copy for their agencies and newspapers in the United States, and reaction in this country subsequently caused revisions in the wording of the law.

Another major victory for *The Chungking Reporter* was its publication of the provisions of a "journalist code." The code was considered

worth-while for its provisions covering the qualifications of men and women in journalism, but it also fixed penalties on newspapers and journalists for any adverse criticism of the government or the Kuomintang. The code had been drawn up a few years before, but was not finally enacted until last spring. It was to be enforced as of July 1. An announcement of the enforcement date appeared in a small item in one of the Chinese-language newspapers. One of the student reporters followed up that item, and, after much scurrying about and questioning of government officials, wrote a story for the School newspaper. His story was submitted for censorship at 4 a.m. of a publication day. The censor had to be aroused from sleep, and so he was not entirely awake when he passed the story for publication. The Chungking Reporter's story caught the attention of foreign correspondents, and their efforts to file copy about the code eventually resulted in postponement of the enforcement date until the code could be revised to remove the objectionable features.

PRESS FREEDOM

Before going further in this discussion of the work and achievements of the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism, it should be pointed out that its efforts had the support of many influential Chinese. Its objective was not to tear down but to promote—on the one hand, a better feeling between Americans and Chinese and, on the other, an understanding of what Americans mean by freedom of the press and expression so that the Chinese would see how essential such freedom is for the well-being of their own nation and for the maintenance of friendly relations between nations.

At the time of the controversy over the so-called "thought-control" law, a reactionary and somewhat anti-foreign element seemed to have most of the influence in the Central Government. The outcome of the controversy seemed to indicate that the School contributed to the lessening of that element's influence and to a victory for persons in the government who favored coöperation with foreign countries.

The tumult aroused by *The Chungking Reporter's* story on the "journalist code" apparently afforded persons in the government an opportunity to move for revision of the code. Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, who was then the Minister of Information and is now the Minister of Foreign

Affairs, evidently welcomed the airing of the code's provisions and recommended that enforcement be postponed until the necessary revisions could be made. It is to his credit that he saw the incongruity in a code that protected only the Kuomintang from adverse criticism when the Central Government had promised to give legal status to all political parties in China.

Preaching of the gospel of press freedom was started in the classroom by Professor Cross and was carried on the second year by Professor Gilbert. Both men reviewed the growth of a free press in England and in the United States, pointing up particularly incidents in which men died for their ideal. The students were at first skeptical that the press of the United States is as free as it was claimed to be. They doubted, for example, that a newspaper could freely criticize the actions of the President of the United States, and their doubts were not entirely removed until they were shown such criticism in copies of American newspapers.

Through classroom lectures and in the actual practice of gathering and writing news for the newspaper, the students were shown how freedom of the press is practiced in the United States. They responded by digging up and serializing for publication incidents in their own nation's history in which men and women fought and died for press freedom. As a farewell tribute to Dean Cross, members of the first class promised to run weekly a column in which they reviewed the fight for a free press in every country where such a fight had been carried on. The students adhered faithfully to their promise, and the column, under the heading "Liberty Forum," ran for many months.

The same class later printed in a weekly series a column on the growth of individual newspapers in China. In that series, as in the "Liberty Forum," they featured the contributions of individual men and women to the cause of a free press.

Results of the teaching of American faculty members were not confined to the students. In contacts with men and women of other newspapers it was sensed that the students had carried the School's message to them. Members of the Chinese Journalists' Association, for example, would talk with faculty members about their work and would discuss the subject matter of School lectures. The Association's declaration of principles at its 1944 meeting, at which many students of the Chungking

School were present, contained much of the material on which Dean Cross had lectured.

During both the first and second years in Chungking, the faculty and students were invited to visit the plants of the Central News Agency, Ta Kung Pao, the Central Daily News, and other newspapers. Those visits particularly offered opportunities to talk about the ideals and practices of American journalism. Ta Kung Pao, which is China's leading newspaper, showed its appreciation of the mission by printing a story in which it applauded the work of the School. It was felt that instruction in the School also had an influence on the Central News Agency, which services news copy in both English and Chinese. In the past two years a change for the better was noted in the agency's reporting and writing of news stories.

It was understandable that the students, after they saw what press freedom meant, would often go to extremes in their criticism. The faculty then had the opportunity of stressing the American viewpoint that all criticism must be fair, that there must be facts sufficient to warrant criticism. In the same way that the students were taught to get real facts in their reporting and to write news stories based on real facts, emphasis was placed on the necessity of fair comment in the writing of editorials. It was made clear by constant repetition, and it is felt that the students learned well, that press freedom imposes on newspapers and writers the responsibilities of fair and accurate reporting and criticism.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL

During its two years of existence, the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism processed in all sixty-three young men and women. The first class comprised twenty-five men and seven women. All but two men were graduated. The second class had twenty-five men and four women, of whom all but two men were graduated.

The work of the School was divided between the classroom and the newspaper office and composing room. The American faculty members conducted courses in news reporting, writing and editing, in radio broadcasting, editorial writing, feature writing, newspaper law, public relations, the use of pictures in newspapers, the history of American journalism, and the growth of a free press in England and the United States.

Courses in the history of Chinese journalism, the structure of the

Chinese government, and the principles of the Kuomintang were given by three Chinese professors, one of whom, incidentally, was Kan Naikuang, who was recently appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Classroom courses for the most part were conducted in the morning, six days a week. The work of the newspaper was done in the afternoon, when some students went out on reporting assignments, while others stayed in the news room to process copy for the typesetters in the composing room. Thus, in performing their variously assigned tasks for the School publication, the students put into practice the lessons they learned in the classroom.

From time to time, foreign correspondents were invited to speak to the students and thus give them an opportunity of learning how the correspondents did their jobs. Among the guest lecturers were Brooks Atkinson of *The New York Times*, Spencer Moosa of *The Associated Press*, George Alexanderson, *The New York Times* photographer detailed by the State Department to work with the International Department of the Ministry of Information.

In July, 1945, graduates of the second class were working in various positions in the International Department. Some of them continued as editors and reporters with *The Chungking Reporter*. Others went into the department's writing section, photography unit, and the public relations section. Because of the suspension of the School following the end of the war, and with the government departments preparing to move from Chungking to Nanking, it is hard to say what use will be made of the second class graduates. It is believed that most of them will not stay with the government but will take positions with newspapers and news agencies.

Some of the students of the second class have already broken into American journalism with feature stories they wrote during their school year. Five such stories appeared in the Sunday sections of the *New York Herald Tribune* during September and October of this year. Some were also sent for publication to the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Members of the first class have had varied experiences since their graduation. Seven of them served for a time as war correspondents with Chinese troops in China and Burma. Four others joined the staff of XGOY, the International Broadcasting Station in Chungking. Four were employed by the U. S. Forces in China. The two top students of the first class were given scholarships and are now studying at the Columbia University School of Journalism in New York.

Two girls of the class received scholarships to other American colleges. One man is in the Paris office of the Chinese Ministry of Information. Two men served with the American OWI in China. Another is on the staff of *Ta Kung Pao*, leading liberal Chinese-language newspaper of Free China during the war. Two others have joined the staff of China's Central News Agency.

It was especially encouraging to hear recently that the student working for *Ta Kung Pao* was "getting a thrill out of writing news stories according to the American method" which he learned in school. Encouraging too was the fact that the first of the School's students to go to work for OWI in China was rapidly promoted. His American superior volunteered the information that the graduate was getting along splendidly. He said he would be more than glad to hire others as well-trained.

Of the first-year students who stayed with the Ministry of Information, eight have been selected for further study and work in the United States. These eight are now in the Nanking-Shanghai area covering stories, serving as public relations officers and performing other duties for the Ministry. Upon completion of these duties, they will be sent to the United States where they will be given the choice of working in one of the offices of the Chinese News Service, obtaining employment on U. S. newspapers or continuing their studies.

Another indication, and perhaps the best and final proof, of the School's success was shown in the large registration for admission to the third class. These young men and women applied for admission, were given their examinations on July 25, 1945, and twenty were chosen. With the suspension of the School this group of twenty has, of course, never appeared for instruction. A small registration had been anticipated this year, because all English-speaking young men and women in Free China could easily have obtained well-paying jobs with the U. S. Army, the Chinese Army interpreters' corps and other similar groups. Among students there was also a good deal of suspicion as to the type of instruction they might receive because of the School's close Kuomintang affiliations. Nevertheless, the prospect of a third year brought the largest num-

ber of applicants. This is convincing proof that the School's reputation had spread and that it was attracting more and more students. A total of 248 applicants filed their names and, after screening, about a hundred took the entrance examinations.

How difficult such a seemingly simple procedure can be in China was illustrated by the fact that one young lady arrived for her oral examination stunned and bruised after having traveled some 200 miles to Chungking by foot, cart, and hitch-hiking rides on army trucks. Just before her arrival in Chungking the truck on which the would-be student was riding figured in a serious accident. Undaunted, she continued her journey and arrived in the city just in time to sit for the exams. Such was the spirit of the Chinese students wishing to enter the School.

STUDENT LIFE

A report on the Chinese School would not be complete without mention of the conditions under which the students studied, worked, and lived in the wartime capital of China. Many of the students left well-paying positions to enter the School. They put up with conditions unimaginable in severity and hardship as compared to those faced by students in the United States. They put up with these conditions willingly and cheerfully for the sake of their journalistic training and what it might mean for them and the future of China.

The single classroom of the School was a long auditorium-like building that had been rebuilt after the bombings of 1939–41. Two shell-casings of Japanese aerial bombs stood at the front of the room as an ever-present reminder that until January, 1944, the work of the School was being done within easy range of Japan's air-might.

The floor of the classroom was a composition of mud and lime, and its rice-paper window panes were usually in tatters. Unheated, the room was cold in the winter. There were no fans to relieve the sweltering heat of Chungking's summer. In the winter, the students attended class bundled up in whatever clothing they possessed. They shivered and blew on their hands while trying to take notes during the two and three hour lecture sessions. In the summer they came scantily clad and constantly fanned and perspired while patiently listening to lectures.

The dormitories in which the students lived were mud-and-bamboo

structures with tiled or straw-thatched roofs and earthen floors. The paper window panes were blown out early in the first year and never replaced. The students, usually eight in a room hardly large enough for four, slept in bug-infested double-decker bunks, and, with few exceptions, their bodies were covered with bites. Rats were always present in the student dormitories. Girl students suspended their good shoes by string from the ceiling, for the rats ate leather, too. A careless student leaving peanuts or dried beef in the pocket of a suit or dress was apt to find the pocket chewed away next morning. Like the classroom, the dormitories were cold in winter and blistering hot in summer. Most of the students had nets under which they slept during the mosquito season, yet cases of malaria were numerous.

The students ate in a general mess hall with other employees of the International Department of the Ministry of Information. They had three meager meals a day. Breakfast consisted of a bowl of congee (rice gruel) and some vegetables. For lunch and dinner they had rice and more vegetables. Meat was served only two or three times a week in small pieces mixed with the vegetables. Most students supplemented their meals with bowls of noodles at nearby shops. Their supplementary rations took most of the monthly salary they received as employees of the Ministry. Dysentery was an ailment that frequently broke out among them.

As a general rule, the students preferred assignments that would keep them in the office or necessitated little walking. In good weather, they did not mind going out, but in bad weather, which prevailed in Chungking during nine of the twelve months of each year, they dreaded outside assignments because the rain and mud ruined their shoes. With a salary of approximately 13,000 Chinese dollars a month and shoes costing from 5,000 to 8,000 dollars a pair, the students could not afford to buy many pairs of shoes in a year. The shoes available in Chungking were made with strips of discarded automobile tires for soles and poor-grade leather for uppers. The soles and uppers, held together by string and paste, fell apart on exposure to mud and rain.

Lighting in the classroom, the dormitories, and the newspaper composing room and office was poor. Many of the students suffered from eyestrain. Some were fortunate enough to have glasses. Those without

simply got along as well as they could in the pitiful glow of 200-volt bulbs operating on a current that was frequently down to 80 or 90 volts.

Occasionally, the students had no water for washing either their clothes or their persons. That bothered the young men and women as much as anything else. They said that they could do without other comforts and many necessities, but they wanted to be clean. In emergencies, members of the American faculty hired coolies to bring in water from the river or a pond so that the students could wash and bathe.

Almost without exception the students had been accustomed to better living, even in wartime China. It was only natural that they at times felt sorry for themselves and complained.

In looking back on two years in Free China during the war, the wonder is that the students did not rebel against conditions more than they did. It is amazing that they performed the work of the School and the newspaper so well. From these students, whom the Americans had gone to China to teach, the faculty learned lessons in perseverance, fortitude, and patience.

Some of the students came to the School with a primary interest in polishing their English and establishing contacts with American universities. These students had only a secondary interest in journalism as such. It is to the credit of the School that most of the students upon graduation had become so imbued with the spirit of journalism that they were planning careers in the field. Conversation with graduates today reveals that they are making plans to buy and organize newspapers in both the large and small cities of China or to follow careers in the established papers of the country. They are approaching the profession with a keen sense of the freedom of the press and a desire to publish according to U. S. principles and practice. It is believed that the future journalism of China will bear the mark for many years to come of the Post-Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking.

RICHARD T. BAKER
ANTHONY F. J. DRALLE
FLOYD D. RODGERS, JR.

The Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism was necessarily an audacious educational project. It was undertaken at a time when Ameri-



American faculty. The four Americans (in front row from left to right) are Floyd D. Rodgers, Jr., Richard T. Baker, Harold L. Cross, Dean, and Anthony F. J. Dralle. Students of the Class of 1944, the first class of the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism, are shown above with members of the



faculty in their classroom in Chungking. The Americans (scated in the front row left to right) are Robert V. Ackerman, Steffan Andrews, Rodney Gilbert, Dean, Floyd D. Rodgers, Jr., Anthony F. J. Dralle, and Richard T. Baker. Students of the Class of 1945, the second class at the Chinese Post-Graduate School of Journalism, pose with members of the American

can support of Chinese Schools and colleges was in full retreat. Many American teachers were withdrawn from the war zones in China as the colleges were forced by Japanese advances to move to campuses in Free China. American financial aid for Chinese schools and colleges dwindled below the subsistence level.

We needed and obtained financial aid from American citizens who considered their country's plight in China reason for wartime support. We backed this enterprise through sweat and tears. Fortunately none of the American or Chinese teachers and no student was obliged to make the supreme sacrifice.

The Chinese on their part contributed what amounted to an equal share of the financial burden by providing classrooms, dormitories, and meals for students and rooms and board in the Press Hostel for our teachers.

Thus participation in this educational project was matched by our Chinese allies, dollar for dollar, anxiety for anxiety, faith for faith. This was a coöperative enterprise operated from beginning to end on a basis of mutual concern and objective. We were not conferring a favor upon the Chinese. We were actuated by the conviction that we were aiding our own country in time of war and that we, as civilians, had an obligation to take our part in the war effort.

The School was finally suspended on the recommendation of Dean Gilbert from whom the following wireless message was received on August 23, 1945:

Conditions which will result from earlier than expected peace such as population shifts and movement government offices plus difficulty getting faculty members back make reopening school this Fall almost impossible. Wherefore request you authorize me announcement indefinite suspension school.

On V-J day we still had three teachers in China and three others ready and eager to return. We have a small cash reserve which we will use for scholarship aid to the graduates of the Chungking School. We will welcome them to Columbia University confident that in the hearts and minds of our Chinese students we will have friends of America as long as they live.

To Dr. Hollington K. Tong, a member of the first graduating class of

the Columbia University School of Journalism in 1913, we wish to express our gratitude for originating this project and for his patient and zealous supervision and coöperation.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL W. ACKERMAN

Dean

October 29, 1945

GRADUATES OF THE CHINESE POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Graduates of the first class and their places of origin were:

Tan Chuen-yu, Kiangsu Province; Chih Fu-jen, Borneo; Li Ping-tai, Shantung; Chang Shun, Anhwei; Miss Euyang Mei-sheng, American born resident of Shanghai, Kiangsu; Ho Su-fu, Kiangsu; Miss Tsai Yao-nien, Shanghai; Chow Shen-yung, Fukien; Wang Chang-hsu, Kiangsu; Miss Chang Shu-fang, Hupeh; Ying Da, Kiangsu; Miss Yu Meng-yen, Hunan; Chang Hung-tseng, Hopei; Li Hui-ling, Kiangsu; Yuan Meng-chin, Chekiang; Wang Tsun-pao, Kiangsu; Loh Chiu-tao, Kiangsu; Miss Ying Shan-gu, Chekiang; Ling Tsung-hsi, Kwangtung; Liu Shih-yung, Kwangtung; Chow Ching-tao, Kwangtung; Shen Chang-rai, Kiangsu; Peng Jui-fu, Kiangsu; Wang Chin-hwa, Malaya; Miss Choy Wing-yung, Kwangtung; Shih Yu-hsin, Kiangsu; Miss Kao Keh-fang, Kiangsu; Keh Sze-en, Chekiang; Mee Hsieh-yin, Shensi; Tseng Chi-pei, Kwangtung.

Graduates of the second class and their places of origin were:

Chou Chia-ts'an, Szechwan; Li Jung-lun, a Mongol born in Harbin; Chang Chi-hui, Kweichow; Cheng Shou-chung, Chekiang; Li Chieh-ch'uan, Hongkong; Chiu Hsin-ming, Hongkong; Hsiao Min-yi, Hunan; T'an Ying-tsun, Szechwan; Wang Hung-chun, Tientsin, Hopei Province; Miss Chu Chih-ch'eng, Peking, Hopei; Ch'en Hao, Hainan Island; Wang Ju-chou, Honan; Ch'en Tsu-yun, Anhwei; Wang Chinta, Fukien; Mo Ju-ch'ien, Chekiang; Chu Chia-hui, Hankow, Hupeh; Wu Ts'un-ya, Meichow Island, Fukien; Lu Tse-ming, Soochow, Kiangsu; Miss Ch'en Tung, Peking, Hopei; Li Shih-kwei, Hopei; Miss Wan Shu-yin, Peking, Hopei; Ma Ta-jen, Chekiang; Miss Wang Tso-min, Hopei; Tuan Lien-ch'eng, Yunnan; Su Ming-hsuan, Nanning, Kwangsi; Liu Ch'un-nien, Anking, Anhwei; Yeh Hsiao-chung, Shanghai, Kiangsu.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Barnard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1944–45. In spite of the continued shortage of staff and of space it has been a successful year. As the World War drew towards its close the College was able to be helpful in the war effort and in public affairs.

The enrollment of students who were candidates for the degree through Barnard College was as follows:

						1943–44	1944-45
Seniors						173	208
Juniors						271	314
Sophomores						248	314
Freshmen .						350	324
Unclassified						89	56
Total						1,131	1,216

Besides these candidates for the degree we had our usual little group of special students, 21 in number, making a total of 1,237 primarily registered at Barnard, an increase of 83 over last year.

The number of students coming to us from other parts of the University rose, after its long decline, amounting to 89, and producing a total registration of 1,326, the largest in our history.

We did not intend to have so many students, but in the great pressure for admission and the uncertainty of how many would withdraw the numbers crept up on us, and so we were almost stepping on each other's heels in our crowded buildings. As there was no room for them, we did not admit a February section of freshmen.

The result of our "acceleration" is shown in the comparatively large number of our graduates during the year—270. Of these 45 graduated in October and 61 in February. Last year the total was 216.

However, acceleration is now ceasing. The demand for it is rapidly diminishing. The special Barnard Section of the Summer Session of 1944 showed a considerable falling off and we promptly decided to have none for 1945. The few Barnard students wishing to complete their acceleration or to make up credits for any reason are to be cared for in the Columbia University Summer Session, which is most helpfully arranging some extra courses to meet their needs.

So "acceleration" seems to be ending here as in most institutions. It is too exhausting for both teachers and students to continue indefinitely beyond the war emergency. Summers can generally be spent in other ways to greater educational advantage. However, it will naturally remain possible at Barnard for an unusually able student to graduate in three years by taking work at three of our University Summer Sessions. This has been done by a number of competent girls during the past thirty years.

The members of our Faculty absent on war service will begin now to return. Two at least, Professor Boorse in Physics and Professor Saulnier in Economics, we can count on for the autumn, and others will probably appear as the year goes on.

The Dean was granted leave of absence from April 9 to June 28, because of her appointment by President Roosevelt as a member of the United States Delegation to the San Francisco Conference. During this period Associate Dean Gregory served as Acting Dean.

We were glad to welcome to Barnard our new Librarian, Miss Esther Greene, and our new Associate Professor of Music, Otto Luening, both valuable additions to the Barnard community. We enjoyed also the presence of Dr. James L. Clifford as Visiting Associate Professor of English, and are gratified that he is to remain with us on a permanent appointment as our specialist in Eighteenth-Century Literature.

At the close of this year Professor Marie Reimer retires after forty-two years of distinguished service at Barnard. She created our excellent Department of Chemistry and has been one of our most brilliant teachers. She has sent out into the world a long line of well-trained and useful scientists. She now becomes Professor Emeritus and Professor Helen R. Downes succeeds her as Executive Officer of the Department.

The active work of Professor Agnes R. Wayman also ends at this time, though technically she is not to retire until a year from now, after sab-

batical leave. She has been at Barnard for twenty-seven years and has created our Department of Physical Education, one of the best in the country. We are greatly indebted to her. Professor Margaret Holland becomes Executive Officer of this Department.

On the administrative staff there have been several changes. Miss Frances A. Barry, Barnard '33, has become Assistant Bursar. Miss Helen M. Carlson, having been Acting Head of the Residence Halls, now takes office as Assistant to the Dean in charge of Residence Halls. We regret the resignation of Miss Charlotte J. Strickland, who for sixteen years, recently under very difficult wartime conditions, has done so well for us in the important post of Dietitian.

Several promotions have been made in the Faculty for next year. Two Associate Professors become Professors: Miss Marguerite Mespoulet in French and Dr. Thomas P. Peardon in Government. Four Assistant Professors become Associate Professors: Dr. Helen R. Downes in Chemistry, Dr. Henry S. Sharp in Geology, Dr. Peter Riccio in Italian, and Dr. Edgar R. Lorch in Mathematics. Two Instructors are raised to the rank of Assistant Professor—Dr. Marion Armbruster in Chemistry and Dr. Mirra Komarovsky in Sociology; and Dr. Lorna F. McGuire in English has her title changed to Assistant Professor from that of Associate.

The Faculty Committee on National Service had less to do than during the preceding years, but its subcommittees on Volunteer Service and Student Guidance remained active.

There was, of course, considerable discussion of the curriculum. The Faculty Committee on the College and the Post-War World reported some suggestions but no fundamental change was adopted. As a college of liberal arts and sciences within a university, Barnard is inevitably committed, as was stated in the Dean's Report a year ago, to a program of general education for life, for enlightened citizenship and as a basis for professional training. The Faculty decided that for these purposes our present curriculum was on the whole satisfactory, providing an elastic framework within which many varied curriculums could be fitted, to meet the different abilities and needs of our students. There was some feeling that it should be "tightened up a bit." One step towards this is the revival of the plan for "major examinations" at the end of the senior year. Suspended for the duration of the war, this requirement will now

be put into effect, the Faculty decided, for the class of '47 and extended to all departments. It should help provide unity and backbone for the students' programs.

As the end of the war approaches it becomes more and more obvious that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the departments teaching the social sciences. We must train up citizens and professional workers who can see the need of reconstructing the afflicted world for human well-being, help devise plans for this great task, and feel the spiritual urge to drive on to their achievement. As was suggested in the Dean's Report for 1943, the greatest need of humanity today is wisdom to control the terrible tools put into our hands by modern science and invention and to make with them a better life for men. The two years that have elapsed have made more hideously apparent this crying need for wisdom. Can we teach it in our colleges? We must try.

A more definite and practicable task is to teach our students about the other nations of the world, all of whom are now our near neighbors, and about the techniques of international relations. This we have been trying to do, with some measure of success, for many years. But the task has now become infinitely more urgent. No one who lived with open eyes and mind through the nine weeks of the San Francisco Conference could fail to be impressed by two outstanding facts: that our country now inevitably had vast and varied international responsibilities and duties all over the world; and that very few Americans possessed the international knowledge and international experience even to understand these responsibilities, still less to work with other peoples in carrying them out.

So every college must try to produce a good many enlightened citizens who can understand international affairs, and a few specialists who can ultimately be prepared to do important work in this field. A great number of our courses in various departments have tended to give such knowledge. It is the special function of our new interdepartmental major, International Studies, in which a group of eight seniors graduated in June as the first products of this plan. The countries on which they had concentrated were—two on France, two on Germany, two on Latin American, one on Italy, and one on Russia. Their specially adapted programs combined language and social sciences, and provided a good foundation for advanced training or for immediate active work.

We at Barnard are greatly interested in the new graduate School of International Affairs and Regional Studies, to be opened shortly at Columbia. We hope to profit from the presence of its distinguished faculty and to send on to it some of our best International Studies majors.

Meanwhile we are able to present at Barnard next year in our Department of Government two special courses which will enrich our international offering. During the Winter Session Dr. David N. Rowe, Research Associate at the Institute of International Studies at Yale University, will come to us one afternoon a week to give a course on "Political institutions and international relations of the Far East, with special reference to Japan and China." During the Spring Session Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, whose penetrating and stimulating lectures we have known at Barnard in the past, will conduct a course on Russia. These two timely courses by distinguished authorities we owe to generous gifts from two good friends.

Several other new courses reflect the interests and needs of the times. An elementary course in the Russian language will be given in Barnard; for more advanced work our students will continue to go to Columbia. New intensive methods of language instruction have been tried out in German and the experiment will be extended.

To provide for a very important form of communication, we have added to our courses in English Composition a "Radio Workshop," in which students will write, produce, act, and announce their own radio scripts. The Columbia Broadcasting System is most kindly loaning us a studio for this work.

An important new interdepartmental course has been planned in the History of Science. Because of shortage of personnel it cannot be given next year, but we hope it may be offered in 1946–47. It will be a survey of the outstanding scientific achievements in the history of mankind, tracing the development of science and showing its impact on life and thought in modern times.

One of the most interesting of our new courses is offered at the formal request of the Undergraduate Committee on the Curriculum, approved by Student Council. The Committee expressed the desire of the undergraduates to have a course which would help them to approach in an impartial and intellectual way the vast and pressing problems of our

times and form intelligent opinions on them. "The Analysis of Contemporary Problems" is the answer to this request, planned in conference with the Undergraduate Committee. A small interdepartmental faculty committee is assisting, and the class discussions and other work will be under a "moderator," Dr. Frances K. Marlatt, Barnard '21, experienced in this field, whom we are happy to welcome back for further teaching at her college.

The Institute of Community Organization and Leadership which was held at Barnard for three weeks in June was a significant and successful new venture for the College. The New York School of Social Work was our associate in this project. It was quite apart from the curriculum and carried no academic credit. Planned by a Committee of which Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of our Board of Trustees, was Chairman and Professor Willard Waller of our Department of Sociology, Vice Chairman, its purpose was to help-local communities to meet more effectively the difficult social problems caused by war and postwar conditions. The Institute assembled from different communities key persons already interested in social problems, gave them a chance to increase their knowledge and develop more effective leadership, and especially endeavored to set a pattern for coördinated community work which would use all the local agencies and facilities. It was intended primarily for nonprofessional workers, but some professionals who attended proved valuable members. The whole group numbered only sixty-one but they were varied, stimulating, and worth while. Distinguished authorities in the different fields lectured and conducted discussion sessions.

To all those who participated in the Institute Barnard is very grateful, and especially to Director Pettit and his colleagues of the New York School of Social Work, our associate in the enterprise. This pattern of collaboration between a professional school of social work and a liberal arts college offers interesting possibilities and is worth developing.

The financial condition of the College is fairly satisfactory for the immediate situation. The future holds a good many problems. The increase of \$50 in our tuition fee seemed to cause little hardship. Probably a further increase of the same amount might well be considered within the near future, provided it were coupled with sufficient new scholarship funds. It would not put our fee out of line with those of the other colleges for

women. Some source of money must be found to meet the cost of reconditioning our buildings after the war. We are setting aside annually what we can in a "Deferred Maintenance" fund, but the need is very large. Wages and salaries will also no doubt have to be still further increased.

During recent years our energies have been so occupied with the war effort that we have made few attempts to secure outside gifts. However, this last year the small Trustee-Alumnae Committee appointed for this purpose, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Adam Leroy Jones, began in a quiet way to seek contributions, and with some success.

Total gifts for the year amounted to \$36,429, of which \$15,918 came from alumnae. For the furnishing and equipment of the French Department we received \$5,700. The work of this Department seems especially important at the present time because of the urgent need of re-establishing cultural relations between our country and France. We were therefore very happy to receive for this purpose \$5,000 from Coty, Inc., \$200 from Mr. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, and \$500 from Mr. Forsyth Wickes.

The health and pleasure of our students will be increased by the gift of \$2,500 from Elizabeth Arden to resurface two of our tennis courts and thus make them better and available for play during unfavorable weather conditions.

To enrich our international program we received most welcome gifts of \$1,000 each from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, which we are using for the special courses, already described, in the international field.

Equipment for our Medical Office of a value of \$1,000 was a very helpful gift from the Davella Mills Foundation, to which we are also indebted for a \$400 scholarship.

Two able and charming Chinese freshmen reached us after a long trip, flying over "the Hump" and proceeding by steamer from India. Because of the impossibility of transferring adequate funds from China at present, we must find gifts to care for most of their expenses and for similar cases of other Chinese. We are grateful for several donations received for this purpose, especially one of \$500 from Mr. Oscar Houston, and we beg other American friends of China to help in this appealing cause.

To all the donors mentioned and to many others not named, the Col-

lege extends its hearty thanks. We especially appreciate the continued loyalty and generosity of the hundreds of graduates who contribute through the Alumnae Fund. If everyone realized how the College feels strengthened and cheered by these annual expressions of interest and approval from its daughters, the proportion of the alumnae contributing would soar to 100 percent.

The needs of the College are varied and large. It ought to be comparatively easy to secure more funds for general scholarships, so that, irrespective of her financial situation, any exceptionally able girl can attend Barnard. We especially solicit at present gifts to support the National Scholarships of the Seven College Conference, designed to draw to the Eastern colleges for women the most promising girls from more distant sections, thus making us even more representative of the whole country, breaking down sectional lines, and promoting national acquaintance and unity.

Under this plan two excellent students came to Barnard this year, one from Nebraska, the other from California. For next year Barnard has made national awards to three, from Texas, Kansas, and Oregon. We need additional money to continue this excellent scheme.

Our building program must now be considered anew, for the time is soon coming when we can again build. For years we have acutely needed an additional academic building, to be erected on our magnificent site on Riverside Drive, and to remedy the hampering congestion and restrictions of our overcrowded classrooms and laboratories, designed for a college about half our present size.

During the last few years our residence halls, also, have overflowed. Obviously we should now complete the unfinished east end of Brooks Hall by building a short wing running northward on Broadway, providing a proper entrance to replace our little gate in the wooden fence, and housing about eighty students.

This is the last report of a Dean of Barnard College to be submitted to you, President Butler, hard though it is to realize that. So you will permit it, I hope, to close with an expression of deep gratitude to you personally from Barnard College for all you have done for us. Always sympathetic with the desire of women for an education as good as that offered to men, you helped Barnard from the first. It was still very young and small when

you became its president in 1901. During all the years since then you have wisely guided and encouraged it and lifted it to its present position of strength and of full membership in the great university you have created. For this long service to us and for all you have done to open educational opportunities to women in the other faculties, Barnard College offers you its heartfelt and affectionate thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE

Dean

June 30, 1945



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



NEW YORK 23, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

In conformity with the Statutes of Columbia University I herewith submit a report on conditions at and affecting the College of Pharmacy during its one-hundred and fifteenth year.

The continuous program of three sixteen-week sessions each calendar year which began with the Summer Session of 1943 has been maintained during the period covered by this report. The total number of students in residence and their distribution by classes in each of the three terms are shown in the following tabulation:

				SESSIONS					
TT 1 1				Summer, 1944	Winter, 1944	Spring, 1945			
Undergraduates									
Freshman year .				32	18	18			
Sophomore year.				10	28	31			
Junior year				13		11			
Senior year				16	8	8			
Total	٠			71	54	68			
Graduate students.				3	3	2			
Special students									
Undergraduate .				I		I			
Graduate				I		I			
Extension students.					119	131			
				70	176	203			
Less renewals					50	107			
Net total f	or ye	ar		 76	126	 96			
Total Graduate students . Special students Undergraduate Graduate Extension students .			 	71 3 1 1 76	54 3 119 176 50	68 2 1 1 1 131 203 107			

Comparison with the undergraduate enrollment statistics for the previous year shows slight increases in the two lower classes with material reductions in the two upper classes owing to the withdrawal of male students as they reach induction age. Despite an increased number of women students, which is now about 40 percent of the total enrollment, the potential supply of licensed pharmacists necessary for the responsible handling and dispensing of medicines continues to diminish. Statistics compiled by the Association of Pharmacy Colleges show a Senior enrollment of but 461 students in 61 colleges as of December, 1944, and at this date the colleges in New York State had but 65 Seniors as against replacement needs of 2,500 graduates for the country and 275 in this state.

The difficult task of allocating the manpower of the country so as to insure a speedy and less costly victory has been admirably handled and the policy of subordinating long-range considerations to present necessity has been justified. However, the fact remains that we cannot disregard these long-range considerations indefinitely without serious effects on the economic and social stability of the country after victory. A Special Bulletin issued jointly by the National Research Council and the American Council on Education stresses the fact that the demands of the peacetime to come cannot be met by continued drastic curtailment of trainees in fields essential to national health, safety, and interest. Pharmacy can qualify under all three of these considerations. According to this Bulletin, the present number of male pharmacy students is but 27 percent of the male enrollment of 1939-1940, with a consequent shortage of qualified personnel for essential service in pharmacies, hospitals, and in the industry both now and increasingly so in the future. Surely it is now time to give thought to the long-range considerations.

Under the accelerated program the baccalaureate degree was conferred on seventeen candidates September 22, 1944, and upon six candidates June 21, 1945. The degree of Master of Science was conferred on two candidates at the stated University Commencement.

In June, 1943, the New York State Education Department approved an accelerated program of pharmaceutical education which permitted the student to complete the degree requirements in thirty-two months. Under the Selective Service rulings then in force, this procedure enabled

most of the male students then in the upper classes to complete their studies before induction. The cancellation of all student deferments in March, 1944, virtually eliminated the advantages gained through acceleration and there appears little reason for its continuance. It has resulted in heavy pressures on students and staff as well as an added financial burden of tuition for the extra session. It has eliminated the possibility of the student fulfilling portions of the experience requirement for licensure through summer employment. Possibly those whose education has been interrupted might favor acceleration but in the few instances coming to our attention this does not appear to be so. In view of the shortage of licensees it would undoubtedly be more advantageous for the returned student to pursue the normal program and gain experience during summer employment so that he may be eligible for licensure upon graduation or shortly thereafter. We anticipate terminating acceleration in June, 1946, and resuming the normal program in September of that year.

A second class of SPARS (United States Coast Guard Women's Reserve) concluded training in December. The College is very happy to have been able to make this direct contribution to the war effort by preparing these women and the six preceding classes of male trainees for much needed service to the sick and wounded. It is to be hoped that their duties in service and their brief contact with pharmaceutical education will be provocative of an interest in pharmacy as a vocation, although it is regrettable that their service course was so specialized that but little college credit can be given.

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has continued the allocation of \$400 annually for scholarship purposes. It has also given financial assistance to a number of pharmacy colleges, our own among them, which are so largely dependent on tuition income that they are in a critical position by reason of the drastic reductions in enrollment. While not deprecating the value of this assistance, it can be but a temporary policy on the part of the Foundation unless the pharmaceutical industry will continue to give generous support and thus enable the Foundation to promote undergraduate education in addition to its original purpose of furthering graduate study in pharmacy.

The development of pharmaceutical education in this country closely followed the pattern of other types of professional education in that the earlier efforts centered about the actual duties the pharmacist was expected to perform in the store. At a later time the education was broadened through the inclusion of instruction in the sciences having a direct bearing on the practice of pharmacy, particularly chemistry and botany. The idea of including a certain amount of general collegiate education is still more recent. Meanwhile, many changes have occurred in what the pharmacist is expected to do, and the scope of general collegiate education has greatly broadened. The older pattern of a liberal arts education was rich in classical studies with little emphasis on the sciences, while today the reverse is true and perhaps too much so. The pharmacists of former generations were obliged to prepare their tinctures, pills, and other medication forms from the crude vegetable and chemical materials. Today it would be impossible in many instances and uneconomical in others for the pharmacist to produce the medication forms in current use. However, the necessity for his having a greater knowledge of the therapeutic agents he handles has increased greatly and this requires a sound basis of general scientific study in many fields. The increased importance of this basic background is reflected in the pharmacy curriculum in that the studies are about equally divided between those which may be, and often are, included in a general college course and those which are peculiar to pharmacy.

There is much to be said in favor of a plan whereby pharmacy students pursue their general academic and science courses in common with students in other fields rather than as a segregated group. It is not only an economy measure but it gives them the educational values to be gained by mingling with students of diverse interests. It has been found practicable in other types of professional education, and I believe it would be a step forward in pharmaceutical education. At present not more than one year of time credit can be given for the previous collegiate study which an applicant may have had. While but few may be able to present credentials covering the courses essential to the professional study, it would be entirely possible to plan a two-year sequence of lower college studies as a basis for the professional curriculum. The possibility of

maintaining a proper sequence in the professional studies within a twoyear limit has been questioned, but our experiences with wartime acceleration have shown that such difficulties can be overcome.

While the majority of pharmacy graduates enter the drugstore, pharmaceutical education must make provision for those entering the industrial field as well as for the smaller number who may go on to graduate study. The educational needs of the two groups are difficult to supply through a fixed program, although a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Pharmacy Syllabus is essential for recognition by licensing and other authorities. Conduct of a drugstore presents professional and business aspects, while the latter are of lesser importance in laboratory employment. On the other hand, a broader knowledge in the chemical and biological fields would be an advantage to those entering the industry. To meet these conditions it is to be hoped that we may soon be able to make our program more flexible through electives in business education for the drugstore field and in scientific branches for those inclined toward an industrial career.

Despite the increased teaching loads imposed by undergraduate acceleration, the College has fulfilled its obligation to pharmaceutical education in New York State by maintaining graduate instruction, even though it had to be on a limited scale. In previous annual reports, the likelihood of the interests of the graduate student in pharmacy extending into certain aspects of medicine, chemistry, and engineering has been noted. Furthermore, very favorable comments were received from plant executives in the drug industry in response to our inquiries regarding the usefulness of men primarily trained in pharmacy but possessing some basic knowledge in other fields. Wartime conditions have necessitated suspension of all efforts toward expansion of our graduate activities, but this is a type of pharmaceutical instruction in which Columbia can take leadership in the eastern section of the country. A recent article in the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education includes a program in which several colleges or departments of a university participate in education for what is there termed pharmaceutical engineering. The plan contemplates a specialized program of undergraduate instruction rather than additional study superposed on the established four-year baccalaureate course. While we are not in agreement with this feature of the plan, there is undoubtedly a place in the industry for the pharmacy graduate who has also had some training in certain branches of engineering.

Research activities reported by the staff include: thermostabile ointment bases of high solvent power, antioxidants for the B vitamins in rice polishings, the phytochemical study of *Eremocarpus setegerus*, improved methods of stabilizing Vitamin A, and conditions affecting the rate of antacid activity of aluminum hydroxide gels by Professor A. Taub and collaborators; investigations of plant materials for antibiotic potentiality, bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity of a silver lactate solution by Professor Hart.

Contributions to current pharmaceutical literature by members of the staff include: "Cleanliness in Dermatitis Prevention," by Dr. W. R. Redden, *Industrial Medicine*, September, 1944; "Surface Active Agents as Germicides," by Professor A. Taub, *Merck Report*, 53:28 (1945); "Five Years with Our Ally against Microbial Warfare," by Professor Hart, accepted for publication in *La Farmacia*, July, 1945.

Changes in the teaching staff included the resignations of Professor Herman J. Amsterdam, Professor Frederick D. Lascoff, and Lecturer H. Randolph Halsey. Hon. Philip Blank, B.S., L.L.B., was appointed to succeed Professor Lascoff, and Mr. Horace M. Carter, formerly Associate Professor of Pharmacy, has temporarily taken over the teaching carried by Professor Amsterdam. Leaves of absence for the Spring Session were granted Lecturers Luthin and Fialkow, with Dr. Cornwell Rogers and Mr. Fred Supnick as temporary replacements.

I record the following changes in the officers and trustees of the College Corporation. Because of business responsibilities, Mr. Victor E. Williams has been forced to relinquish the office of Chairman of the Board of Trustees but continues his association with the College as a trustee. His administration has been a difficult one but it has laid the groundwork for the postwar period in which his ambitions may be realized. Marvin R. Thompson, Ph.D., with long experience as a teacher and research director, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Continued ill health has prompted Mr. Samuel W. Fraser, Phar. '04, to decline nomination as Treasurer, and he is succeeded by Mr.

Edgar S. Bellis, Phar. '13, who, as Assistant Treasurer, has had to carry the burden of financial management during Mr. Fraser's incapacitation and who has shown an ability to perform the seemingly impossible task of bringing order out of the financial chaos under prevailing conditions. Owing to Mr. Fraser's long association with the governing body of the College, he has been elected Honorary Trustee. Mr. Frederick D. Lascoff, Coll. '21, Phar. '23, was elected Alumni Trustee.

I regretfully report the passing of Jacob Weil, Trustee 1913–1932; Turner F. Currens, life member and Assistant Treasurer-elect; and Charles F. Timmerman, Phar. '91, life member.

Mr. Alfred Halpern, B.S., was appointed Bigelow Fellow for 1944–1945 and has continued his studies as a candidate for the Master's degree. Because of the inability of any member of the graduating classes to pursue graduate study at this time, the Plaut Fellowship was not awarded. Undergraduate scholarships provided through the Henry Pfeiffer Memorial were awarded to six students. Two students previously in residence received scholarship assistance from funds allocated by the Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, and the Vick Scholarship was awarded to an entering student. Mr. Fred S. Frankfurter, Phar. '99, has established a four-year scholarship for pharmacy in White Plains High School.

During the period of this report the College has received contributions to the General Funds aggregating \$7,690.31, and \$3,716.00 has been received for specified purposes. A portion of the funds received for general maintenance resulted from the activities of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association through its Committee on Colleges of Pharmacy. Those contributing to the General Funds so urgently needed at this time include: B. R. Armour, E. Bilhuber, Benjamin Clayton, Leon Eisen, Fred S. Frankfurter, Heyden Chemical Corporation, the Maltine Company, Mutual Drug Sundry Company, New York Quinine & Chemical Company, S. B. Penick & Company, Refining Unincorporated, James H. Sampson, Torsion Balance Company, and William R. Warner & Company. The gifts for specific purposes and their donors were: Vick Chemical Company, a four-year full tuition scholarship through the Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education; American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education for undergraduate scholarships,

and E. R. Squibb & Sons, for prize awards. Gifts to the Endowment Fund were received from Class of 1944, W. Dubin, I. Fox, Lehn and Fink Products Corporation, and William R. Warner Company.

The shortage of licensed pharmacists has grown more acute with each year of the war, and the length of time necessary to provide a sufficient number of graduates as replacements has correspondingly increased. The possibility of an early return of those whose education was interrupted and of the licensees now in service appears remote. The majority of those in service are in medical units and the necessity for this personnel may well continue long after the war is won. As increased remuneration and other desirable features have resulted from this shortage, the question of a continuance of these betterments after the war reasonably arises. There appears little doubt that, although there may be slight recessions, the present economic status of the licensed pharmacist will be materially changed in the postwar period. Prevailing salaries are now in accord with the educational investment. While the objectionable feature of the long hours required in drugstore service has been partially rectified, it must be borne in mind that hours in a personal-service occupation cannot be as readily fixed as in a clerical or industrial pursuit. Above all, the trend toward more nearly balancing the supply of pharmacy graduates with the demand for their services gives promise of ample opportunities in the several branches of pharmacy both for the veterans and for those now in training for it as a vocation.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BALLARD

Dean

June 30, 1945



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director for the Summer Session of 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

The Summer Session of 1945 looked in prospect as if it might be the year in which things caught up with us. Housing and travel conditions were worse than last year, and the indicated registration of over 10,000 could not but be viewed with some alarm. It turned out that we have had one of the most successful Summer Sessions in our history. The expected registration was realized, but whatever difficulties students may have encountered they seemed wonderfully cheerful, and whatever else is to be said about the weather it was at least conducive to work. The staff of the Registry of Off-Campus Accommodations deserves a special note of thanks.

The increase of some 2,000 students may be expressed in terms of percentage gain over last year for each of the several geographical divisions as follows:

										P	ercent
North Atlantic									1.		17
City of New	Yo	rk									27
South Atlantic											36
South Central											31
North Central											18
Western .											
Insular and non	COI	nti	guo	us 1	terri	itori	ies				47
Total United St	ate	s									22
Foreign countri	es										25

The percentage of women students decreased from 82.71 to 75.37. This was partly owing to the presence of undergraduates in the Transition Term. The number of veterans registered in the Summer Session has been reported as 192.

The following figures show that we are back on a pre-Pearl Harbor basis. There were fifty-two additional registrations during the Transition Term not included in the total given below.

SUMMER SESSION REGISTRATION

1940							10,568
1941							9,150
1942							8,102
1943							6,907
1944							8,450
1945							10,353

It appears that if such recovery as this can be made under the adverse conditions prevailing a greatly increased registration may be looked for next summer, and serious consideration should be given to the problems which such increase will present.

Evening courses in the Summer Session, which were inaugurated three years ago as the characteristic summer activity of University Extension, have continued to increase. Since these figures do not appear in the Registrar's report they are here set down.

EVENING REGISTRATIONS

1942								258
1943								309
1944								475
1945								562

It is gratifying that the Summer Session which was able to ease the transition to the "accelerated" calendar in 1942 was able this summer to assist the undergraduates of Columbia College and Barnard College, and such others as chose to come, to get back to the regular calendar. The Transition Term consisted of some seventy courses for undergraduates, about half of them running for twelve weeks and half for six weeks only, either concurrently with the Summer Session or during the period

August 13 to September 21. The fields covered, with a course registration of 3,052, were, with the number of courses in each, as follows:

Chemistry					13	History						4
						Humanities						
Drafting					3	Mathematics						5
Economics					2	Naval Organiz	zati	on a	ınd	Sci	ence	3
English .					5	Philosophy .						4
Fine Arts					1	Physical Educ	atic	n				7
French .					3	Physics						2
German.					2	Spanish						2
Governmen	ıt				1	Zoölogy						I

A classification of the students in the second six weeks of the Transition Term shows Columbia College 300, Barnard College 55, University Undergraduates 17, and other undergraduates 137, total 509. It is clear that the demand for these courses outside of Columbia College was not large. The program is considered to have been carried out successfully.

Some of the events in the Summer Session which should be recorded are the Writers Club Round Table; General Curriculum Workshop; Workshop on Community-School Relations; Workshop on Teacher Education; Fourth Annual Workshop on Administrative Problems of Superintendents of Schools; First Annual Workshop on Secondary School Administration; Fourth Annual Workshop on Elementary School Administration; Workshop on Responsibilities and Work of Secretaries to Principals, Directors, Superintendents, and Other Administrative Officials; Workshop on Problems in Curriculum and Teaching; Special Lectures in the Teaching of Mathematics; Special Lectures in the Teaching of Natural Sciences; Seventh Annual Course for Building Service Employees; Twenty-fifth Annual School for Ministers and Other Religious Leaders; and a number of lectures open to the whole student body under the auspices of the All-College Lecture Series.

There was also a reception for the staff at the Men's Faculty Club on Tuesday evening, July 3; a two-piano recital by Raymond Burrows and Anthony Loudis on July 18; the Teachers College Orchestral and Choral Concert on August 2; social meetings of the state clubs, the Russky Kruzhók (Russian Circle), Klub Polski, Casa Italiana, Casa Hispánica,

and Maison Française. The Play Production classes under the direction of Professor Milton Smith presented "The Imaginary Invalid," a comedy by Molière, on August 6, 7, and 8 in Brander Matthews Hall. The Educational Demonstration Program of the Army Air Forces was held in the auditorium of the Casa Italiana on August 6 and 7. The series of State Club dances in the Gymnasium was generally felt to be in every way the most successful we have had.

Regular services were held in St. Paul's Chapel and at Union Theological Seminary, and a full program of meetings at Earl Hall.

There were more than a score of artists' recitals and several students' recitals at the Juilliard School of Music which were generously thrown open to students in the Summer Session.

The Summer Session and the whole University suffered a grievous loss in the death on November 22, 1944, of Miss Libbie George who for twenty-five years had graciously and skillfully presided over the office in 211 Low Memorial Library. It was characteristic of her that she left an office that was capable of carrying on in the spirit she had created, and we have not attempted to fill her place. The work has been redistributed, and Dr. Thomas C. Izard, A.B., Columbia, 1928, Ph.D., 1942, has been appointed Assistant to the Director.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES

Director

September 21, 1945





Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Extension

WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Institute of Arts and Sciences

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

This was to have been the last of three annual reports by the Chairman of the Committee, who has also served as Acting Director of University Extension, appointed by you on March 31, 1942. The Committee felt, when they submitted their report on December 5, 1944, that they had attended to a great many matters, perhaps all that were within their competence to deal with directly. Beyond this, their recommendations were:

- (1) That University Extension be continued under a Director and an Administrative Board.
- (2) That work in physical therapy and occupational therapy be transferred to the School of Medicine. (This was effected on July 1, 1945.)
- (3) That the courses in drawing, painting and sculpture, graphic arts, and drama, which are in flourishing condition, be incorporated in a new school of fine arts. (Efforts toward this end, we understand, are being made.)
- (4) That the courses of instruction in Division I of the University Extension Announcement, now used by preprofessional students and by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in general studies, be placed under the jurisdiction of a Dean of the Faculty of General Studies with all the necessary powers to administer a program of instruction, and to recommend candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in general studies. (We are not aware that any action has been taken on this proposal.)
- (5) That the Institute of Arts and Sciences arrange with the instructors of certain selected lecture courses, now given in the University, to admit by ticket, at a fee to be arranged, students not otherwise registered in the University. (This proposal shows no discernible progress.)
- (6) That the departmental announcements within the University draw attention to the opportunities offered by the work in secretarial studies,

particularly with respect to the new Certificate of Proficiency, and that faculty advisers, especially in the undergraduate colleges, find ways to encourage students to take advantage of these opportunities. (The response on the part of the University has not been great.)

(7) That the Service Courses offered in University Extension to those engaged in the jewelry trade, gas and textile industries, in hospital management, and in general business be given further study and, if it be the opinion of the University that they make a useful contribution to metropolitan life, that they be considerably expanded under proper control. (Some further study of this problem has already been made.)

The situation now is that the Acting Director continues through the academic year 1945–46; and the Committee, not having been formally dismissed, presumably does likewise. They do not look forward to further meetings but are always ready to urge action with respect to the recommendations already made.

The Acting Director now adds his own observations on the work of the past year, which, from every point of view, appears to have been most successfully carried through. Like the Summer Session, we have, in terms of enrollment and income, made our way back to the point we occupied just before Pearl Harbor. Such rapid recovery suggests that considerable expansion may be looked for next year.

One of the subjects for study given to the University Extension Committee at the time of its appointment was the possible reduction of the cost of administration. This task naturally fell to the Acting Director, and as a result certain economies have been effected, bringing the cost of administration down from an average of 10 percent of the gross income in the eight years from 1936–37 through 1943–44 to 7 percent in 1944–45. The saving of an amount approximately 3 percent of the gross income is a substantial saving, and this has been secured together with a real gain in efficiency. No one has suffered a reduced salary, and many have felt some improvement. It should be possible to care for a considerable increase in student registration without any large addition to the cost of administration.

During the past three years improvements in the arrangement and appearance of the offices have been made. Among other things we have enjoyed a loan exhibit of paintings from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exhibit consists of six paintings which are hung in the main office. Every six months the paintings are changed, and the third set is now in the office. The pictures are a source of pleasure to the staff and attract the attention and interest of students and visitors.

The 1944–45 registration has been heavy, approaching that of 1941–42. The increase has been rather general, but was particularly noticeable in the Department of English which includes the courses in radio, speech, professional writing, and dramatic arts. The registration in drawing, painting, and sculpture has also increased rapidly with over 300 students in the Spring Session. This was partly due to the University's approval of the "painting" and "sculpture" majors, and it has taxed both the staff and the available space. The students are being carefully selected, and everything possible under the existing conditions is being done to develop these courses into the equivalent of a real school of fine arts. Little can be done about expanding the space for this department until a new building is erected, but when that time comes, it is earnestly hoped that such a school can be established.

One of the real achievements is the successful carrying through of the program of courses in radio, planned in the previous year, in coöperation with the National Broadcasting Company. Although the University had been actively involved in radio in one way or another for a good many years, the launching of this series marked the first attempt to offer a coördinated group of courses in the field, utilizing the various facilities of the University and of the National Broadcasting Company. The courses proved to be very much in demand, some 300 students being finally selected from more than 1,000 applicants. Registration was limited to specially qualified students selected from the applicants by the instructors on the basis of their previous records and experience. Personal interviews were also required. A more comprehensive program of courses has been arranged for the coming academic year.

The usefulness of University Extension in building up programs of study that have no established University home and carrying them on until they were ready to assume definite shape has often been demonstrated, as in the case of courses in business, dentistry, and optometry. A similar thing has now happened in connection with the courses in occupational therapy and physical therapy. Courses in occupational

therapy were first offered in University Extension in 1941–42, and a series in physical therapy was added the following year. Upon the successful completion of either program, a Certificate of Proficiency was awarded. Partly because of the war, the development and success of these courses were unexpectedly rapid. On July 1, 1945, there came into being the Department of Physical Medicine, including both occupational therapy and physical therapy, in the School of Medicine, where the program of study will be so expanded as to lead ultimately to the Bachelor of Science degree. Within the School of Medicine an increasingly useful and brilliant future can be expected for these subjects.

An interesting part of the work in occupational therapy during the past year was a War Emergency Course given at the request of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army. Columbia University was one of seven institutions to receive such a request. This was a four-months course running from November through February and repeated from March through June. The students were sent by the War Department and on the completion of the course were appointed to positions in Army hospitals.

The past year has seen the discontinuance of the old one-year course for college graduates and the two-year course for high school graduates leading to Certificates in Secretarial Studies. No new candidates for these certificates were admitted. A new plan has gone into effect by which students who are candidates for a degree in Columbia University or who are holders of degrees from this or other institutions may work for a Certificate of Proficiency in Secretarial Studies. The purpose is to provide such persons with a skill useful in business or professional life, and four students have already fulfilled the requirements for the certificate. Others are candidates for it. The response of the University to this offering has been disappointing. If it is to be continued past the experimental stage, this possibly happy and important solution of the problem of secretarial studies within a university must have the support of the University, and it is hoped that the student advisers will become acquainted with it and bring its possibilities to the attention of their students.

The subject of textiles has long had a place in the University, and courses in textiles have been offered in University Extension for more than twenty years. A special study is now being made to determine

whether such courses should have a place in the University as service courses for the men and women in the industry. Letters were sent to about fifty leaders in the industry asking whether they felt the courses were useful and wished to have them continued and whether they would be willing to coöperate in forming an advisory committee on the subject composed of representatives of the industry and of the University. The response to this has been favorable, most of the concerns expressing definite interest in the courses. We propose to form a committee of representatives of the industry and of the University to reorganize and supervise this work. In one of the world's great textile centers there is no technical instruction obtainable nearer than Philadelphia.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has continued the practice, established a few years ago, of sending young university graduates to study at Columbia. During the past year special classes in English, economic geography, and the history of the United States have been carried on for them.

On May 2, 1945, for the first time those who supervise instruction in University Extension and those who give full time or practically full time to such instruction met to discuss their problems and to consider the formation of a Committee on Instruction, with the object of improving the quality and the range of instruction in the strictly academic subjects. One need that is felt in this connection is for more full-time instructors whose particular University interest lies in University Extension. At this meeting a temporary Committee of Instruction was appointed as follows: Professors Lyon, Matzke, and Northcott, Dr. Syrett, and Miss Weltfish, with Professor Ayres, ex officio, as Chairman. On May 16 another meeting was held to discuss a report from this Committee on its preliminary study.

With the end of the war and the coming in of large numbers of new students, the need for expansion in various ways will become more and more evident. Among the new courses which will surely be called for are more graduate courses in the evening in engineering and chemistry. The demand for broader graduate offerings in engineering for men in industry is constantly growing. There should be a careful analysis of the kind of graduate instruction needed to serve students in the New York area. The recent years of experience with the Government-sponsored

courses give some indication of the special fields of interest nearby. Much further study might be made of this by each engineering department, and contact maintained with the newer developments in the area as they occur.

There is also a decided need for more undergraduate courses in such subjects as government, economics, history, industrial relations, and personnel management. The rapidly increasing group of University Undergraduates, currently numbering 342 of whom 155 were admitted during the year, are in urgent need of more advanced courses on the junior-senior level. In many cases they are obliged to piece out a program with graduate courses or courses remote from their main interest.

Professor David L. Dodd, of the School of Business, who has rendered invaluable service as departmental representative in University Extension for the past twenty years, has asked to be relieved in order to give his attention to professional work. A way must be found to take care of the work which Professor Dodd relinquishes, since the relationships between University Extension and the School of Business are too extensive and too complicated to prosper without skillful and constant supervision. The similar service rendered by Mr. A. Dexter Hinckley, Assistant to the Dean of the School of Engineering, who left the University July 1, 1944, has, amid a multitude of other concerns, been carried on by Acting Dean Finch. With the expansion of late afternoon and evening courses in engineering, the need of relief for Dean Finch with respect to this particular problem is pressing.

Mrs. Harriet V. Davies, who came into University Extension as assistant adviser to women students in 1929, retired on July 1, 1945. Her unfailing kindness and gentle guidance, particularly of the younger students in the secretarial classes, will be gratefully remembered by those who came under her care.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry Morgan Ayres

Acting Director

June 30, 1945

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR 1944-45

To the Acting Director of University Extension
Sir:

The thirty-second season at the Institute opened Monday evening, October 23, 1944, with an address by Sir Bernard Pares, on the subject "Russia and Global Peace." President Butler presided. The season closed on April 17 when the Hon. Sumner Welles was scheduled for an address on "Roads Forward to World Organization." (Because Mr. Welles became ill on his way to McMillin, his prepared address was read by the Director of the Institute. Following this reading, brilliant commentary on the main points was offered by Professor Nathaniel Peffer.)

Between these opening and closing dates the season brought to Morningside Heights many other distinguished visitors, among whom may be mentioned:

Professor Horace Belshaw, of New Zealand Robert Boothby, M. P. of England Peter Freuchen, of Denmark Professor Kirtly Mather, of Harvard Dr. Margaret Mead, of the American Museum of Natural History Professor Karl Friedrich, of Harvard Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service Philip Murray, President, C. I. O. Dr. Charles F. Kettering, General Motors Research Division Sinclair Lewis, novelist Ruth Draper, character monologist Lillian Gish, actress Martin Flavin, dramatist and novelist Guthrie McClintic, theater producer John Mason Brown, critic Grace Moore, soprano, Metropolitan Opera Company Bronislaw Huberman, violinist Martial Singher, tenor, Metropolitan Opera Company Robert Casadesus, pianist

In terms of interest and audience-response, the season was one of the most successful in recent years. Membership subscriptions totaled exactly 2600 individuals: Full membership, 1461; Limited membership, 1139. In addition to these, 3523 persons attended Institute events by means of Guest tickets.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Potter
Director, Institute of Arts and Sciences

June 30, 1945





Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Business

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to report herein the activities of the School of Business

for the year ending June 30, 1945.

As the return of peace draws near there come with it vast and complicated economic problems, foreign, domestic, and international. Never before has so much of the world faced the prospect of such a wholesale economic readjustment as must follow victory. Scarcely a belligerent or nonbelligerent economy has escaped the distortions of war. The rapid reconstruction of devastated areas and reconversion of unscathed areas so that normal economic life may be resumed are undertakings of great urgency and great magnitude. Even so, these problems of transition are but the prelude to other problems no less important. For long before reconversion is completed there will arise the clamor of multitudes for employment, for economic security, for an elevation of their standard of living, for the fruits of technological progress, for an economy which will yield these things. And on the echo men will demand opportunity, freedom, and economic stability. What men demand only men can provide. And it is the competence and wisdom of those directing business, economic, and political affairs which, in the main, will determine how far the economy can be made to yield the benefits which are desired.

Any school which sets out to develop the youth of today for the world of affairs of tomorrow will fulfill its responsibilities neither to its students nor to the nation unless it develops those qualities of mind, and character, and personality which lead to competence to direct affairs with understanding and wisdom. Without such competence widespread among a free people, personal frustrations and economic catastrophies are assured. There is no prospect that the direction of business and other economic affairs will soon be completely professionalized as are the practice of medicine, law, or engineering. But such professionalization is not necessary to make it evident that more men of understanding and competence

are called for in the direction of economic activities, or that men so qualified will find scope for the exercise of their skills. Whatever the course of postwar affairs, there will be a growing need for competence.

Conscious of this need the School of Business has revised its curricula, introduced a new degree, and given a new emphasis to its instruction so as to develop more effectively in its students qualities which they will find indispensable for effective careers in the decades immediately ahead. In both its undergraduate and graduate curricula greater emphasis will be placed upon combining the fundamentals of business, economics, and administration for purposes of cultivating administrative and executive talents. This common foundation for all students will be supplemented with specialized instruction for careers in the different branches of business, government, and research. Competence to deal with the technical and functional aspects of management and informed judgment of the economic, political, and social forces at work in the environment are essential qualifications to be cultivated.

The modifications which have been made are especially suited to the needs of veterans. Veterans not only desire to move rapidly into positions of responsibility, but after a few years they will in fact find themselves responsible for the direction of numerous enterprises and agencies throughout the economy. That they should obtain special training which will qualify them to operate effectively in the complex legal, economic, and political environment they will encounter is of paramount importance both to themselves and to the welfare of those under their administration. It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to inaugurate the new programs at a time when large numbers of veterans are returning to school in preparation for careers in the world of affairs.

Last year certain preliminary modifications in the work of the School were reported: the broadening of the undergraduate program, the inauguration of basic courses in the graduate program, the introduction of a two-year graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration, and others. Within the year individual courses have been thoroughly re-examined and revised to serve the objectives emphasized in the new curricula.

The special course in professional accountancy has now been revised and converted into a two-year graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration. A third year of advanced courses in accountancy will be offered in the evening for students who, while gaining experience, desire further preparation before taking the examinations for Certified Public Accountant. In establishing this graduate curriculum, recognition is given to the fact, so often expressed by leaders in the profession, that mere technicians will not satisfy the growing needs of the profession of public accountancy for men of broad education and exceptional competence. The course is intended to interest the college graduate who has had at least three years of studies in liberal arts as a background for his professional career. In this respect the requirement is similar to that of many law schools. With this background the student will pursue the necessary technical courses in accounting together with the fundamentals of business, economics, and law.

As a special service to veterans who do not desire a full professional course in business the School will offer next fall through University Extension a special eight-weeks course in the management of small business. This nondegree program is for veterans who intend to enter business for themselves and who desire an intensive course in fundamentals. Through this course, it is believed, a worth-while contribution can be made to enhance the abilities of veterans with benefit both to themselves and to the communities which they will serve.

WARTIME SERVICE

Both on and off the Campus the School has contributed in various ways to the advancement of the war effort. On the Campus it has offered special courses for V-12 students, and members of the Faculty have undertaken special, part-time assignments at the request of the war agencies of the government. Other members of the staff have taken leaves of absence to serve in Washington, New York, or overseas.

Among those devoting all or most of their time to war work the following may be noted. Lieutenant Colonel Victor Z. Brink continued as Chief of the Audit Procedures Section of the War Department. Dr. J. Brooke Willis remained with the Office of Strategic Services overseas. Professor John E. Orchard, who was serving as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., transferred to the position of Special Assistant to the new Assistant Secretary in charge of Eco-

nomic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton. Professor Eli Ginzberg continued to serve as special assistant in the Surgeon General's office of the War Department. Professor Paul F. Brissenden remained as Vice-Chairman of the War Labor Board of the New York Region. Professor Ralph S. Alexander continued in Washington until September, 1944, as deputy director of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Rollin F. Bennett was engaged in confidential war research in the Columbia Division of War Research.

Professor Ralph H. Blanchard pursued his investigation of accident and health insurance for the Social Security Board. Professor James C. Bonbright was reappointed as Chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York. Professor Joel P. Dean served as consultant to the Bureau of the Budget. Professor Paul H. Nystrom accepted the chairmanship of the Federal Advisory Board for Vocational Education.

On a part-time basis, Professor Herman F. Otte continued as an expert consultant to the War Department and also to the New York State Department of Commerce, for whom he was investigating the mineral resources of the Adirondacks. Professor Carl S. Shoup continued as a consultant to the Division of Tax Research of the Treasury Department and served as a special consultant on taxation for the Civil Aeronautics Board. Professor T. W. Van Metre served for a second year as a public member of the Panel of the War Labor Board.

Among the other activities and appointments of the staff the following may be mentioned: Professor B. H. Beckhart, director of research for the Chase National Bank; Professor John M. Chapman, member of the research staff of the National Association of Manufacturers; Professor Joel P. Dean, economist for McKinsey and Company, management consultants, and consultant to the Socony Vacuum Oil Company; Professor Thomas W. Byrnes, member of the Committee on Stock Brokerage Accounting of the American Institute of Accountants; Professor James L. Dohr, director of research, American Institute of Accountants until December 31, 1944, member, Committee on Accounting Procedure, American Institute of Accountants, and receiver for the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company; Professor R. P. Eastwood, member of the Advisory Committee on Distribution of the National Association of Manufacturers and statistical consultant to several firms;

Professor Robert M. Haig, special consultant on finances for the City of Richmond, Virginia, and special consultant on taxation for the government of Puerto Rico; Professor Frederick C. Mills, member of the research staff and Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research; Professor Paul H. Nystrom, member of the Education Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, director of the American Swedish Historical Foundation, and chairman or member of numerous business and educational committees; Professor Ralph W. Robey, business editor of Newsweek Magazine and member of the staff of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Professor T. W. Van Metre, temporary consultant to the National Association of Shipowners and the Association of Railroads.

ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR

For 1944–45 the procedure for admitting students was formalized under a Committee on Admissions and the standards for admission were raised. In consequence the number of registrants in 1944–45 increased only slightly over the preceding year. Of the 194 students enrolled, 102 were men and ninety-two were women. With the flow of undergraduates curtailed by the war, only forty-four candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science were registered. Graduate students working toward the degree of Master of Science numbered seventy and those working toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy numbered five. Seventy-five students were registered as nonmatriculated or unclassified students. In all there were eleven veterans receiving educational benefits from the government among the registrants.

The students came from twenty-one states and nine foreign countries. Twenty-seven percent were from outside the North Atlantic Division as compared to twenty-two percent the year before. Foreign students were almost as numerous as in the decade before the war.

Ninety-seven domestic and twenty-nine foreign institutions furnished the registrants of 1944–1945. Columbia University, as usual, led with twenty-two students. From New York University came sixteen; City College of New York, ten; Hunter College, eight; Fordham University, seven; University of Michigan, six; and from Brooklyn College, Harvard University, Syracuse University, and Vassar came four each.

The course offerings of the School were necessarily restricted as a re-

sult of the war, but they were arranged so as not to sacrifice the quality of preparation offered. The curtailment was made in the advanced and specialized offerings, for which there were few students, rather than in the basic subjects.

Only forty-five degrees were awarded in 1944–45. This is the smallest number of degrees conferred since 1918–19. Twenty-five students received the degree of Bachelor of Science, seventeen the degree of Master of Science, and three the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

TABLE 1 STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND COMPARISON

Number of registrants	Ten-year Average 1930–40 489 387	Year 1943–44 183	Year 1944–45 . 194 . 102
Women	102	84	92
Candidates for B.S	200	58	44
	179	69	70
	34	9	5
Other students		47	75
Number of students by residence: North Atlantic Division Other United States Foreign Countries	396	142	142
	66	15	25
	2 8	24	27
States represented	34 14	11	2 1
Domestic institutions represented . Foreign institutions represented	130	8 ₃	97
	25	35	29
Degrees awarded	130	52	45
	82	34	25
	44	17	17
	4	1	3

During the summer of 1944, the School scheduled its usual Summer Session of six weeks. In order to permit greater acceleration a supplementary term of four weeks was offered in which students could pursue intensive reading courses under the direction of the Faculty. Twenty-two students availed themselves of this opportunity.

Ten members of the staff were on full or partial leaves of absence during the year. Professor Ralph S. Alexander returned in September, after two years with the War Production Board, to resume his teaching duties, and Professor John E. Orchard arranged to offer one class during the Winter Session. Professor Joel P. Dean of the University of Chicago joined the Faculty as Visiting Associate Professor of Economics and at the end of the year was appointed a permanent member of the Faculty to offer courses in business economics.

The research activities of the staff have been seriously interrupted by calls for wartime service, but several projects are in process, nevertheless. Also, some members of the staff are currently engaged in writing or revising textbooks and other instructional materials for postwar purposes. As usual the staff was called upon frequently to address business and educational groups on matters of current interest and importance.

Publications of the year included, notably, Professor Ralph S. Alexander's "Wartime Adventure in Equitable Distribution Short of Rationing: Voluntary Allocation Schemes" (American Journal of Marketing, July, 1945); Professor Victor Z. Brink's "Accounting Aspects of War Contract Terminations," in Internal Auditing Now and After the War, 1944; Professor B. Haggott Beckhart's "The Bretton Woods Proposal for an International Monetary Fund" (*Political Science Quarterly*, December, 1944) and "The Bretton Woods Proposals Versus Alternatives" in Money and the Law, 1945; Professor James C. Bonbright's "The Depreciation Reserve as a Measure of Actual Accrued Depreciation" (Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, May, 1944); several notes by Professor Thomas W. Byrnes in the Accounting Review and The New York Certified Public Accountant; Professor James L. Dohr's "Power Price Fixing" (Journal of Accountancy, June, 1945); a series of articles by Professor Robert M. Haig on the financing of the City of Richmond, Virginia, in the Richmond News Leader, "Fiscal Policy and Free Enterprise" (Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Economic Conference at Rollins College, 1944) and "Federal-State Financial Relations" (Political Science Quarterly, June, 1944); Professor Paul H.

Nystrom's "Coming Changes in Distribution" (Proceedings of the Sixteenth Boston Conference in Distribution, 1944), and "Buying Is Our Bootstrap" (American Vocational Journal, March, 1945); Professor Carl S. Shoup's "Three Plans for Post-War Taxation" (American Economic Review, December, 1944) and "Repeal of Carrybacks of Unused Excess Profits Tax Credits" (in Carryback, Carryover and Refund Provisions, N.I.C.B. Studies in Business Policy, No. 4., January, 1945); and Professor T. W. Van Metre's revision of Trains, Tracks and Travel and his monograph on "American Transportation Policy."

The Faculty Committee on Employment canvassed the alumni during the year. It reports both an increase in alumni registrations and an increase in requisitions from employers. Students referrals decreased, but alumni referrals increased markedly. The data appear in Table 2. On June 15 only three students available for placement were not placed and, of these, two were considering offers. The number of placements through the University Appointments Office are not here reported.

TABLE 2

DATA ON PLACEMENTS FROM THE FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 16, 1944, TO JUNE 15, 1945, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR 1943–44

												1943-44	1944-45
Registrations (ne	ew)	:											
Students .												56	45
Alumni												51	245
Total												107	290
Requisitions rece	ive	d fr	om	:									
Business firms												109	132
Educational in												30	54
Government a												25	25
	9												
Total												164	211
Referrals to jobs:													
Students .												68	58
Alumni												188	250
		·		•		·							
Total												256	308.
													J
Placements:													
			٠									13	14
Alumni	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	22	20
T . 1													
Total	•		•	•	•	•		. •			٠	35	34

PROSPECTS

No reliable estimate can now be made of the number of veterans and other civilian students who will seek admission to the School in the year or so following victory. Much depends upon the rate of demobilization and on the employment opportunities for veterans following their release from service. The inquiries show that many of those who intend to resume their education are planning to pursue business studies. The educational benefits provided by the government may be utilized any time within two years after honorable discharge from the service.

At the moment it appears that some increase in registration will occur in September and that a large increase may occur in February. The School has made special provision for the acceptance of veterans with only one year of college, and it has also arranged to grant credit for appropriate courses and specialist training received in the armed services.

As the enrollment rises with the return of veterans, members of the staff now on leave must be called back to the University. In all probability temporary appointments will have to be made to take care of the large registrations expected within a year after victory. These and other preparations are being made so that the School may accommodate as many qualified veterans as its facilities will permit.

In the late spring the Navy Department established a Naval Reserve Officers Training Unit on the Campus for students following a course of study in either liberal arts, business, or engineering. The first students electing business in this program will enter in the Winter Session of 1945–46. Special arrangements are being made for these students. It has been proposed that they be granted a degree of Bachelor of Science in Naval Science for the completion of a curriculum extending over eight sessions and that the Bachelor of Science in business be granted upon the completion of two additional sessions in the School of Business. Fifty or more students are expected to enroll in this course during 1945–46.

Among the services provided for veterans the School intends to expand the offerings of part-time and evening courses in University Extension. By so doing the educational needs of many veterans who work during the day may be served. Special short or refresher courses may be organized as the need develops; several are now under consideration.

Thus, under the flexible organization and administration of the University, the School of Business anticipates no difficulty in adapting its resources to the great educational task which it is soon to undertake. It can and will afford appropriate instruction to the limit of its facilities.

Finally, speaking for the Faculty, students, and alumni of the School of Business, I desire to record the appreciation and gratitude which we all feel for the vision, leadership, and the many years of faithful service which you, Sir, have given to Alma Mater and to the welfare of the School of Business; and I desire to convey also at this time our feelings of deep affection and admiration.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dean

June 30, 1945

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER 168TH STREET AND BROADWAY NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1945.

In addition to the enrollment of 191 first, second, third, and fourth year students on June 30, 1944, there was admitted and enrolled, in accordance with a directive from Selective Service Headquarters, a group of twenty-five civilian students. This group was enrolled on an unclassified basis for the summer period extending from June 30, 1944 to September 30, 1944 and took special preprofessional courses in anatomy, biostatistics, chemistry, embryology, and the history of medicine in preparation for entrance into the first year class on October 5.

A new academic year opened on October 5, 1944 with a total undergraduate enrollment of 183, classified as follows:

Class	Total	Navy	Civilians Male-Fema le	Inactive Army
First Year	. 45	10	21 -	-
Second Year		12	11 3	-
Third Year	. 44	9	10 1	2
Fourth Year	. 45	9	26 –	3
Totals	. 183	40	68 4	5

This student body represents a greater range in age and in college background than had been the case in previous years. For the period of the national emergency the minimum admission requirements have been reduced to two years of college preparation for students enrolled in one of the military training programs. As a result, we have thirty-two students who have had but two years of college preparation. Sixty-two have had three years, eighty-eight have had four years or a bachelor's degree and four of the latter also have a master's degree. In the prewar years practically all students had had four years of college preparation. The age

difference is indicated by a comparison of the average age of the members of the fourth year class (24.26 years) with the average age for members of the first year class (21.62 years).

On September 28, 1944, fifty students completed their professional training and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Of these, eighteen received commissions as lieutenants (j.g.) in the Dental Corps of the Navy, and twenty-two as first lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Army.

The following awards were made to outstanding members of the class:

A class of forty-five students completed their professional training in June 1945 and received the Degree of Dental Surgery on June 28. Information to date indicates that twenty members of this class have received commissions in the Dental Corps of the Navy. Awards to outstanding members of the June class were as follows:

Ella Maria Ewell Medal William Ralph Jacobs
Rowe-Wiberg Medal John Daniel Hogan
Sigma Epsilon Delta Award Herbert Jerome Bartelstone
Class of 1929 Prize in Pedodontics . . . Daniel Blatman

Of the 1415 graduates of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery at Columbia University, we have record of 578 serving in the Armed Forces. Of this number four have given their lives: Julius Epstein, class of 1934; Abram Bernard Granitz, class of 1938; Morton Coleman Weinrib, class of 1940; and Paul Kamen, class of 1941.

Action taken by the War Department on August 1 terminated the Army Specialized Training Program for dental students at the end of the current semester except for those students in their senior year who were allowed to finish the course and then apply for commissions in the Dental Corps of the Army and the Navy. It was expected that this action would work a severe hardship on a large percentage of the students

whose education had been financed by the Government. However, by means of loans and New York State Scholarships, all were enabled to continue with their professional training.

During the academic year a total of thirty-four postgraduate students were enrolled, twenty-two were enrolled as candidates for the Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics, three for the Certificate of Proficiency in Clinical Dentistry, one for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oral Surgery. The balance were enrolled for specially arranged short courses in the various clinical divisions. Seven postgraduate students received the Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics on February 28, 1945.

The Courses for Dental Hygienists registered thirty-three students for the 1944–1945 class. One student withdrew in November. Thirty-two students received Certificates in Dental Hygiene in June 1945.

In the clinic at the Medical Center and at 15 Amsterdam Avenue, 2602 patients received dental prophylaxis from the student hygienists.

Pupils at the following schools received dental prophylaxis service and dental health instruction: St. Paul's Parochial School, Public School No. 141, High School of Commerce, Haaren High School, Sacred Heart Parochial School.

A number of research projects have been successfully carried on during the year. In the Department of Bacteriology, Dr. Ada R. Clark has carried out a study on the pleomorphism of strains of fusiform bacilli isolated from pathological areas in the mouth. Dr. Clark also sponsored the senior thesis of two groups of students.

Professor Karshan of the Department of Biochemistry has carried on blood, urine, and basal metabolism studies of patients with various degrees of periodontoclasia in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum and Professor Harold J. Leonard of the Periodontia Division. In addition to extensive blood analysis, urine is being tested in an effort to detect a possible sub-clinical deficiency of thiamin, riboflavin and nicotinic acid. This study has been made possible by a grant from the Upjohn Company. Members of the staff of the Diagnosis Division have completed and published reports on several problems which were inaugurated last year and which were listed in last year's report.

The study on the calcification of the enamel and a study of some phases of tooth eruption, increasing vertical dimension and retention of induced bite opening are being continued by members of the Division of Oral Histology.

Upon completion of twenty years as chairman of the Operative Staff, Professor Leroy Hartman resigned on October 15 to devote his time to private practice. Professor Carl Oman was appointed acting chairman of the Operative Staff. Dr. William H. Silverstein has been added to the Operative Staff as an instructor on a part-time basis. Dr. Raymon R. Carlston served as a part-time instructor to relieve the shortage in teachers while Professor Milton Mitler is on leave of absence. Drs. Robert Herlands and William Larori served as assistants in the Prosthetics Division, and Dr. Louis Alexander Cohn joined the staff as Assistant Professor and inaugurated a most successful and stimulating course to the third year students in "Occlusal Dynamics." Dr. Harry Galton of the Orthodontic Division was assigned to the Prosthetic Division to affect a closer correlation between the teaching of these two clinical divisions.

COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM OF DENTAL EDUCATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

When the dental school was moved to the Medical Center in 1928 the aim was to bring that professional group more completely into the program of the broad basic sciences of the health field, and to begin the integration with the medical, public health, and other faculties and research groups at the Medical Center. Even at that time the initial steps were taken by the University when it assigned to the Medical Faculty the instruction of the first two years of the dental course. Those departments of the Medical Faculty which participated in the instruction of the dental students were given representation on the Dental Faculty. In 1933 when Dean Owre resigned as Dean of the Dental School another step in the closer integration was taken when the Dean of the Medical School was appointed Acting Dean of the Dental Faculty. The following year he was appointed Dean of the Dental School. No additional steps would have been taken during the war period had they not been precipitated by the action of certain members of the faculty.

On May 5 of last year a memorandum was prepared by several members of the dental staff without reference to the Faculty and presented

to the President of the Board of Trustees. The recommendation was that the Dental School be made independent and autonomous. The memorandum was referred to the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy.

When this problem was referred to the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy that Committee invited a number of individuals from the Dental School to appear before it. On May 17, 1944, one group was heard that was in favor of the recommendation of the original petition for an independent dental school. On May 24, the representatives of a different point of view within the Dental Faculty appeared. It was apparent that there was a sharp and understandable division of opinion within the Dental Faculty itself. A thorough hearing of all sides of the question was afforded.

Some favored an independent school of dentistry; others urged that the Trustees create a fully integrated program, which seemed to be in the direction of the development started in 1928. With that completely divided faculty there was only one thing to do under University practice and policy, and that was to refer the question to the President and the Trustees, with the report that the Faculty was almost equally divided.

Further conferences were held. At that time objections came in from the various dental associations, alumni, and individuals. All of these resolutions and objections were given consideration by the Trustees, the President and the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy. They were in many instances very helpful and worth-while. The Advisory Committee reported to the President in favor of the full integration of the Medical and Dental Faculties. The matter was referred to the Committee on Education of the Board of Trustees. After full consideration and with the resolutions of the various associations and others before it, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the full Board of Trustees the plan that has since been announced.

During this period the Medical Faculty was consulted. It expressed no opposition to participation in the integrated program and to the assumption of any responsibilities placed upon it by the Trustees.

On February 5 the statutes of the University were adopted to put this plan into operation with the safeguards that everybody had in mind from the beginning, recognizing the independence of dental practice and of dental education and the strengthening of dental education and research as being the only purposes for which this whole program was instituted.

The whole program was presented by President Butler in his announcement which is quoted as follows:

Dentistry is now one of the most important professions in the health program of the country. It has made noteworthy contributions to individual health and comfort. It has become increasingly necessary in broad programs of community health. During its hundred years of existence, the dental profession has made steady progress in developing high standards of skill and public service. Its requirements for training and licensure are closely parallel to those of medicine. Many of the advances in the biological, chemical, and physical sciences are as applicable to research and teaching in dentistry as they are in medicine. The sciences of anatomy, bacteriology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, endocrinology, and nutrition are as much dental as they are medical subjects. The close relationships of clinical dentistry and medicine are common knowledge. That these two major health professions should be closely coördinated is most appropriate.

The decision of the Trustees of the University aims to insure the active interest and support for dental education and research of the strong staff of physicians, surgeons, scientists, nurses, and public health leaders who comprise the Faculty of Medicine at the Medical Center and aims to emphasize the importance of dentistry itself. This group can contribute immeasurably to the development of a stronger program of dental education in the University. At the same time, the efforts in medical training and nursing education, public health instruction and graduate medical training will be benefited by the active participation of dentistry in these closely related fields of professional activity. There appear to be real advantages and particularly promising opportunities in the integration of the work in dental and oral surgery with the work of the other departments and schools at the Medical Center, such as have already developed in public health, tropical medicine, graduate and postgraduate medical education, nursing, cancer research, physical medicine, and other major activities, all of which can also contribute to the strengthening of dental teaching and research.

The new plan at Columbia University is designed to integrate the training for the two professions of dentistry and medicine as completely as possible without handicapping the development of either in its respective field of education, research, and practice. It is obvious that certain features of dental practice are distinctive and should be continued independently but many elements of training can advantageously be combined under a single educational policy and faculty.

The Columbia program recognized the great importance of continuing the

independence of dental practice and the preparation of dentists in courses of instruction developed for their own particular needs. To accomplish this the staff of clinical instructors will continue to be fully qualified dental teachers who will occupy positions in the University, Medical Faculty, and teaching staff entirely comparable to their colleagues in medicine and public health. Students will be selected for admission to the dental profession independently of those applying for medical training and the present high standards of admission will be preserved. The entire curriculum of four years of dental studies will be under the guidance of a Committee on Dental Education of whom a majority shall be from the dental group. This Committee will make recommendations on the qualifications and admission requirements for dental students, the curriculum of instruction, the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and shall be responsible for directing the educational program in dentistry. Certain members of the Department of Dental and Oral Surgery will have seats on the Faculty of Medicine and a dentist will be appointed Associate Dean for Dental and Oral Surgery and Executive Officer of this University department of instruction.

The medical and surgical staffs of the hospitals at the Medical Center recognize fully the need of better dental services for ward and clinic patients, many of whom suffer from a combination of dental and medical conditions. Closer coördination of medical and dental care for these patients is important and can be accomplished much more readily through unified action

and direction.

The rapid developments of graduate and postgraduate medical education during recent years are paralleled by similar programs in dentistry but these independent plans should be closely related in hospitals, clinics, and laboratories. The demands for graduate and postgraduate training for ex-service medical and dental officers in the near future will be urgent. The program of Columbia University in the various graduate fields of medicine and dentistry will make important contributions in the postwar period of adjustment for ex-service physicians and dentists. It can best be carried through under a single coördinating faculty.

Special attention may be called to one or two provisions of the new statutes. One is the creation in the Faculty of Medicine of an Associate Dean for Dental and Oral Surgery, an Associate Dean for Public Health, and an Associate Dean for Nursing. Public Health and Nursing and the graduate programs of Medicine are all under the Faculty of Medicine at the present time. That Faculty is now specifically charged by statute with the responsibility for the educational programs in Medicine, Dental and Oral Surgery, Public Health, and Nursing.

One provision that has been added to the statutes is Chapter XX, Paragraph 200, which reads as follows:

The School of Dental and Oral Surgery, founded to bring about greater union between dental education and medical education, and given its present name by agreement between the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York and the University, is continued under the Faculty of Medicine. The title shall be used in all announcements of programs of teaching and research conducted in the Department of Dental and Oral Surgery.

As created by the new statutes, the Committee on Dental Education "of which a majority shall be from the Department of Dental and Oral Surgery and of which the Associate Dean for Dental and Oral Surgery shall be the chairman, shall make recommendations to the Faculty in the qualifications and admission requirements for dental students, the curriculum of instruction, the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and such other educational matters dealing with dentists as properly may be assigned to such a committee."

Also, "The Associate Dean for Dental and Oral Surgery shall be the Executive Officer of the Department of Dental and Oral Surgery and shall be responsible for the management of the Dental Clinic."

The statutes provide elsewhere that four professors of dentistry shall be assigned to the Faculty of Medicine, together with such other professors as may be assigned by the Trustees to the Faculty. This is the only department of instruction that has more than one person assigned to the Faculty by statute—four times as many as the Department of Medicine, for example, which is a large department.

Attention may be called to the Report of the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association. The Council reports that the cost of operating the Columbia School of Dentistry as the highest of any dental school in the country. According to the report of the Council, tuition fees provide 29 percent, the clinic fees 23 percent, the income from special endowments one half of 1 percent, and the income from general University funds 48½ percent of the costs of operation. The annual deficit of the school was reported by that agency as over \$200,000. This represents the income on a principal or capital amount of over \$5,000,000.

A quotation from the Council's report may be given on this very question:

The cost per student per year in the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery is currently \$2285.50 per student per year. This is considerably higher than the cost per student in any other dental school. Judging from every angle it appears that Columbia stands at the top in the support of dental education on a comparative basis.

These comments about the financing of the Dental School are made because in discussions with representatives of two of the dental associations the statement was made that one of the purposes back of the Columbia plan was to take the profit from the Dental School and make it available to the Medical School. The Dental Council reported a deficit of over \$200,000 for this School.

Something else has been said too about the Dental School facilities. The School of Dental and Oral Surgery is carried on the books of the University at over \$703,000. This applies only to the clinical facilities since the first two years of the dental course are given in the Medical School, whose buildings cost about \$4,400,000. Since a part of those facilities are used for half of the students' courses in dentistry, a portion of the cost of those facilities together with the Dental School proper bring the total capital investment of the University in dental education and research to at least a million and a half dollars which is in addition to the principal necessary to provide the income for maintenance of the program.

The only and sole purpose of the University in this plan is to strengthen dental education, practice and research, and thereby to equip the profession of the future to make even greater contributions than they have in the past to public service.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, M.D.

Dean

June 30, 1945



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor to present the following report of the School of Library Service for the academic year ending June 30, 1945.

Ernest J. Reece, Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service and a recognized leader in education for librarianship, assumed the position of Associate Dean July 1, 1944. Until 1942, the Associate Dean was responsible for placement, but since that time these responsibilities have been carried by an Assistant to the Dean. To this latter position Mr. Byron C. Hopkins was appointed in July 1944, to succeed Miss Lydia M. Gooding who went to Mount Holyoke as Acting Librarian. Since the Dean is also Director of Libraries, he needs to have associated with him an officer immediately in charge of the educational program of the School. It is this new task of supervision and leadership which is now the province of the Associate Dean.

From October 1 through the rest of the year covered by this report, I was on leave from the University and was off the campus during the period about two-thirds of the time. During my absence, my duties were performed by Dean Reece, who in his new capacity has shouldered most of the responsibility for preparing this report.

In 1943–44, the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association suggested that course work be offered for persons wishing to qualify for library service to patients in hospitals. Recent years have brought increasing demands for this type of service, partly as a normal extension of reading opportunities to the public but partly also as a psychotherapeutic measure. Further impetus has been given to this demand through the addition of hospitals maintained at government expense. It is too early to foresee how great the demand will be in the coming years, but it was decided that it would be in the public interest to make the experience and the training facilities of the School available for as long as the need is shown to exist.

A new course entitled "Library Work with Hospital Patients" was offered for the first time in the summer of 1945. This was part of a program embracing two other courses offered by the School of Library Service, viz., "Psychological Foundations of Reader Guidance" and "Bibliographical and Reference Service in the Medical Sciences"; and, besides them, certain courses in psychology and education in other departments of the University. The bibliographical course is designed to qualify the librarian to be of service to the hospital staff.

The central course, "Library Work with Hospital Patients," was conducted by Miss Ernestine Rose, who had experience as a librarian in base hospitals in the first world war in addition to years of seasoned public library experience. In conducting the course, Miss Rose enlisted the assistance of various specialists and arranged opportunities for observation and consultation. Lecturers from the outside included psychiatrists from the staffs of New York hospitals, the Editor of *The Modern Hospital*, the Chief of the Library Section of the Veterans Administration, the Director of Social Service of the Goldwater Memorial Hospital, and the former Director of the Hospital Library Bureau of the United Hospital Fund. Students visited and conferred with the administrators of the Lenox Hill Hospital, the Goldwater Memorial Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Veterans' Administration Hospital in the Bronx.

The enrollment was eleven. Some of the students came with expenses paid by their institutions. The physicians, hospital administrators, and librarians who were consulted or who were acquainted with the work regarded the experiment as a promising beginning.

The work on curriculum reorganization mentioned in the Annual Report for 1943–44, went forward in 1944–45. In the fall a report was submitted as an outcome of the efforts of members of a special committee. This was discussed by the Faculty at a series of meetings continuing from December through March. The aims to be sought in a new program or programs were defined, and certain lines were laid down to be followed in the framing of curricular plans.

In general these seek to assure that the content of the instruction be rigorously professional and appropriately presented; that contributory disciplines on the University campus be utilized and that return contribu-

tions be made to them if possible; that advanced study and research relating to libraries be promoted; that in the training ample provision be made for positions of varied character and for students of different qualifications; and that all practicable means be employed, supplementary to formal class programs, to fit students to work effectively in professional situations.

Since March, instructional groups concerned with certain specific subjects have taken up the study in their several fields. The purpose is to apply the directions of the Faculty to their respective areas of teaching. A tentative scheme has been arrived at for the division commonly referred to as that of reference books and reference work. A similar draft is in the making for instruction having to do with book resources in general and with the uses of those resources. Study relating to teaching of technical organization is under way. When the various plans have been shaped up, the task will remain of building them into an integrated curriculum, involving decisions as to the length, weighting, placing, and sequence of courses.

The moves toward revision mentioned in the paragraph just above concern the work to be offered as preparation for unspecialized positions. So far such positions have predominated in libraries, and the students aiming at them have made up the bulk of the population of the School of Library Service. This condition probably will continue for some time. However, the results of the Faculty study indicate provision also for persons who require other facilities, by reason of being equipped in unusual ways for special service in libraries. The plans for such a discipline are outlined, but they hinge upon arrangements, as yet undeveloped, for adding to the financial resources of the School.

It is anticipated that most of the academic year 1945–46 may have to be occupied in the perfecting of the programs now contemplated and that 1946–47 may be devoted to such replenishing of the Faculty as may be necessary in undertaking new offerings, and in such preparation of courses, syllabi, and comprehensive examinations as may be entailed in a thoroughgoing reorganization. This points to the beginning of the academic year 1947–48 as the moment for putting the new plans into effect.

Pending the reorganization referred to above, the main program of

the School has gone on without great modification. There has continued, of course, the customary effort to take account of what is happening currently in libraries and in the library field. With a view to this, some of the syllabi are being revised, and supplements for some have been produced or are being produced for others. The comprehensive examinations similarly reflect such alterations as they occur.

Much has been written about the effects upon professional schools of the return of men and women from the armed services, and of the exceptional demands such persons may make in their endeavor to re-establish contact with their life work and to resume it. The Faculty of Library Service has given considerable thought to this problem in the year that is closing, as in the one which preceded. It is anxious to provide any offerings and adjustments which may be needed. So far there is little indication what numbers of veterans may wish particular types of instruction at given times, or whether a substantial flow of such men and women is to be expected. Because of this no definite plans have been drawn, although various possibilities have been discussed. The School considers that it must hold itself in readiness, however, to provide any special accommodations that may be justified, so far as its Faculty and other resources permit.

The Faculty has been increasingly concerned, both in its discussion of new curriculum plans and otherwise, about opportunities for students to gain contact with the field of practice, to acquire a sense of what goes on in it, and to come to know some of its personnel. The periods of observation customarily provided for inexperienced students were broadened in 1944–45 with a view to this, and it was an incidental reason for the "work-study" arrangements referred to elsewhere in the present report. The year's Committee on Visits and Assemblies also had this matter prominently in mind, and as a result of careful study produced a particularly effective program. It succeeded in providing for inspection of a representative variety of libraries, without undue encroachment upon the work schedules of students. Furthermore, the speakers it drew to the School were notable, and came not only from the library field but from several regions of interest and activity auxiliary to library work. They included, besides men and women associated with the School or

with the Columbia University Libraries, or who have customarily appeared, the following: Mr. Karl Kup, Chief of the Prints Division of the New York Public Library; Mr. John B. Kaiser, Librarian of the Newark Public Library; Dr. Richard H. Heindel, Director of the O.W.I. Library in London; Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, Director of Public Education of the National Urban League; Miss Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress; Lt. Col. Ray L. Trautman, Chief of the Army Library Service of the United States War Department; Mr. Per G. Stensland, Visiting Lecturer in Swedish at Columbia; Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Overstreet, formerly Professor of Philosophy, College of the City of New York.

The School also received a visit from Dr. T. L. Yuan, who is Director of the National Library of Peiping and an alumnus of one of the institutions which merged in 1926 to form the School of Library Service. Mr. Yuan was in the United States in the interest of postwar plans for Chinese libraries.

Throughout the history of the School some students have held remunerative positions in libraries in and near New York, meanwhile carrying on such study as time allowed. Indeed, informal arrangements to assist such students in their plans have been maintained. In 1944–45 an effort was made to systematize the conditions for such work, partly as a means of controlling programs and partly with the aim of attracting competent candidates who otherwise might not see a way to enroll for courses. A series of "work-study" plans was drawn up, among which candidates may select, and with reference to which their School programs are made. These are based on understandings with a number of libraries in the New York district as to hours of work and compensation. Formal applications are a part of the scheme, these being passed upon by a committee. It is believed that the steps thus introduced are putting the work activities of students upon a sounder footing.

The filling of vacant places on the faculty has awaited the close of the war and the development of new curricula. Meanwhile, dependence still has to be placed upon the help of experts from the field of practice who can be secured to carry single courses or small groups of courses. As an addition to the number of such persons Miss Mary R. Lucas joined the

staff to conduct the M.S. instruction in children's work and literature. Dr. Maurice F. Tauber, Assistant Director, Technical Services, Columbia University Libraries, was appointed for the advanced work in cataloging, with the rank of assistant professor, his duties to begin with the school year 1945–46. Dr. Tauber is to take over the teaching recently in charge of Mr. Wyllis E. Wright, who has left New York to become librarian of the United States Army Medical Library at Washington.

Professor Lehmann-Haupt continued his connection with the Office of War Information abroad. Professor Hutchins was on leave for the Winter Session. Professor Cleavinger was obliged to withdraw in April because of illness, and his classes were assumed for the rest of the Spring Session by Professor Rhodes and Miss Dorothy Robinson.

With the Faculty reduced, the number of organizational activities probably is smaller than has been the case in some years, although those maintained are significant. Professor Bryan has continued as Executive Secretary of the American Association for Applied Psychology, and on important committee work for that body. She also has served for two years on the Emergency Committee in Psychology and on some of its subcommittees under the National Research Council. Professor Angell was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to enable him to complete a work on the administration of music libraries, and is to be on leave for the Winter Session of 1945–46. The organ of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, College and Research Libraries, has continued under the managing editorship of Dean Reece.

In anticipation of 1944–45, and in the course of the year, scholarship awards were made as follows:

From funds provided by the alumni of the New York State Library School, the James I. Wyer Scholarship to Marion Phillips, A.B., Fargo, 1916; B.S. in L.S., Illinois, 1931.

From the Fund in Aid of Deserving Students, grants to Nancy B. Axtell, A.B., Minnesota, 1943; Karl A. Baer, B.L.S., Pratt, 1941; Edith E. Clitheroe, A.B., Wheaton, 1929; and Genevieve T. Greiff, B.S., Charleston, 1930.

Apart from awards at the instance of the School of Library Service, Anna Bessarab, A.B., Skidmore, 1944, was given a Frank L. Polk Library Fellowship; Evelyn M. Schmidt, A.B., Parsons, 1943, held a Lydia C. Roberts Fellowship; and Sara M. Krentzman, A.B., Florida State College for Women, 1936, had a grant from the General Education Board.

The fact that the School of Library Service never has had a great deal to offer in the way of scholarships renders important and none too easy the effective administration of such funds as do exist. Question accordingly arose in the course of 1944–45 as to whether the disposition of the monies available could be improved. After re-study of aims and a review of past experience it was decided to give more publicity to the scholarship facilities, to ask candidates to fill out special forms, to set a definite and fairly early date for passing upon requests, and to determine awards by selecting from the most highly qualified candidates those whose needs appear most genuine. The moment seemed especially appropriate for this, because accumulations somewhat beyond the ordinary happened to be in some of the funds. At present writing, it looks as though there are for 1945–46 not only more promising applicants for scholarships than usual, but as though the new arrangements will insure the attraction of a fair share of these to the School.

Current and recent facts as to admissions and registration are shown below. Table I provides a breakdown of the figures for the three sessions, and Tables II and III afford data permitting over-all comparisons with a series of recent years. The latter would seem to indicate that recovery from the low point of the war period has set in.

TABLE I ENROLLMENT IN SUMMER, WINTER, AND SPRING SESSION, 1944–1945

	B.S.	M.S.	Cert.	Ex. & Un	Non-matric- ulated	Primary reg. in other depts.	Total
Summer Session Matriculated Unclassified Non-matriculated Primary registration in other depts	95 22 (5)	39 17	4 5		80	13	138 44 80
Total—Summer Session	117	56	9		80	13	275
Winter Session Matriculated Unclassified Exten. & Univ. Classes Non-matriculated Primary registration in other depts	102	2 9	I 2	30	88	4	132 30 30 88
Total-Winter Session	121	38	3	30	88	4	284
Spring Session Matriculated	115	29 9	1 2	22	79	9	145 24 22 79
Total—Spring Session	128	38	3	22	79	9	279
Total in regular Sessions omitting duplications	145	45	6	44	118	9	367
Total in regular and Summer Session, omit- ting duplications	227	86	13	44	188	20	578
Degrees granted in June Work completed in June Work completed pre-	89 52	14 7					103 59
ceding February Work completed pre- ceding October	5 32	5					7 37

TABLE II
REGISTRATION, 1939-1945

Summer Session	1939-40 569 500 494	518 454 452	466 413 375	369 290 260	247 233 224	275 284 279
(excluding duplications)	1,061	991	888	636	499	57 ⁸
	244	2 38	198	163	91	103

TABLE III formal applications, 1939–1945

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
New applications						
received	803	689	489	322	349	479
Found to be ineligible.	32	36	10	10	20	17
Technically eligible						
but rejected	90	55	30	16	34	54
Application withdrawn.	125	₽73	129	103	58	68

Even under present enrollment conditions, the registration at the School of Library Service reflects a wide variety of origins. One hundred and six colleges and universities, twenty-seven states, and five foreign countries were represented in 1944–45. The foreign derivations were less widespread than was the case in prewar years, being restricted mainly to Latin America and to European countries some of whose displaced citizens eventually found their way to the School. The student body remains distinctly cosmopolitan, however, and from time to time this is mentioned by the members of classes as an advantage and as a reason for coming to Columbia.

It is notable too that the candidates for the Master's degree continue to be drawn from various library schools. Of those enrolled in 1944–45, eighteen had done their previous study at the School of Library Service, and twenty-two at other similar institutions. In addition, three Master of Science candidates qualified for matriculation wholly or partly through

comprehensive examinations rather than through the usual first year curriculum.

Current shortages of personnel are becoming increasingly acute as the postwar period approaches. Requests from employers, received during the past year by the School's placement office, have exceeded by ten-fold the number of graduates for the same period. The 1112 enquiries made during the year represent an expansion of 20 percent over the preceding year and 148 percent over the last peacetime year. Thirty-six percent came from college and university libraries, 30 percent from public libraries, 25 percent from special libraries, and 9 percent from school libraries.

Many of the requests have indicated multiple openings of professional caliber. For example, one public library with a professional staff of twelve sought at one time three department heads and two assistants. A newly-appointed college librarian was faced with a complete turnover in his staff of three. An Army service command librarian reported forty-two vacancies that required trained librarians. Administrators frequently enclose copies of their libraries' classification schemes, with statements that there are openings at all levels. There is no prospect of a reversal in this trend during the next few years.

With the exception of one experienced graduate, all active members of the 1945 class were placed by July 1. Thirty-seven of this year's 102 graduates have gone into public library service, 30 to college and university libraries, 16 to school libraries, and 13 to special libraries.

Beginning salaries have risen sharply. The median appointment salary of \$1400 three years ago has gone up to \$2100 for this year. Although a share of this increase may be attributed to wartime cost-of-living bonuses, much of the gain may be permanent. However, even though library salary budgets have enlarged steadily, the proportion of positions for which no recommendations could be made because of low salaries is now one in every four.

Less than one-third of this year's graduates were persons without library experience and over one-half of the placement request in 1944–45 were for assistants without such experience. It seems therefore that the newcomer to the profession may count on ample opportunity to establish himself upon graduation from the School.

Through a year which conditions both within and without the School have rendered less tranquil than usual, the teaching and administrative staffs have stood by loyally, showing themselves ready to make whatever adjustments were required. Grateful acknowledgment is made of their attitude and efforts, and also of the aid given the program by numerous friends of the School of Library Service on the University campus and elsewhere. Since this is the last report I shall have the honor to address to you, Mr. President, it is fitting that I should record here on behalf of the School of Library Service, a deep sense of indebtedness to you for the vigorous support you have given to the idea of professional education for librarianship.

Respectfully submitted,

Carl M. White Dean

June 30, 1945







THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK ANNUAL REPORT

The closing months of the past academic year have brought the end of the war in Europe and the Pacific. During these recent years most students finishing their course at this School have entered the Armed Forces or taken positions with agencies providing services for soldiers' and sailors' families or civilians involved in the conduct of the war. Already the change in the world situation has affected the employment of graduates. Supervision of relief abroad, working with returned veterans in hospitals and clinics, and helping individuals and families adjust to the difficult problems of peace are the types of positions available at present.

The end of the war seems to have resulted in a still greater demand for social workers. Social work staffs already depleted have lost additional workers. Agencies find it more difficult to provide competent supervision for students in field work. The Faculty has had more demands for service outside the School. More students are applying for admission and there is an increase in applications from men. It is more difficult to secure competent replacements of faculty members. There have never been so many students from abroad desiring to study social work in the United States.

V-E and V-J Days have so recently been celebrated that the effects of the postwar period are still uncertain. The developments in the public welfare program are waiting Congressional action, the extent to which private agencies will meet with general support with the end of the war fund appeal is still unknown. The emphasis placed upon social workers in industry, in labor unions, in the public schools, and in preventive health work during the war may well continue but the expansion of these fields will depend upon future national and international conditions. The following report summarizes briefly the year's activities.

Class and Field Work Relations

During the year the Faculty of the School has assigned to one of its committees the exploration of the relation between field work and class instruction. The Faculty has assumed that these two aspects of the students' educational experience are of necessity interrelated. The size of the student body and the number of faculty members involved in classroom teaching as well as directing and supervising field work make it necessary to re-emphasize constantly the essential unity of the entire educational process of a professional

school. The student's various field work experiences, his classroom courses and his project should all be so related as to form a unified pattern in preparation for his professional work. This goal needs constant emphasis and the committee has re-examined the relationship of various parts of the curriculum with this end in mind. Among its recommendations was a suggestion that classroom teachers from time to time supervise a limited number of field work students and that field work supervisors be assigned classroom responsibilities. The committee emphasized the necessity of providing the student with a unified, inter-related curriculum during his two year course. In order to accomplish this members of the Faculty must participate insofar as possible in the various aspects of the students' programs.

Field Work

Field work has always been an important part of social work education. Originally tending to resemble apprenticeship, field work has developed in its educational emphasis along three lines: (1) the selection of experience because of its educational value to the student, (2) assignment of agency personnel who are competent to direct the development of skills on the part of students, and (3) the employment by the School itself of a Faculty whose contacts with agencies, supervisors and students are continuous and centered on making this practical experience of greater value to students. In some agencies which have neither the funds to provide supervision nor the personnel to supervise students, the School has employed its own supervisors and with the cooperation of the agency provided a training unit for a group of eight or ten students. In several agencies the New York School has been fortunate in having the agency assume the costs of such a student unit.

Field Work supervision, when it is of real educational value, is an expensive part of a school's responsibility. At the New York School during the current year the field work budget has been 19 per cent of the total annual budget. This does not include the costs to the 136 agencies which furnish field work opportunities to students without direct cost to the School, but whose indirect contribution to social work education amounts to many thousands of dollars. The Community Service Society, of which the New York School is a division, provides field work for an average of 60 students and carries this cost in its own budget.

With 350 full-time students in the School, 335 may be registered for field work at any one time. As many as 136 agencies with 194

different supervisors cooperate with the School each quarter. There have been 8 members of the Faculty devoting full-time to field work administration and instruction. We have had 52 students in field work units under 6 supervisors whose salaries are paid by the School.

Veterans

The end of the war has resulted in causing many of the Armed Service personnel, as well as individuals in related services, to inquire regarding further social work study when they return to civilian life. One has the impression that a number of men and women have become aware of the need for professional social service work on the basis of their war experiences. Some have seen social workers at work in various jobs, others have been made keenly aware of the need for skilled aid in connection with personal maladjustments they have run across in the Armed Services. The intimate contacts of camp life seem to make deviations from normal behavior more apparent than is true in the comparative isolation in which the civilian lives. Others know of assistance given families by public and private social work agencies in their home communities. Frequent calls by former students on leave, or by other men and women in uniform passing through the city, have indicated that a considerable number will be enrolling at the School after their discharge.

During the past year there have been 4 men and 3 women still in uniform taking part-time courses at the School. Under the terms of the G.I. Bill we have had during the year a total of 10 discharged veterans. A number of WAC officers have attended certain courses as auditors.

The School has kept in touch with its former students either in the Armed Services or in social work activities related to the Armed Services through frequent mimeographed letters written by various members of the staff on topics of current interest to social workers. Members of the staff have also carried on an extensive personal correspondence with these students. A number of them have indicated that they are planning to return to finish their work for the degree or to take what might be called refresher courses. The flexible nature of the curriculum is making it possible to provide field work or project supervision for them even though they arrive in the middle of a quarter. The School has also planned, if there is a demand on the part of persons who have graduated in social work, to provide a non-credit seminar conducted by various members of the Faculty in recent developments in the area of social work. The

Faculty is exploring the possibility of field work placements which might be of special interest to veterans and job openings which might attract them. One member of the staff has been assigned the responsibility of interviewing veterans who desire to explore the possibilities of coming to the School full-time.

Foreign Students

The New York School of Social Work, in part because of its location and in part because of a real interest of the Faculty, has encouraged throughout its history the attendance of students from other countries. Until the beginning of the war graduates of this institution were working in most of the larger countries of the world. Even during the war a considerable number of students from abroad have registered at the School. Until the beginning of the war we had two foreign fellowships, the Elizabeth Lowe Gamble, which was primarily for students from China, and the Willard Straight Fellowship, provided by the William C. Whitney Foundation. Practically all the holders of these fellowships on return to their own countries have achieved unusual distinction. Since the close of the European war inquiries have already begun to come regarding the possibilities of training students from European countries.

There is at the moment limited fellowship assistance for such students and the requests on the part of mature persons of ability in their own countries for help in studying in the United States is beyond the present resources of any school of social work in this country. Additional fellowship funds for foreign students may well be of assistance not only in building up the social work programs of other countries but in cementing international relations. This is particularly true of students who may teach in schools of social work in other countries and whose influence is therefore wide.

With the adoption of the United Nations Charter and the organization of the Economic and Social Council the status of social welfare in the international scene may well be greatly enhanced. The provision for "Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion" may well mean much greater emphasis on social welfare, both public and private, throughout the world. There is an opportunity for the United States to learn of the developments in other parts of the world and to provide other countries with information about our own experiences.

^{*} United Nations Charter, Chapter IV, Article 13, Section 1b.

Changes in Board of Trustees

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, an alumnus of the School, became a member of our Board of Trustees during the year, and Professor Robert S. Lynd of Columbia University replaced Professor Robert M. MacIver as the representative to the School Board from the University.

Changes in Faculty

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Max Winsor on May 4, 1945. Dr. Winsor has been a valued member of the teaching staff in the field of psychiatry since the Winter of 1943 and before that he was known to our students through his contacts with them in the field work unit in the Bureau of Child Guidance, Board of Education.

Professor M. Antoinette Cannon retired at the end of the Spring Quarter after 24 years of service at the School. She was replaced at the beginning of the Summer Quarter by Associate Professor Grace White who has her Ph.B. and M.A. from the University of Chicago, and who had been teaching medical social work courses at the Tulane University School of Social Work. In the group work area, Mr. Saul Bernstein resigned at the end of the Fall Ouarter in order to take a position with the Associated Jewish Philanthropies in Boston and his place was filled by Professor Nathan Cohen, who joined the Faculty in March of 1945. Mr. Cohen has his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University and his most recent position was Director of the Jewish Center Division of the Jewish Welfare Board. Mr. Herman Stein, who has his B.B.S. from College of the City of New York and his M.S. from the New York School of Social Work, and whose most recent position has been with the Jewish Social Service Association, joined the Faculty on September 1st as an Instructor.

Miss Georgia G. Ralph, who was on the Administrative and teaching staff since 1916, retired in August of 1944.

The following changes in the field work faculty have occurred during the year: Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs. Sylvia R. Grobe, Mrs. Helen H. Perlman, Miss Ruth Walton, Miss Natalie Dunbar, and Miss Elizabeth A. Lawder have resigned. Mrs. Minna Baldauf Dembska joined the faculty in June. She has her B.A. from New York University and her M.S. from the New York School of Social Work. Her most recent position was as Case Work Supervisor at Grasslands Hospital. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Carrick—B.S. Ohio State

University and M.S. New York School of Social Work-formerly Field Representative of the Family Welfare Association of America. came to the school on August 15th. Miss Leontine Young-B.A. University of Denver and M.S. New York School of Social Work recently Case Work Supervisor at Inwood House, N.Y.C.; Miss Margaret Heyman—B.A. Welleslev and M.S. New York School of Social Work—recently of the N.Y.C. Department of Welfare: and Mrs. March Dickins, whose most recent position was with the Florida State Welfare Board as Unit Supervisor, joined the Faculty on September 15th. Miss Maude Kemp, who has been supervising our students in the Westchester County Department of Public Welfare, takes a position in the School beginning October 1st in charge of the field work of students working in the area of child welfare. Miss Dala Scott-B.A. Smith College and M.S.S. Smith College School of Social Work, recently School Psychiatric Social Worker in the Bureau of Child Guidance of the Department of Educationalso will join the Faculty on October 1st.

Faculty Seminar

The annual two-day faculty seminar was held during Christmas week on the subject of "A Federal Department of Welfare". Mr. Lindeman acted as Chairman and in addition to the full and parttime Faculty of the School, representatives from the fields of health, education and national social welfare agencies were invited. The principal speakers and discussion participants were: Mr. Joseph Anderson, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers; Mrs. Agnes Meyer, journalist and social worker; Mrs. Elizabeth Wickenden of the American Public Welfare Association; Dr. Dan Dodson of New York University; and Dr. Franz Goldmann of the Yale University School of Medicine and lecturer on the Faculty of the New York School of Social Work. A report on these meetings was published in the April, 1945, issue of *The Compass*, the bulletin of the American Association of Social Workers.

Committee on International Exchange of Social Workers and Administrators

Mr. George Haynes, Secretary of the British Committee on International Exchange of Social Workers and Administrators, and General Secretary of the British National Council of Social Service, spent several weeks in the United States studying the social work situation and was at the School much of the time while he was in New York City. In both the United States and Great Britain committees have been formed to encourage the exchange of social workers

between the two countries either for short visits of observation and study or for longer visits in which they might be employed in an agency. Canada already has such a committee. France is forming one and conversations with representative social workers from other countries in Europe and South America have been held with the idea of broadening this exchange. One possibility which has been discussed is the exchange of teachers between schools of social work in different countries.

Fellowships

The School has always provided fellowship aid for some of its students. These funds in recent years have been supplemented by foundation and agency funds. Recruiting students for the School for many years was stimulated by offering competitive fellowships to recent college graduates and in the beginning of the second year course, in 1912, fellowships were also provided for able students in order that they might complete the two year curriculum. In recent years the School has not provided full maintenance fellowships but has used its funds for grants and loans, covering tuition or partial maintenance.

With the increased demand for trained workers and the difficulties agencies are having recruiting staff, social work organizations both public and private have offered scholarship aid to young women and men with the understanding that on completing their studies they work for the agency for a certain period, usually a year.

Another type of scholarship is one granted by an agency to a staff member for six months to a year of study. These are termed educational leaves and assume that the worker will return to the agency on finishing his period of study.

The School has made a study recently of fellowships and loans held by students. Of the 575 registered for full-time work (10 points a quarter or more) during the four quarters of 1944–45, 240 (or 41.7 per cent) students received 296 fellowships or loans. Of these, 71 were fellowships granted by the School either from its own resources or in the case of 22 students with funds contributed to the School for this purpose. Twenty-five were loans made by the School and 18, loans from other sources. Fifty-nine were fellowships contributed by foundations, social work organizations, etc., and 25 received grants under the terms of the G. I. Bill or through state or foreign government sources. Finally, there were 98 fellowships from social work agencies, the purpose of which was to recruit new workers or provide educational leave. Work-study fellowships

were held by six students who were required to give some time to the activities of the agency providing the fellowship. One particularly interesting development during the past year has been the group of 13 students sent by 7 different national church organizations. A number of these were missionaries in the U. S. awaiting the end of the war and an opportunity to return to the East. The American Red Cross had 18 fellowship students at the School during the year. There were 20 receiving funds from various departments of welfare, which included 11 states and Hawaii. There were at least 5 foreign countries contributing toward the maintenance of students at the School.

Among the special fellowship grants for the year was one contributed by Mr. Richard E. Cohn in memory of his mother. For the coming year an annual fellowship is being established in memory of a former student, Caren Lane Sass, by members of her family.

Admissions

The School limits its attendance to 350 full-time students during the three winter quarters and 300 during the Summer Quarter. During the year 1944-45 there were 707 applications filed, which was 16.7 per cent more than were filed in the year 1943-44 during which 606 students applied. Of these 350 were accepted last year as contrasted with 366 the previous year. Of the applications considered by the Admissions Committee in 1944-45, 47 per cent came from New York City and 53 per cent outside New York City. Of the students accepted last year, 43.4 per cent came from New York City and 56.6 per cent from outside the City. There were 15 veterans applying, of whom 5 were accepted and 10 were rejected.

Courses for Board Members

In the Winter Quarter a course for members of Boards of Trustees of social agencies was offered at the School. With the advice and assistance of a committee of which Mrs. Richardson Pratt was Chairman, eight lectures were given by members of the Faculty in the afternoon. The lectures presented various fields of social work and the purpose was primarily to give the members of the class some understanding of the breadth of social work interests and activities. Through Mrs. Pratt's committee wide publicity was given the course and the response far exceeded expectations. The course was limited to 125 due to the size of the classroom. A number took advantage of an opportunity to prepare a final paper.

There have been numerous requests for a repetition of this course or a continuation of it through seminars limited in size and concentrating on some special interest of the group. While recognizing that this is not the major responsibility of a professional school, we have always believed that the social work of a community depends on the understanding of its citizens. It is anticipated that opportunities for members of Boards to study during the coming year will be provided either by the School or by other agencies.

The School cooperated with Barnard College in the Spring in offering a three-week Institute of Community Organization and Leadership. The Director and Assistant Director of the School were on the committee planning the institute and several of the Faculty participated in it.

Foreign Visitors

We have had many interesting conferences with distinguished foreigners during the year. Among them were: Dr. J. M. Kumarappa of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, India; Miss Norma Parker, Acting Director of the School of Social Work in Sydney, Australia; Dr. T. S. Simey, Director of the Liverpool School of Social Work; Mr. Hung-chun Chang, member of the Chinese delegation to UNRRA and now Commissioner of Public Welfare in China; Dr. Mario Barrantes, Director and legal Adviser of the national child welfare agency in Costa Rica; Dr. Baltazar Caravedo, Dr. Alfonso Rivero Ferro, and Mrs. Maria Rosario Araoz all of Peru; and Mrs. Branca de Mello Franco Alves, wife of one of the Brazilian delegates to the San Francisco Conference.

Foreign Assignments of Faculty

The Director was sent by the State Department as a member of the United States delegation to the First Pan-American Congress of Social Service, held in Santiago, Chile, during September.

Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, as Vice Chairman of General Marshall's National Advisory Committee to the WAC is on an Army mission to the South Pacific, visiting WAC Installations and Army Headquarters and Hospitals.

Eduard C. Lindeman was invited by the British Army (Education Division) to deliver lectures to British troops in occupied Germany. His lectures dealt with problems of public opinion in the United States as related to questions of foreign and domestic policies.

WALTER W. PETTIT, Director

October 31, 1945







The School of Tropical Medicine

of the

University of Puerto Rico

under the auspices of

Columbia University

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Report of the Director

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945



PRINTED FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO
BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

Printed in the United States of America

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

As Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, I take pleasure in submitting, for your study and consideration, a report of the work of this institution during the period of July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

At the beginning of the academic year 1944–1945, the School made application to the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and to the American Society of Clinical Pathologists for approval of its course in Medical Technology. After making certain changes in this curriculumnamely, an increase in the number of hours devoted to practical work—recommended by the above agencies, the latter sent due recognition and approval of the course in question.

In connection with the teaching activities of the School, on July 12, 1944, a new system to govern the admission and classification of students was set up through the Office of the Registrar, and a Credentials Committee, composed of two faculty members and the Registrar, as ex officio secretary, appointed. Since then, a total of 108 students have been formally enrolled, quite a few of them from Central and South American countries, studying under the auspices of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs. All forms and records adopted are similar to those in use at the University of Puerto Rico where copies of credits, granted by the School, are also filed.

Under the leadership of a former graduate of the Department of Hygiene, there was organized during the year an Alumni Association of the School of Tropical Medicine for the purpose of creating and maintaining a closer relationship between the institution and the persons who have studied here. The Association proposes to offer yearly a gold medal to the highest ranking student in each of the three regular courses, which medal was presented for the first time at the graduation exercises of 1945.

The Superior Council of Education of the University of Puerto Rico established, as of January 1, 1945, a pension plan compulsory for all employees with an annual salary of \$1,500, or more, which was extended to all such employees appointed in the School by the Special Board of Trustees. Retirement age was set at 57, but employees may continue to work until they reach the age of 65, at which time retirement becomes compulsory. All those persons within this plan will have to make a contribution of 6 percent of their salaries, the University of Puerto Rico making a similar contribution to the pension fund. Credit for years accumulated in the service of the University, prior to this date, will be given in a supplementary pension towards which the employee does not have to contribute. This pension plan went into effect in the School on March 1, 1945.

The past year has stood out for the progressive worsening of the nursing situation. The good nurses in the Hospital have all left for better salaried positions; the vacancies thus created have been difficult to fill. This situation may be explained, in part, as follows: (a) inadequate number of graduate nurses to meet the needs of the Island; (b) egress of nurses to continental United States and to the Armed Forces; (c) heavy demand for "special duty nurses," who are always very well remunerated, and (d) lack of living quarters for nurses in the University Hospital.

To meet this emergency, salaries were increased and certain former demands on the nurses somewhat liberalized. On April 1, 1944, the third floor of the University Hospital had to be closed due to the impossibility of securing the necessary personnel. There is little hope of relief until the war is over, or unless something concrete

comes out of the legislation presented at the last session of the Insular Legislature. However, it may be necessary for the School to go halfway in meeting this situation by offering academic, and perhaps practical, training as well.

Another difficult problem that the School has had to face has been the continued induction into the Armed Forces of all resident physicians and interns appointed to the staff of the University Hospital. The quota assigned to all hospitals of Puerto Rico by the Office of Procurement and Assignment for Physicians of the War Manpower Commission was thirteen resident physicians, which number was but recently reduced to four.

For the purpose of enlarging upon the opportunities offered to interns assigned to the University Hospital, an affiliation was established during the year between this Hospital and the Bayamón District Hospital of the Insular Department of Health, whereby men from these institutions can serve rotating internships at both hospitals. The former hospital will offer instruction in parasitology and clinical tropical medicine and the latter, its services in gynecology, obstetrics, and orthopedics.

At the last meeting of the Superior Council of Education of the University of Puerto Rico, the Chancellor of the University was charged by this body with the task of determining a location for the future school of medicine. At a recent legislative hearing on this matter, at which the Director was present, we went on record as favoring a site adjacent to the School of Tropical Medicine so that the latter's facilities, already well-established throughout many years, and members of its staff—the only island medical group prepared to teach medicine—could be utilized in the future school of medicine, thus eliminating any possible duplications and obviously bringing about a considerable saving in government funds.

The Puerto Rico Public Health Association met during the 14, 15, 16 and 17 of February 1945. A Social Hygiene Day was decreed during the sessions in continuation of the program set up last year

by the American Social Hygiene Association. Papers were prepared for presentation by staff members of the School and of the University of Puerto Rico, of the Insular Department of Health, and of the United States Public Health Service. Steps were taken towards the formation of a Caribbean Malaria Association.

The physical plant of the School had two major additions: one, an outer concrete sidewalk extending from the southwest to the northeast corner of the grounds and undertaken as a project of the War Emergency Program at a cost of \$2,000; another, an inner courtyard between the library and physiology buildings, where a very handsome fountain has been erected. The latter is the outgrowth of an original plan of the late Dr. William A. Hoffman for a pool in which to raise the type of snail required for research in schistosomiasis. This fountain, which serves both a decorative and practical purpose, was dedicated on April 20, 1945 to the memory of this colleague and will be known as The Hoffman Memorial Fountain.

The Blood Bank underwent a number of alterations, the most important of which was the installation of an air-conditioning system. The paving of the courtyard, immediately adjacent to the Blood Bank, will eliminate some of the contamination of plasma by air-borne bacteria. Another air-conditioning unit was installed in the Department of Chemistry for special work that was to be undertaken there. A new laboratory for the Department of Hygiene, with a capacity of forty students, was made ready for the opening of classes on August 21, 1944, thus doubling the laboratory space needed for teaching purposes.

Mr. Rafael Carmoega, well-known architect, has been entrusted with the preparation of plans for a new unit to house the Department of Hygiene of the School. Plans for this unit were included in the Six-Year Plan of the Insular Government; an Administration Bill, appropriating the sum of \$240,000 for its construction, was recently approved by the Insular Legislature.

During the month of February, there came as visitors to the

School, Dr. Winston Yung, in charge of Epidemic Disease Control in the Republic of China; Dr. Wei Chang, member of the Chinese Central Planning Board, and Dr. Ke-fang Yao, a provincial health officer, also of China. These visitors came under the sponsorship of the UNRRA to study the training program of the School.

Other visitors during the year were: Dr. J. R. Arends, Aruba, Dutch West Indies; Dr. P. A. Clearkin, of the Central Medical Laboratory at Georgetown, British Guiana; Dr. José Giral, formerly of the University of Madrid; Miss Ruby Black, of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs; Commander Fernando Romero, of the Peruvian Embassy at Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., of the University of Michigan; Dr. William Dameshek, of Tufts College Medical School; Dr. Fernando Argüello, of Managua, Nicaragua; Dr. P. G. Pelouze, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph Harkavy, of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Dr. Héctor Read, of the University of Santo Domingo; Dr. LeRoy A. Schall, of Harvard Medical School; Colonel Richard P. Strong, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Agustín Castellanos, of the School of Medicine at Havana, Cuba; Dr. B. S. Platt, of the Human Nutrition Research Unit, Medical Research Council, London; Dr. W. J. Vickers, British Colonial Medical Service, Barbadoes, British West Indies; Dr. Leland E. Hinsie, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Dr. M. S. Mazel, of Chicago; and Miss Louise P. Lawrence, of Washington, D. C.

PERSONNEL

Staff members continued to avail themselves of the opportunity for postgraduate study. Professor Luis M. González returned to the Department of Bacteriology after an absence of one year spent at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Professor González worked on the antigenic structure of the dysentery bacilli under the direction of Dr. Stuart Mudd. In like manner, Mr. Enrique Pérez, who resigned his posi-

tion in this department to continue studies at the University of Pennsylvania, obtained a Master in Science after working on bacteriophage under Dr. Harry Morton.

Dr. A. L. Carrión, Head of the Department of Dermatology and Mycology, spent two months in the United States pursuing studies on the general histopathology of skin diseases under the supervision of Dr. G. F. Machacek, of the Department of Dermatology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Later, Dr. Carrión visited the National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, where through the courtesy of Dr. G. H. Faget opportunity was given him to study clinical and pathological material and to obtain first-hand information regarding the etiology and new methods in the treatment of leprosy. Miss Margarita Silva, Instructor in Dr. Carrión's department, completed postgraduate requirements for a Master in Science in mycology under the direction of Dr. W. H. Weston, of Radcliffe College.

Dr. Una L. Robinson, of the University of Indiana, joined the Department of Clinical Medicine in January and has spent eight months of her sabbatical year in nutrition research. Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, head of this department, visited the Institute of Tropical Diseases, in Mexico City, for postgraduate work.

Early last fall, Mrs. Edna S. McKinnon, Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing, received a \$1.00 a year Civil Service appointment from the Division of Nurse Education of the United States Public Health Service to act as recruiting officer of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps in Puerto Rico and in the Virgin Islands. This appointment has enabled Mrs. McKinnon to compile considerable material on the nursing needs and problems of these islands, as well as that relative to the training of practical nurses.

Dr. Guillermo Arbona, head of the Department of Hygiene, attended the second war-time conference of the American Public Health Association and presented a paper on "Public Health Problems of a Tropical Area." Other members of this department have been equally active: Miss Celia Guzmán, Associate in Public Health Nursing, received a Master of Arts degree in Public Health Nurs-

ing Supervision from Columbia University's Teachers College. During the month of January 1945, Mr. Nelson Biaggi, Associate in Sanitary Science, made a short trip to the United States to observe the work in public health laboratories to determine the laboratory equipment necessary for instruction purposes in the examination of water, sewage, milk, and other foods.

Mr. José A. Goyco, who was granted a John S. Guggenheim Fellowship to study food technology at the University of Wisconsin, returned to his post in the Department of Chemistry. Mr. Goyco received a M.S. degree, having worked under the direction of Professor Elizabeth McCoy on the utilization of Puerto Rican molasses in the production of food yeasts.

In the Department of Zoölogy, Mr. José F. Maldonado, Instructor in Parasitology, completed the requirements for the fulfillment of a Doctor of Philosophy in zoölogy and was granted the degree by the University of Minnesota.

Lastly, Dr. Enrique Koppisch, head of the Department of Pathology, was invited to Washington, D. C. in October 1944 to act as Resident Consultant at the Army Medical Museum. While away, Dr. Koppisch lectured both at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Havana.

As is usually the case, there have been the customary routine resignations. However, we regret to report the resignation of Miss Ruth A. Mercer, as Director of Nurses and Administrator of the University Hospital, which dual position she filled admirably during the past three years.

Recently, the Director was appointed to the Chairmanship of the Caribbean Research Council, created by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

FELLOWSHIPS

Of the several students that studied at the School of Tropical Medicine during the past year with fellowships from the University of Puerto Rico, two have already returned to their respective countries. Dr. Guillermo González Barrientos, of Mexico City, especialized in parasitology and tropical medicine. Dr. Daisy Fallas Bolaños, of San José de Costa Rica, proved herself an extremely alert and able student in medical mycology. Dr. José E. Taveras Rodríguez, of Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, came as a student to the Department of Pathology but was appointed as Instructor in Pathology during the current year.

We consider that all three students have given an excellent accounting of themselves and have put their time to splendid practical use. The training of such students must be continued.

PROGRAM OF CONFERENCES AND LECTURES

1944_1945

OCTOBER, 1944

Thursday 5 Vitaminas. Dr. José Giral, formerly of the University of Madrid.

November, 1944

Thursday 2 The incidence of rheumatic heart in Puerto Rico. Dr. ROBERTO FRANCISCO.

9 Trematode infections of the liver: biological epidemiological, and pathological examinations. Dr. José F. Maldo-Nado.

16 A review of the first 10,000 donations at the Blood Bank, School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Eduardo Montilla.

' 23 Clinico-pathological conference with presentation of cases:

(a) Subacute lymphohematogenous tuberculosis.

(b) Schistosomiasis *Mansoni* with pulmonary manifestations. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera.

December, 1944

Thursday 7 The distribution of the intestinal helminths of man in Puerto Rico, based upon the examination of army inductees. Captain Thomas H. Weller (MC), A. U. S.

' Claudicación funcional hepática. Dr. A. Rodríguez Olle-

JANUARY, 1945

Thursday 18 Yeast as a supplement to a diet of rice and beans. Dr. Marianne Goettsch.

Chemotherapy in human filariasis. Drs. James T. Cul-Bertson and Harry M. Rose, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

FEBRUARY, 1945

Thursday I Amoebiasis: diagnosis and treatment. Dr. RAYMOND J. Lutz, New York City.

8 Treatment of schistosomiasis *Mansoni*. Captain R. Rodríguez Molina (MC), A. U. S.

Chemical studies on the fats of chyluric urines, with special reference to a case of filarial chyluria. Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo.

Tuesday 20 Course in psychosomatic medicine. Dr. Leland E. Hinsie, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

(a) General introduction to psychosomatics.

Wednesday 21 (b) Varieties of psychosomatic syndromes.

Friday 23 (c) The person in the body.

Monday 26 (d) Personality types and psychosomatic states.

Tuesday 27 (e) Psychoneuroses. Wednesday 28 (f) Psychoses.

March, 1945

Thursday I (g) Psychotherapy for the practitioner (1st part). Friday 2 (h) Psychotherapy for the practitioner (2d part).

Thursday 8 Clinico-pathological conference. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

Roentgen pathology of duodenal ulcer. Major M. Guz-Mán, Jr. (MC), A. U. S.

APRIL, 1945

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Thursday 12 Recent developments in the methods of skin grafting with presentation of cases. Major Luis A. Passalacqua (MC), A. U. S.

Studies of the nutritional problems of Puerto Rico. II. Appraisal of vitamin deficiency based on physical and biomicroscopic examinations and X-ray studies of the long bones of a hospital population of 310 infants and children. Dr. Ramón M. Suárez.

26 Clinico-pathological conference. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

May, 1945

31

Cancer of the breast. Dr. J. Noya Benítez. Thursday 3 Liver function tests with special reference to the Hanger-10 Cephalin test in schistosomiasis Mansoni. Dr. F. Her-NÁNDEZ MORALES. Symposium on gall-bladder disease. 17 1. Differential diagnosis between hepatogenous and obstructive jaundice. Dr. A. Rodríguez Olleros. 2. Diagnosis and treatment of acute cholecystitis. Dr. M. 3. Surgery of the choledochus. Dr. Basilio Dávila. The antigenic structure of helminths. Dr. J. OLIVER 24 GONZÁLEZ.

THE LIBRARY

Clinico-pathological conference. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.

Mrs. Ana R. C. Velázquez, Librarian

This library, which was intended primarily for members of the staff of the institution and others engaged in research work, is now also serving 105 regular and special students of the School, as well as special students from the University of Puerto Rico. The institution has had to follow, in the main, a program of developing the library as a teaching aid, as this objective was considered of immediate need. To date, over one thousand books, excluding pamphlets, have been purchased with funds appropriated for the Department of Hygiene, charged with the teaching conducted in the School. These books were regularly accessioned, catalogued, and added to the shelves—quite a large number when one considers that the entire collection does not number much over 10,700.

An open-shelf system for students has been instituted in the main reading-room, where this special collection is kept. This change, in turn, has made necessary the shifting of other collections to the stacks. Other shelf space in this same room is being utilized for the Reference Collection, which now numbers about four hundred items.

Exclusive of incomplete serials, unbound volumes, pamphlets, and the like, the library now has 10,730 volumes, showing a gratifying increase of 1,965 volumes over the figures recorded a year ago. Five hundred books were catalogued and classified and 2,089 Library of Congress cards added to the catalogue.

The Medical Library Association Exchange contributed 635 items and 22 complete volumes this year. The file of duplicates holds 7,657 items and 452 complete volumes; after a lapse of two years, the list of duplicates will be broadcast. The library's record of incomplete periodical items, to which 3,985 entries have been added during 1944—1945 making a total of 16,073, has not only continued to be of help in making the usual checkings for the Exchange and other work but it has also aided the ordering of back sets.

As detailed in previous reports, accessions of periodicals from abroad have dropped sharply with the cessation of shipments from enemy and occupied countries. On the other hand, other accessions increased. The total to June 30, 1945 is 397, with 154 numbering paid subscriptions, 174 exchanges, and 69 free. For some time past the library has been conscious of its lack of adequate material in the Spanish language, in spite of the fact that the bilingual publication of the School, *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*, has served as a medium of exchange and has helped to mitigate, to some extent, the aforesaid lack of publications in Spanish. This year has seen the arrival of the first shipments of medical books in the Spanish language.

The reference work carried out in the library continued to be heavy as in past years. This is one of the intangibles difficult to measure numerically, as services to readers seeking information, identifying references, and verifying citations are many and varied. However, since the installation of the microfilm reader in a separate

and convenient room, the library has been in a position to render valuable service to investigators wishing references not available on the Island.

Many have been the voluntary contributions in books and periodicals. One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine items, several books, and fifty-seven complete volumes of periodicals were received from those same persons that have contributed in previous years. The following persons also coöperated in the preparation of reviews of books donated to the library: Miss Josefina Acosta Matienzo, Dr. Guillermo Arbona, Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera, Mrs. Edna S. McKinnon, Dr. J. Rodríguez Pastor, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, and Dr. Harry D. Pratt.

Another important gift was a back set of *The American Journal* of *Nursing*, of some fourteen complete volumes and thirty numbers, which was donated by the Puerto Rico Nursing Association through Miss Celia Guzmán. This set, together with volumes of *The Public Health Nursing Journal* and *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, received from Miss Geraldine Hoffman, librarian of the School of Nursing of Western Reserve University, and Miss Enid M. Shultes, of the Milbank Memorial Fund, respectively, would have been very difficult to secure otherwise.

Library hours have been greatly expanded since April 1944, and the library is now open until 6 p.m. daily and from 7:30 to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Although attendance during the evening sessions is not very encouraging, it is hoped that given time, persons not connected with the School will avail themselves of this privilege. One hundred and seventy-six special permits, authorizing the withdrawal of material from this library by persons not connected with the institution, have been approved by the Director to date.

RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Dr. P. Morales Otero, Head

I. RESEARCH

A. Studies of the hemolytic streptococci

- 1. Complementing the work on throat cultures of continental and island troops, conducted last year in coöperation with army personnel of the Army Medical Laboratory, 500 additional troops were cultured during November and December 1944. Out of 231 native troops, 23 (10%) were positive for hemolytic streptococci, while 26 (9.6%) were equally positive out of 269 continentals. The majority of island boys examined came from induction centers where abnormal overcrowding existed.
- 2. Utilizing samples of streptococci-typing sera, obtained from the Rockefeller Institute of New York, the group A streptococci in the Department's collection is now being typed according to Swift *et al.*¹ Twenty-three strains, collected from the above mentioned groups of men, gave the following results: of 7 Puerto Rican strains, 4 were negative with all the sera; the other 3 belonged to Types 1, 33, and 41, respectively. Out of 16 cultures from Americans, 7 were negative; the remaining belonged to Types 14, 19, 36, 19, 1, 44, 19, 1, and 44, respectively. This study is being continued.
- 3. One hundred and five pairs of excised tonsils were studied to determine the proportion harboring beta-hemolytic streptococci; 66 (62.8%) were found harboring this organism. Of the 66 cultures, 40 were grouped as follows: group A—18, B—3, C—4, F—2, G—4, unclassified—9. The remaining sera will be studied to determine whether or not there is any fluctuation of the antistreptolysin. A throat culture was also taken from these patients.

¹H. F. Swift, A. T. Wilson, and R. C. Lancefield, Typing group A hemolytic streptococci by M precipitin reactions in capillary pipettes. J. Exper. Med., 78: 127-133, 1943.

B. STUDIES ON BACILLARY DYSENTERY

The Department continued its investigations of the Shigella group of organisms. These studies were chiefly concerned with the antigenic structure and the production of antibodies, both in man and in laboratory animals of different species, for the Flexner bacilli.

- r. Animals of various species (monkeys, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, and mice) were inoculated with several races of the Flexner organisms and the formation of antibodies was studied. With the probable exception of rats and mice, all other animals possessed natural agglutinins in the blood; the formation of antibodies, following vaccination, was similar in all of them. Agglutinins could be demonstrated in the blood before the precipitins showed up. Precipitins for the major antigens were the only antibodies demonstrable at first but, as the titer increased, the sera became less type-specific and precipitins for secondary antigen fractions could be observed, though never in the antisera from mice and rats. The agglutinins in the sera of these last animals were more type-specific than those of other animals, but the titers were always lower
- 2. Standard laboratory strains of all members of the Shigella group were analyzed antigenically by the precipitation reaction. The antigenic substance from each type strain was extracted with formamide, following Fuller's technique. Antisera for each race were prepared in rabbits by intravenous inoculation of formolized vaccines. All types of Boyd's series, the X and Y of Andrewes and Inman's scheme, and strains of Sh. dysenteriae (Shiga), Sh. sonnei, Sh. alkalescens, Sh. dispar, Sh. schmitz were included in this study. A primary antigenic component was found in all types, with the exception of races X and Y. These two strains were found to have antigenic components present in Types I, II, III, IV, and V.

Recently isolated strains of the types, commonly found in Puerto Rico, and cultures of these same types that were isolated on the Island three years ago, were examined by the precipitation reaction, and their antigenic patterns compared. Variations in the antigenic structure were demonstrated in the old cultures of Types I, II, III, I-III, and IV. These changes were more pronounced in Types I-III and IV. No variation was observed in Type VI. The antigenic pattern of old cultures of Type I-III and IV were very similar to the antigenic make-up of standard cultures of Types X and Y, respectively.

3. In coöperation with the Department of Hygiene, a bacteriological and epidemiological study in institutional inmates is being carried out to determine the nature of the infection in these individuals and the types of *Sh. paradysenteriae* they harbor. So far, the types found to be responsible for dysenteric infection in these patients are Types I-III, II, III, IV, VI, *Sh. schmitz*, and *Sh. alkalescens*. The blood of some patients has also been studied for the presence of antibodies for the Flexner bacilli. The agglutinins found in these sera are not of a significantly high titer, as one would expect them to be concomitant with the enteric infection, judging from the bacterial cultures of their stools. No precipitins have been demonstrated in these samples of blood. At present the complement-fixing antibodies are being investigated.

C. STUDIES OF BACTERIOPHAGE

The purpose of this study of bacteriophages, present in city sewage, was (a) to determine the bacteriophage flora and (b) to classify the different phages found. Phages active against stock strains of *E. typhi, Proteus, S. albus, B. coli, Sh. dysenteriae*, var. Sonne, *Sh. dysenteriae*, Newcastle 88, and polyvalent Flexner phages (those showing a slight difference in specificity for the different types) were isolated from five samples of sewage. This study is preliminary to animal experiments with phages, which are to follow.

D. STUDIES ON TYPHUS

- 1. The complement-fixation reaction and epidemic antigen are being utilized in a study on the incidence of murine typhus infection among the rat population of Puerto Rico. Two hundred and five rats have been bled from the heart and their sera kept in a deep-freeze. To date, the sera of 104 have been tested for complement-fixing antibodies; 42 (41%) rats were positive. The Weil-Felix reaction was performed in 67 sera of those already tested with the complement-fixation; of 28 sera that gave a positive complement-fixation, only 3 gave a positive Weil-Felix. In one case the Weil-Felix was positive and the complement-fixation, negative.
- 2. Experiments are under way to determine the time of appearance and disappearance of complement-fixing rickettsial antibodies and Proteus OX-19 agglutinins in the sera of wild rats.
- 3. The sera of 1,000 donors at the Blood Bank were also tested with the complement-fixation reaction; epidemic rickettsial antigen was utilized. Twenty-nine sera were positive in at least a 1—8 dilution; final titers are now being determined.
- 4. Sera from typhus cases (taken in series) and from contacts without previous symptoms are being studied.

E. STUDIES IN LEPROSY

Egg yolk was substituted for the cholesterol solution in the thiamin culture medium (Loving), and this modified medium used in an attempt to cultivate the organism of mouse leprosy, which had been maintained in mice and rats for several years. The results, so far, have been encouraging.

II. ROUTINE

A total of 2,505 routine bacteriological and serological examinations were completed in the laboratories of the Department;

²W. L. Loving, The cultivation in vitro of B. leprae with thiamin (vitamin B) culture medium. Am. J. Trop. Med., 23: 593, 1943.

1,389 were for the University Hospital and 1,116 at the request of physicians and other persons.

III. TEACHING

As in previous years, the Department offered courses in Medical Bacteriology. Bacteriology II was given before 35 students; Bacteriology I was offered to 16 nurses and 20 sanitary inspectors, enrolled in the Department of Hygiene of the School.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo, Acting Head

I. RESEARCH

A. STUDIES IN NUTRITION

1. One of the principal nutritional studies of the Department dealt with the influence on the growth and reproduction of the albino rat of the addition to a rice and beans diet of (a) Vitamin A, (b) proteins, (c) calcium, and (d) brewers' and *Torula* yeasts. Amounts up to 10 percent of brewers' yeast were found to improve the efficiency of this diet, but anything as high as 20 percent, or over, proved to have a toxic effect. Another aspect of these studies centered on the ability of the rat to resume growth and to undergo reproduction after a period of stunting, in early life, on this same diet.

Study on the Vitamin E content of rice and beans diets and supplements, as well as the experiment to determine the need of the monkey for Vitamin E, were continued.

2. In connection with the studies on yeast as a possible source to protein for human consumption, trials were run to determine the biological and nutritive values of various types of this product, as well as of other protein foods. Work was commenced in October 1944 and to date, fourteen metabolism experiments of ten days'

duration have been carried out. However, the time length of these studies is too short to establish any definite conclusions, though certain interesting trends were observed.

Using the technique adapted to growing rats by Mitchell^a and based on nitrogen metabolism studies, first introduced by Thomas' in 1909, the following protein-containing foods were studied: dried brewers' yeast (Fleischman Standard Brands), dried Torula utilis, casein, cooked and dried soybean, and cooked and dried red-kidney bean. Two series of experiments were carried out with different aged rats weighing an average of 185 g. in one series and 50 g. in the other. The following average biological values were obtained: cooked soybean-73.1, casein-71.7, dried brewers' yeast-59.4, and cooked red-kidney bean-57.1.

In the second series of trials, the values for the dried brewers' and Torula yeasts have been, so far, the only ones determined. These were 71.3 and 57.1, respectively. Though the literature states nothing as to the influence that the age of the experimental animal may have on the utilization of the protein food given him, an interesting observation from this study was the pronounced increase in the biological value of the dried brewers' yeast, when fed to younger animals. An increase of 11.9 units over the values observed when the yeast was administered to older animals was noted, which makes it apparent that age must be carefully controlled to make the values comparable. Perhaps when the values for casein and redkidney beans are calculated, this point can be cleared up.

The coefficient of digestibility was also determined from the data obtained in the metabolism experiments. To all intents, the digestibility of the proteins was not affected by the age of the animal; further work, however, should be done before making a definite statement in this regard.

58: 873-903, 1924.

⁴K. Thomas, Uber die biologische Wertigkeit der Stickstoffsubstanzen in verschiedenen Nahrungsmittel. Arch. f. Physiol., S: 219-302, 1909.

³H. H. Mitchell, A method of determining the biological value of protein. J. Biol. Chem.,

The net-protein value of the food, which calls for the consideration of three factors—the protein content, the digestibility of the protein, and the biological value of the digested protein—was determined for casein (5.87), soybean (5.36), dried brewers' yeast (4.24, 1st series) and (5.26, 2d series), dried *Torula* (4.16), and red-kidney bean (3.44). The higher value obtained for the brewers' yeast ration in the second experiment was due to the better utilization of the yeast protein by younger animals.

To determine the growth-promoting values of food proteins, three 28-day old albino rats were placed on each one of the above mentioned rations, and records of their food consumption and body weight was taken daily during a four to six weeks' period. After observing their food intake for a few days, approximately 5 g. daily was determined as the amount consumed by all the animals and therefore established as the level to be fed them for four consecutive weeks. The following table gives a summary of the values obtained:

Ration	G. of protein consumed	Average increase in weight in grams	Average increase per g. of protein consumed
Casein		20.7 19.8	1.81 1.76
Cooked soybean Dried <i>Torula</i> yeast Cooked red-kidney bean .	10.17 9.46	14.3 5.8 1.1	1.39 0.57 0.11

It is interesting to note that, when the increase in weight per gram of protein consumed was considered, the rations were arranged practically in the same order as the net-protein values of these rations. Of interest also are the differences, so far obtained, in the biological, net-protein, and growth-promoting values for the two types of yeast used, which showed the dried brewers' yeast as superior in all respects. Possible causes for these differences are to be considered in the future.

3. Work on the riboflavin content of tropical foods has been

completed with ninety-three dietary articles of Puerto Rico and the neighboring islands, assayed by the microbiological procedure.

4. The several available methods for the determination of fats in feces were studied, the most expedient and accurate one being the use of isoproyl ether as a drying and extracting medium. For the purpose of arriving at values to be considered normal in Puerto Ricans, determinations of total fats, free fatty acids, neutral fats, unsaponificable matter, and soap fats in feces of healthy individuals have been worked out by the above method.

A chemical study of the fats in chyluric urines was also undertaken, while the influence of diet on the fat eliminated in the urine is being observed.

B. STUDIES OF NATIVE PLANTS

r. The oil obtained from the *molinillo* seed (*Leonotis nepetae-folia*, L.), which makes up 28 percent of the air-dried product, was studied. Its components are as follows:

Linolic acid triglyceride			12.39
Oleic acid triglyceride .			67.55
Palmitic acid triglyceride			12.57
Stearic acid triglyceride .			1.26
Myristic acid triglyceride			1.36
Unsaponifiable fraction .			3.09

Molinillo oil belongs to the non-drying group of oils (Iodine No. 89.3).

The white powder, isolated last year from this seed and believed to be a phytin, was finally characterized as a calcium salt of inositol phosphoric acid. After determining its calcium and phosphorus content, this white powder was hydrolyzed with acid and the inositol, isolated in the form of silky needles (m.p. 225 degrees C).

2. Work on the *maya* fruit (*Bromelia pinguin*, L.) during the year dealt chiefly with the separation and characterization of the acids present in the juice of this fruit.

II. TEACHING

The Department offered a course of twenty lectures on the Chemistry of Food and Nutrition. In addition, another course on volumetric analysis, as well as four lectures on the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and minerals were given.

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE

Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, Head

I. RESEARCH

A. CLINICAL STUDIES IN SPRUE

- I. During the period taken up in this report, nineteen cases of sprue were studied and their data added to the 100 cases from last year, tabulated and ready for analysis. As was stated previously, a hematological investigation is made in each case, which investigation includes biweekly hematocrit determinations, daily reticulocyte counts, frequent platelet counts, and several sternal marrow aspirations with careful classification of the nucleated elements. The chemical studies in each instance comprise determinations of urobilinogen in feces and urines, and of fats and fatty acid contents of the stools. All cases are examined with the biophotometer for dark adaptation and with the biomicroscope to establish the presence of ocular changes presumably due to vitamin A and riboflavin deficiencies.
- 2. For some unknown reason, the number of new sprue cases has diminished considerably. Old cases, under continuous liver therapy for some time, have been followed up in the Sprue Clinic. This treatment was discontinued in a small group of patients, and yeast administered in daily dosages of 15 to 20 tablets. Monthly observation of these cases points to the maintenance of a normal weight and a normal hemoglobin and red blood cell values under yeast therapy.

B. CLINICAL STUDIES IN FILARIASIS

- I. Old and new cases, suffering from recurrent tropical lymphangitis and filariasis, with microfilariae in the peripheral stream as determined by night examination of the blood, were hospitalized for special treatment. Samples of blood were obtained from those with recurrent attacks of lymphangitis for the determination of the antistreptolysin titre. Whenever possible, these cases have been hospitalized to enable a more careful study. However, no conclusions may yet be drawn as to the relationship, if any, between filariasis and recurrent tropical lymphangitis.
- 2. A survey of the incidence of microfilariae in the peripheral blood of clinic patients, as well as in that of their relatives, was completed. Although the findings have not been tabulated, it would seem that the incidence is rather low in the latter group.
- 3. Another survey of the incidence of filarial infection, as determined by night examination of the blood of inmates of the Insular Penitentiary, was also completed.
- 4. Two cases of filarial chyluria were extensively studied; a study of the amount of the fat lost in the urine was made, and one case was subjected to renal decapsulation, after which the chyluria disappeared.

C. CLINICAL STUDIES IN SCHISTOSOMIASIS

I. A study on the therapeutic efficiency of fuadin was terminated. Of approximately 150 cases treated and followed up through a reasonable period of time, 58 percent were tabulated as cured. Criteria for this final conclusion depended upon the examination of several stool samples by a modified DeRivas concentration technique. Though it is admitted that the absence of ova in the stools is not a definite criterion, it is the only means at present to determine the parasitotropic effect of any drug. Toxic reactions of fuadin were limited to slight nausea, pains in the joints, occasional vomiting and, in a few, polyneuritis.

- 2. About seventy patients were treated with tartar emetic in a one percent solution. Five cc. of this solution were injected intravenously every other day until a total of twenty-four injections had been given. Toxic reactions were mild. These cases are now being followed up, but it can be stated here that the drug appears to have a very high parasitotropic effect.
- 3. Through the courtesy of Merck and Company, Inc., a quantity of anthiomalin (antimony-lithium-thiomalate) was obtained to test its therapeutic efficacy in schistosomiasis. The results so far have been very encouraging.
- 4. Liver function tests were performed in a group of schistosomiasis patients. These studies to date revealed evidence of hepatic damage in the absence of clinical findings.
- 5. Rectoscopic studies were continued and showed a strikingly low evidence of rectal polyposis. The main lesions encountered were minute mucosal hemorrhages and macular eruptions, found especially in patients with *S. mansoni* ova in the stools.

D. DEFICIENCY STUDIES

r. Several groups of hospital populations—among them 187 adults and 200 children—were studied for signs and symptoms of vitamin deficiency. The study included a general physical examination followed by slit-lamp examinations of the cornea and conjunctiva, skin and mucous membranes. In special instances, photographs of the eye and skin lesions were taken. X rays were also made of children to establish the possibility of rickets, scurvy, or deficiency in the metabolism of calcium.

Findings to date have shown 22 cases (11%) of the so-called nutritional edema, or hypoproteinemia. Signs of Vitamin A deficiency were absent altogether in infants and young children, and only 6 cases (3%) of follicular hyperkeratosis and 12 cases (6%) of Bitot's spots were found in older children. The part played by climate and sunlight on the color, vascularity, and thickness of the

conjunctiva, and in the production of Bitot's spots in the tropics remains unanswered. Pellagra was relatively frequent; there were 7 cases (3.5%) of typical generalized pellagrous dermatitis. Angular cheilitis was observed in 14 instances (7%), and other signs of riboflavin inadequacy were rare. Scurvy was present in 6 cases (2.2%).

- 2. The project set up two years ago for the study of sprue patients by the "Full Sprue Diet" alone was continued. Nine patients were observed for dietary habits and vitamin status, and periodic determinations made for concentration of Vitamins C and A in blood plasma; also for thiamin, riboflavin, and the F₂ factor, or niacin, in the urine of these patients.
- 3. A new project, to be known as the Buena Vista Study, has been planned from three angles: (a) a dietary study in which members of the University of Puerto Rico and the University Extension Service will collaborate, (b) a laboratory study, and (c) a clinical study. Urines are being analyzed for thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, or the F_2 factor, and the blood for Vitamins A and C. Forty-eight complete analyses of urine have been terminated to date, all of which show a low normal range for thiamin, a very low one for riboflavin, and low for niacin. Of course, this generalization may change as more data is obtained.

E. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC STUDIES

A study of normal Puerto Ricans by a new technique, using Wilson's ampolar electrode, was commenced recently. Sixty-one cases have already been examined.

II. ROUTINE

The routine work of this department consists of complete blood counts, platelet and reticulocyte counts, complete blood counts and hematocrit determinations, blood volume determinations, bone-marrow aspirations, urobilinogen in feces and urine, dark adapta-

tion tests, slit-lamp tests, and electrocardiograms, which this year gave a grand total of 2,583.

In addition, 112 determinations for Vitamin C and 110 for Vitamin A, together with 73 analyses of urine for thiamin, riboflavin, and F₂, were made.

III. TEACHING

During the months of July and August 1944, lectures were given on typhus fever, malarial fever, Weil's disease, sprue, yaws, rat-bite fever, and deficiency diseases, as part of a refresher course in Tropical Medicine offered to the physicians of Puerto Rico. Coöperation was also offered in instruction to students enrolled in the course in Medical Technology.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Medical Supervisor

During the period covered by this report, a total of 645 patients were admitted to the University Hospital. This low figure is explained by the closing of its third floor on April 1, 1944, brought about, in turn, by the nursing shortage already commented upon. Of this number, 164 were private and 107 semi-private patients; 160 were admitted to the male ward and 123 to the women's; 91 were pediatric patients, the highest number ever received into this ward since its inauguration.

There was a daily average of 31.99 percent patients; an average of 16.6 percent hospital days and a percentage of 53.3 occupancy (with 60 beds) or 66.6 for 48 beds. Only 10 autopsies were performed.

Of 176 operations, 165 were major ones; 65 were performed on private patients.

The X-ray Department carried out a grand total of 1,336 examinations, 341 of which were on private and semi-private patients.

The Clinical Laboratories gave a record of 21,892 examinations of all kinds.

As in previous years, the pharmacist has been in charge of all basal metabolism tests, dedicating much of her time to this activity. Since July 1944, she has performed 270 such tests. In connection with the research work in schistosomiasis, she has also performed the necessary Hanger and bromosulfalein tests. In addition, the pharmacist has also had charge of the storage and selling of the penicillin allotted to the University Hospital, which task alone involved much time and stress to insure an equitable distribution of the drug. From May 1944 to March 1945, 143 million Oxford units were dispensed.

The Outpatient Department attended a total of 10,550 patients, the largest attendance in the history of these clinics. Out of 1,609 new requests for admission, 533 were rejected and 191 of them, though accepted, failed to keep their appointments. Of the 911 new cases admitted, 332 were suffering from schistosomiasis and 209 from recurrent tropical lymphangitis or filariasis. Some of these last patients were made available to Dr. J. T. Culbertson and Dr. H. M. Rose for their work on the therapeutic effectiveness of certain drugs in the treatment of filariasis. In relation to these experiments, wards 29–A and B and rooms 33 and 34 of the University Hospital were also made available for the hospitalization of patients with microfilariae in the blood.

One hundred and sixty-one cases were attended in the Dermatological Clinic. From October 1944, to May 1945, Dr. Guillermo González Barrientos, of Mexico City, a Fellow of the University of Puerto Rico, had charge of practically all new cases coming to the Department of Medicine. Dr. Roberto Francisco took over the recently inaugurated Cardiology Clinic.

The same clinics of last year were continued during 1944_1945. A new one for the study and treatment of venereal diseases, under Dr. John Porterfield, of the United States Public Health Service,

was opened recently. This clinic is intended primarily as a training center for clinic personnel, where methods of diagnosis, treatment, epidemiologic and educational interviews, recording and clinic management can be demonstrated. Though intended especially for students at the School, private physicians and workers of the Insular Health Department, and other interested persons, are welcome to come and observe. Clinic sessions are held twice weekly—on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. The educational work is carried on both in the field and in the clinic. From May 10, when the clinic was opened, to June 30, 1945, 175 patients have been attended.

The nurses of the Outpatient Department gave 1,938 intravenous and 11,652 intramuscular injections; also 452 subcutaneous. One hundred and twenty rectosigmoidoscopies were performed.

Acknowledgment is here made to Drs. Julio E. Colón, Ricardo and Luis Fernández, Roberto Francisco, Agustín R. Laugier, José Maymí, M. Pujadas Díaz, E. S. Rojas, and Jenaro Suárez for their willingness to undergo personal sacrifice on behalf of the Hospital and for the excellent services rendered to the institution without any material remuneration.

THE BLOOD BANK

Dr. Eduardo Montilla, Head

The Blood Bank is now operating as a complete blood and plasma bank under the School of Tropical Medicine and, upon request, is supplying hospitals on the Island with whole blood, plasma, and red blood-cells. All property of the Blood Bank, formerly belonging to Civilian Defense, was transferred to the School during this past year.

I. Research

A. With the assistance of the United States Army Medical Corps personnel, who have generously supplied the Blood Bank with

anti-Rh serum on several occasions, studies are under way on the incidence of the blood factors Rh, M, and N among Puerto Rican donors and the enlisted men at the Rodríguez General Hospital, in San Juan. A total of 1,500 cases will be reported.

B. Preliminary tests for the M and N agglutinogens among 201 donors gave the following results, when compared with a similar population of New York City.⁶

	Frequency of types			Number of individuals		
Population	MN	M	N	tested		
New York City (Whites) Puerto Rico	53.6	26.1	20.3	532		
(Whites & non-whites)	44.8	36.8	8.4	201		

These figures are not only of statistical but also of practical value. Cases of hemolytic transfusion reactions, due to isoimmunization to the M and P blood factors, have recently been described by several investigators.

II. ROUTINE

A total of 5,196 donors attended the Blood Bank during the twelve-month period of this report, bringing the grand total for the thirty-nine months in which the Bank has been functioning up to 14,221 persons. About two thirds of all donors this year gave blood for some relative or friend.

A daily average of 21.20 donors was obtained, which represents an increase of 19.75 percent over the daily average for last year (17.7). Rejections (621) were less than last year (832). One and a half percent of all donors experienced some kind of untoward reaction, as shown by syncope or vasomotor reactions, but none of them, however, was serious enough to prevent his leaving the Bank in good condition.

Of all bloods drawn, 371 (8.5%) had to be discarded because of a positive serology. This figure was higher than last year's (7.2%).

⁵ A. S. Wiener, Blood Groups and Transfusion (3d ed.), p. 238.

Plasma production totalled 746 units, adding to a grand total of 2,661 units. This year's production was somewhat lower than that obtained for the same 1943—44 period, revealing something of a discrepancy between the larger number of donors and a lower plasma yield. This can be explained, however, by the fact that more bloods were given as whole blood. The Bank has also been more generous in the distribution of plasma, a total of 1,531 units having been distributed among municipal, district, and charity hospitals. One hundred and eighty-eight units went to the Army, Navy, and Air Forces. The remaining 755 units are stored in the frozen state for an emergency.

A plasma yield of 41.37 percent was obtained, which is below the 43.1 percent of last year's. Thirty-four units (4.55%) were discarded due to contamination, breakage, and so forth, which is somewhat higher than last year's (3.4%). Most of the organisms responsible for the contamination of plasma were air-borne bacteria.

A total of 813 plasma transfusions were reported: they showed a percentage of 7.8 reactions divided as follows: (a) 0.1 percent allergic or anaphylactic; (b) 7.4 percent pyrogenic; (c) 0.3 percent serious enough to warrant the stoppage of the transfusion. Whole blood transfusions totalled 2,194, plus 87 red blood-cell transfusions. During the thirty-nine months of the Bank's operation, the number of transfusions given was 4,898. An average of 216 transfusions per month in May and June 1945 was reported. This year's incidence of transfusion reactions totalled 17.24 and can be divided as follows: (a) 2.03 percent allergic or anaphylactic; 14.8 percent pyrogenic or febrile; (c) 0.41 percent serious (circulatory embarrassment, collapse, homolytic, etc.). Such a reduction in the incidence of transfusion reactions can be attributed to a better knowledge of the cause of transfusion reactions, a better technique for administering the blood, and a growing interest in the subject of blood banks and transfusions among physicians, technicians, and nurses throughout the various hospitals serviced. Ten percent of all transfusions were issued at night and on holidays by the technicians on call.

The Blood Bank has given up the attempt to prepare a sufficiently potent anti-Rh serum by animal inoculation. The sera obtained were very weak and capable of agglutinating only 84 percent of the positive population, leaving about 4 to 5 percent of the positive as false negatives. Following the advice of several authorities on the matter, the Blood Bank has now been employing "fast" human serum obtained from cases of immunization to the Rh factor and purchased from laboratories in the United States, where this serum is available in concentrated form.

One such serum, secured through the courtesy of Dr. Louis K. Diamond, of the Children's Hospital of Boston, has agglutinated 88 percent of 928 donors tested from November 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, leaving 12.0 percent (113) Rh negative donors who are now available as a panel for transfusions to Rh negative persons. The Bank was able to supply negative blood to the Bayamón District Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Maldonado Hospital, the University Hospital, and the Díaz García Clinic.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY AND MYCOLOGY

Dr. A. L. CARRIÓN, Head

I. RESEARCH

A. STUDIES IN CHROMOBLASTOMYCOSIS

During the year, three new cases of chromoblastomycosis were discovered and are being subjected to careful study.

In view of the fact that chromoblastomycosis is a chronic and incapacitating condition which, in the past, has failed to respond to any form of therapy, it was decided to test the action of some of the new drugs against this mycosis. The inhibiting action of sulfamerazine, in vitro, on the fungi producing the disease has been already demonstrated at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Department, therefore, commenced the treatment of a series of patients

with this drug in order to determine its therapeutic value, clinically. Similarly, another series of patients is being subjected to treatment with penicillin to determine any possible therapeutic action against the infection.

It is of interest to report that *Fonsecaea compactum*, the new etiologic fungus first isolated in 1935 in this laboratory, was again isolated from lesions of a patient in the United States, cultures of which were referred for study by Dr. Norman F. Conant, of Duke University.

B. STUDIES IN DERMATOMYCOSIS

- 1. Seven new cases of ringworm of the scalp were registered during the year. *Trichophyton tonsurans* was the causative agent in four instances and *Microsporum canis* in two. The seventh case was a clinically typical infection showing infected hairs but negative cultures.
- 2. Fifty-five patients, suffering from presumptive tinea corporis, were studied. Scales from their lesions revealed the presence of fungus structures in 12 of these cases; dermatophytes were isolated in culture in 11 instances. Of the fungi obtained, 8 were classed as Trichophyton rubrum, 2 as Epidermophyton floccosum, and 1 was a specimen of Trichophyton mentagrophytes.
- 3. Among 166 presumptive cases of dermatophytosis of the feet, 49 showed the presence of fungus structures in scales from the lesions, and 45 were positive in culture. Fungus isolations in this group of patients were classed as *Trichophyton rubrum*—17; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*—26; and *Epidermophyton floccosum*—2.
- 4. Presumptive cases of onychomycosis were observed in 139 instances. The scales in 61 of these showed fungus elements; 30 revealed the presence of pathogenic fungi in culture. They included 19 isolates of *Trichophyton rubrum*, all from toe nails and finger nails.

C. STUDIES ON TROPICAL DERMATOSES

r. Pinta.

Of the three cases of pinta added to our series only one, whose dermatological manifestations were confined to one hand and wrist, was subjected to careful study. It is worth noting that all cases of pinta, observed so far in Puerto Rico, have shown the same clinical type and the lesions have been located chiefly on the hands. This is in line with observations made in Cuba. The patient now under study is being checked for other possible manifestations of the disease (cardiovascular or neurologic), after which penicillin treatment will be given in order to evaluate this new drug against this condition.

2. Granuloma Venereum.

The work on the therapeutic action of podophyllin in granuloma venereum was continued this year with three new patients, two of which are now receiving treatment in the hospital. Of the three patients treated with this drug in the past, one has continued well for two years, while the others have developed recurrences and are receiving further treatment.

D. General survey of fungus diseases

- 1. The general survey of fungus diseases revealed a new case of actinomycosis, produced by *Actinomyces bovis* Harz. The survey also brought to light another case of trichomycosis of the dark variety (piedra negra), from which *Piedraia Hortai* was isolated.
- 2. Among 23 cases of presumptive bronchomoniliasis, referred for mycologic investigation, *Candida* (*Monilia*) albicans was isolated in two instances. This fungus was also obtained from an authentic case of thrush in a baby and from a case of vaginitis. There were registered 41 cases of superficial chromomycosis, including the varieties alba, nigra, rosea, fusca.

E. Experimental studies on the possible relation of darier's disease (keratosis follicularis) to vitamin a deficiency.

Studies of Darier's disease were continued with a view to evaluating recent claims that this unusual, and hitherto incurable, dermatosis is produced by Vitamin A deficiency and may be controlled with vitamin therapy. The study of the disease under consideration has included general and dermatologic examinations, search for other vitamin deficiencies, biopsy studies, biophotometric tests, and determination of blood values in Vitamin A and in carotene.

The first case of the series showed no other clinical signs of vitamin deficiencies; the patient had a moderately low biophotometric curve without actual night blindness, and his blood showed a moderate reduction in Vitamin A. He has been taking 200,000 Oxford units of Vitamin A every day since May 1944, which therapy has maintained his blood values for this vitamin at a high level and has promoted a definite improvement in both the biophotometric curve and the skin condition, although the eruption has not entirely disappeared. These findings will not be considered conclusive, however, until the series is fully completed. The study of a second case of Darier's disease has just been commenced.

II. ROUTINE

A total of 537 specimens were examined during the year for the presence of fungi. There were 181 positive on direct microscopic examination and 106 positive in culture.

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE

Dr. Guillermo Arbona, Head

After consulting the Columbia members of the Special Board of Trustees, the name of this department of the School was changed to that of "Department of Hygiene" and, as such, will be known from now henceforth. This department is responsible for all courses in public health, offered by the institution.

At the expiration of this fiscal year, the academic work alone will have covered a period of 36 weeks; formerly the school year of 36 weeks included the period devoted to field practice. Such a change was considered necessary to permit more time for certain academic subjects as well as for library assignments. In all, a total of 108 students were enrolled in the courses of the Department during 1944–1945.

1. Course leading to the Degree of Master in Sanitary Science.

This course was organized for the first time during the current year with an enrollment of twenty-two students. Twenty-one of them were granted scholarships by the Insular Department of Health, while the one remaining studied under the auspices of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Four students were necessarily dropped.

2. Course leading to the Certificate in Public Health Nursing.

A total of twenty students, all from Puerto Rico and all studying on scholarships granted by the Insular Department of Health, were registered in this course. Five were dropped because of poor scholastic standing.

3. Course leading to the Certificate in Medical Technology.

Fifteen students, including two from the Dominican Republic with scholarships granted by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, were admitted in addition to a visiting student enrolled at the beginning of the second quarter of the course.

4. Short course for Sanitary Inspectors.

This course commenced on February 26 and terminated on May 25, 1945. Twenty students were registered under the sponsorship of the Insular Department of Health. A similar course was given during the summer months—May 14 to August 10, 1945. Of the

21 students enrolled, 10 came from the Insular Department of Health and 11 under the auspices of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

5. Miscellaneous Courses.

During the late summer of 1944, 8 students, 3 physicians, and 5 engineers, who had completed postgraduate courses in public health at American universities, were sent to Puerto Rico under the auspices of the above mentioned Institute, for varying periods of four to ten weeks of field practice. Under the supervision of staff members of this Department, individual programs were worked out, thus permitting these students to observe the functioning and activities of the School, of the Insular Department of Health, and of the United States Public Health Service, as well as the application of modern sanitary practices in an environment similar to their own.

In addition, a course in Public Health Nursing Supervision was offered to 21 nurses of the Insular Department of Health, a course that proved of great interest to both instructors and students.

The staff members of the Department have been especially active in extra-curricular duties and have contributed much of their time to outside organizational and lecture work, related to their special fields.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL ZOÖLOGY

Dr. J. Oliver González, Head

I. RESEARCH

A. STUDIES ON SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI

1. Work on the skin test for the diagnosis of *S. mansoni* infections was completed, but additional studies on the immunologic diagnosis of this infection were commenced in collaboration with army personnel in Panamá and San Juan. Antigen for intradermal

reactions and complement-fixation tests was supplied to the local army laboratories for skin testing of inductees. The findings in these last studies will undoubtedly contribute important data on the efficiency of this test in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis.

- 2. In collaboration with the Department of Clinical Medicine, this Department is conducting a series of tests to determine the efficacy of certain drugs in the treatment of schistosomiasis. As the investigation progresses, a larger series of drugs will be tested and the number of patients increased.
- 3. Another problem under way is the study of the intramolluscan phase in the life cycle of *S. mansoni*—a detailed study of the changes undergone by the parasite in the snail—with the purpose of filling in whatever gaps in the knowledge of the cycle previous investigators have left open to doubt.
- 4. With the coöperation of the Department of Clinical Medicine and Pathology, and under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service, an educational film of the epidemiology, biology, pathology, and clinical aspects of schistosomiasis was produced in the Department.

B. STUDIES ON FILARIASIS

- r. Preliminary work on the immunologic diagnosis of *W. bancrofti* infections is finished, and findings show that the skin tests, so far devised for the diagnosis of this condition, are not specific. Positive intradermal reactions have been observed among individuals infected with intestinal nematodes and not with microfilariae. The supposition is that a group-reacting substance in the nematode makes reaction to the filarial antigen nonspecific.
- 2. The Department has cooperated, through the procurement of cases and in the examination of blood smears, with the studies being conducted by members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University on the chemotherapy of filariasis. In the spring of 1944, Professor James T. Culbertson and Dr.

Harry M. Rose, of the Departments of Bacteriology and Medicine, respectively, came to Puerto Rico to test in filariasis patients the therapeutic potentialities of certain drugs that had previously been shown in their laboratories to cure a naturally-occurring filariasis in cotton rats. Working together with members of the Department of Medical Zoölogy and of the Department of Clinical Medicine, they have treated 28 filariasis patients with Neostibosan, a compound of pentavalent antimony.

Since that time these patients, as well as a control group of 16 untreated cases of filariasis, have been carefully followed. By April of 1945, 12 of 35 in the treated group, who were followed up for the entire period, were apparently free of the infection, and many others were substantially improved. All of the untreated patients in the control group, on the other hand, were still infected, most of them decidedly more intensively than when first observed.

3. One of the Fellows, studying in the School and under training in this Department, worked on the experimental infection of humans with W. bancrofti. Previous to this, he investigated a problem dealing with the mechanism of hemoglobinuria in rats infected with B. muris. Sera from infected rats were tested for the presence of auto-agglutinins that might develop due to immunization with the parasite. Fifty rats were splenectomized but Bartonella did not develop. The fact that this organism does not develop in splenectomized rats in Puerto Rico is a unique phenomenon, which should be studied further.

C. Investigations on other parasitic infections

r. Last year's study on the relationship between blood agglutinins and infection with animal parasites was continued with a short study of blood agglutinins in cases of blackwater fever. The work on the experimental infection of rabbits with animal parasites and the development of blood agglutinins during infection was ampli-

fied; that on the polysaccharides, isolated from animal parasites, and their relationship to human isoagglutinogens, was completed.

- 2. Studies on the biology of the cat liver fluke, *P. fastosum*, were also terminated. At present, that aspect dealing with the pathologic reactions to infection with Platynosomum in the cat is being investigated. Special emphasis will be on the hematologic picture associated with this infection.
- 3. The work on the life history of the pigeon trematode, *T. bragai*, is ready for publication.
- 4. Studies related to the immunologic diagnosis of *E. histolytica* infections, based on the detection of antigen in sera from infected individuals, progressed to the point of immunizing rabbits with extracts from the parasite.

D. Investigations on arthropods

With the collaboration of army personnel work has continued on the Department's collection of entomological specimens with the classification of the biting midges, or *Culicoides*, of the Caribbean area. Six new species will be described and included in the work now in progress.

II. ROUTINE

From June 4, 1944 to June 30, 1945, a total of 6,672 fecal specimens were examined in the Department. A complete routine for protozoa and helminths was made in each instance.

III. TEACHING

The Department offered three courses in Parasitology I and one in Parasitology II as part of the regular training program of the Department of Hygiene. The section in Entomology was in charge of Captain Irving Fox, (SC) A.U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Dr. Enrique Koppisch, Head

I. Research

A. STUDIES ON TYPHUS FEVER

The preliminary rat survey of the City of San Juan is completed. One rat strain and several human have been thoroughly studied from various viewpoints, such as behavior in guinea pigs, white rats, mice, and rabbits, morphology, Weil-Felix in rabbits, and so forth. The principal conclusion of a practical and scientific nature reached is that surveys of this kind, based on the guinea pig inoculation method, are very costly, tedious, difficult, and uncertain, when compared with the use of the complement-fixation reaction.

B. STUDIES ON WEIL'S DISEASE

Work on the incidence of carriers of *Leptospira icterohaemor-rhagiae* among wild rats will be completed shortly.

- C. Comparison of the histopathologic with Ferguson's method of digestion of tissues in caustic soda, for the post-mortem diagnosis of schistosomiasis, is still under way.
- D. The sections on leprosy and protozoan and helminthic diseases for a textbook of pathology to be published this year by C. V. Mosby Company, under the editorship of Dr. W. A. D. Anderson, of St. Louis University, are being completed.

II. ROUTINE

A. AUTOPSY SERVICES

From July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, the Department took care of 35 autopsies, which gave a monthly average of 2 11/12. These autopsies were performed at the request of the Presbyterian Hospital (13), of the University Hospital (14), and of the United States Public Health Service (2). Four were also performed for the Munici-

pal Hospital, of San Juan, I for the Mimiya Hospital, and I at the order of the District Attorney. During a similar period of the preceding year, the number was 45.

B. MISCELLANEOUS PATHOLOGY

The following is a comparison of the miscellaneous pathology with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year:

Surgical specimens (human) Partial autopsies (human) Experimental (animal)		,		3,239 41 334	194 4-1945 3,881 60 298
				3,614	4,239

There has been a general increase of 14.7 percent, the human pathological material having increased by 16.5 percent.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Mr. A. A. Pland, Administrative Officer

This department of the School has supervision over all matters of finance as well as over all general policies of administration for both the School and the Hospital. Under it are pigeonholed the multitude of items that are necessary to the well-functioning of the organization; on its books are itemized the countless sums, large and small, that go into its spending.

It is therefore gratifying to report that the Office of Admissions of the University Hospital, which in the past constituted a continuous source of worry, is now working efficiently under the system implanted by the examiners from the Office of the Auditor of Puerto Rico.

The new linen control system, established about a year ago, has also been a complete success. Working in conjunction with the laundry—one of the most efficient units of the Hospital—it handled a total of 272,831 articles of linen.

A cost accounting study of the Outpatient and Dietary Departments was undertaken during the year, and the data collected are now ready for analysis.

The Purchasing Division, which attends to all wants and needs of the School and Hospital, took care of 4,171 requisitions representing some 13,695 items. Transportation is a problem to cope with once more, therefore shipping priorities have become again difficult to obtain and have caused the corresponding delay in all equipment and material purchased out of the Island. Local rationing has also added its worries; consumption of lard, kerosene, rice, soap, and lumber has been curtailed.

This Office has supervision of all construction work. Some of it has already been detailed in another part of this report. However, the hospital building also underwent certain necessary repairs and improvements, the rooms in the tower having become locker and rest-rooms for graduate nurses.

The facilities of the new auditorium in the Library Building have been in continuous demand. Always glad to coöperate, the School has given this service to the numerous government agencies and civic organizations that have requested it.

Two statements showing the financial operations during July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 are attached to this report. These statements are divided into two groups: one shows all appropriations and funds under the control of the Insular Government, and the other consists of all funds considered as private monies of the institution, which have been deposited in a bank account known as "The Trustees of the School of Tropical Medicine," covering all incomes from apartment rentals, student fees, and other services.

The Insular Government appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the University Hospital shows a favorable balance of \$36,997.24. However, a little over \$36,000.00 of this amount is in the "Salaries Item," which sum has not been utilized and must revert to the Insular Treasury. As will be remembered, the War

Emergency Program made available \$54,348.00 during 1944–1945 to pay the salaries of all nursing personnel and other low-level employees whose wages did not meet the standards of the Minimum Wage Law.

The total appropriation for all activities of the current year for both School and Hospital was \$444,446.90, which sum is made up of all monies accruing to the School of Tropical Medicine from Columbia University, the University of Puerto Rico, and the Insular Government.

It is to be hoped that recent developments in Europe will bring about better times to the Institution and that it can continue its contribution to the medical sciences on an even larger scale.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the ever-ready coöperation given me by the Special Board of Trustees of the School. I should also like to express my appreciation to the Faculty and Staff for their loyal support.

Respectfully submitted,

P. Morales Otero, M. D., Director

June 30, 1945

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO FINANCIAL REPORT OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT FUNDS

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944-45

			2				
	Balances			ŀ	Totals	D: 1.	Balances
	uly 1, 1944	Appropriations	Income	1 ransjers	Available	Disbursements June 30, 1945	June 30, 1945
UNIVERSITY FUND—TRUST FUND	:	\$177,390.00	:	÷	\$177,390.00	\$170,097.70	\$ 7,292.30
School of Tropical Medicine University Hospital F.Y. 1944-45	:	124,680.00	:	÷	124,680.00	87,682.76	36,997.24
PAY PATIENTS' FEES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—TRUST FUND	19.9656	:	:	\$32,156.98	41,753.59	36,981.48	4,772.11
Special Deposit—Pay Patients' Fees University Hospital—Trust Fund	58,875.04	:	\$40,664.15	32,156.98	67,382.21	7,577.26	59,804.95
BLOOD BANK—FISCAL YEAR 1944-45	:	25,000.00	:	:	25,000.00	24,543.71	456.29
P.H.S. TITLE VI—DEPARTMENT OF PUB. HEALTH SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—TRUST FUND	:	29,953.90	:	:	29,953.90	27,807.00	2,146.90
EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY FISCAL YEAR 1944-45	:	5,000.00	:	:	5,000.00	4,997.09	2.91
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—FOR COÖPERATIVE PROJECT—VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY—TRUST FUND	3,611.51	:	:	:	3,611.51	•33	3,611.18
SPECIAL FUND TO COÖPERATE IN THE STUDY OF OILS ON NATIVE PLANTS—SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—TRUST FUND	142.09	:	:	:	142.09	:	142.09
¥	:	54,348.00	:	:	54,348.00	44,475-53	9,872.47
Venereal Diseases Clinic	÷	5,475.00	:	:	5,475.00	2,756.11	2,718.89
SPECIAL FUND—SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—TRUST FUND	:	11,733.63	9,128.81	:	20,862.44	647-53	20,214.91
	\$72,225.25	\$433,580.53	\$49,792.96	:	\$555,598.74	\$407,566.50	\$148,032.24
						-	

Certified Correct: M. J. García Accountant

Approved: A. A. PLARD Administrative Officer

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SPECIAL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944-45 SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO COVERING PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 39, 1945

Appropriations and Funds	Balances July 1, 1944	Balances Income and/or July 1, 1944 Appropriations	Transfers	Totals Available	Balances Disbursements June 30, 1945	Balances June 30, 1945
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FUNDS Contingent Fund	\$ 110.13	\$ 6,500.00	:	\$ 6,610.13	\$ 6,610.04	60.
Land for Primate Colony	1,500.00	:	:	1,500.00	1,500.00*	:
Extension of Animal House	394.21	:	:	394.21	289.89	104.32
Carnegle Grants For Bacteriology Department	987.53	:	•	987.53	:	987.53
B. K. Ashford	1,069.54	369.50	:	1,439.04	12.50	1,426.54
Cash in Bank Account	111.34	:	:	111.34	:	111.34
Grant for Department of Mycology	1.26	:	:	1.26	:	1.26
JOHNSON RESEARCH FOUNDATION GRANTS	700.00	:	:	700.00	:	700.00
Stability of Glicerine Suppositories	300.00	:	:	300.00	:	300.00
PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES FUNDS	3,479.37	100.00	\$ 3,579.37	:	:	:
INCOME FROM APARTMENTS	4,531.02	1,010.54	5,362.56	00.671	179.00	:
ROTARY CLUB GRANT FOR CHILDREN'S WARD	239.58	:	:	239.58	26.50	213.08
Students Fees Funds	3,341.39	11.50	3,327.89	25.00	25.00	
RESERVE FUND—SALES, PRIMATE COLONY	4,974.03	:	:	4,974.03	:	4,974.03
BLOOD BANK RESERVE FUND	826.22	:	:	826.22	:	826.22
Pauline Riggs Noyes Investment	50,000.00	:	:	50,000.00	:	50,000.00
ELIA SACHS PLATE FOUNDATION GRANT	320.00	:	:	320.00	:	320.00
REVOLVING FUND FOR STOCK SUPPLIES	534.21	16,533.84	:	17,068.05	16,906.13	161.92
U. S. SAVINGS BONDINTERESTS EARNED ACCOUNT	625.00	1,250.00	:	1,875.00	:	1,875.00
Penicillin Fund	240.30	5,100.18	10.924	4,564.47	4,564.47	:
Miscellaneous Funds	2,658.65	21.40	176.01	3,456.06	2,452.81	1,003.25
	\$76,943.78	\$30,896.96		\$95,570.92	\$32,566.34	\$63,004.58

*This appropriation of \$1,500.00 for the purchase of land for Primate Colony was never used and the money was returned to Columbia University.

Certified Correct: M. J. García Appro

Approved: A. A. PLARD Administrative Officer

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Admissions

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the report of the Director of University Admissions for the year ending June 30, 1945.

During the seven months of the year now reported on, the Office of University Admissions was under the direction of Professor L. Carrington Goodrich, as Acting Director of University Admissions. On February 1, 1945, the writer was released from active duty in the Naval Reserve and returned to resume his post as Director of University Admissions. This report is based primarily on the events of the period after the writer's return. Some of the material in it is drawn from the events of the registration of September 1945 which, as the first registration occurring after national demobilization had begun, is important not only for purposes of comparison with the two previous registrations conducted during war-time, but as a basis for forecast of conditions and problems that will be faced during the immediate postwar period.

During the year reported on policies and procedures for admission to the University were determined by the requirements of war. One of the most obvious results of the war was the fact that admission and registration were almost continuous procedures. Admission to the July session of the Navy School of International Administration was followed immediately by admission to the regular 1944 Summer Session. September admission and registration for graduate and professional schools was followed by early November admission to Columbia College and the School of Engineering operating at that time on the V–12 schedule determined by the Navy. The February 1945 regular admission to most of the schools of the University was again followed by a March registration in college and engineering, and this in turn by a June admission to the Law School, a July admission to the regular University Summer Session and to Columbia College, an August admission to second term

Summer Session courses, and finally, in September 1945 the regular registration period which, as the result of a year's patient planning and labor with transition terms and inter-session courses, has now been brought again to the desirable position of being a registration period for the entire University.

From July 1, 1944, through the close of hostilities in Europe, applications to the University were received in the main from the very young, the physically unfit, including those discharged from military service, those beyond military age, and from those desirous of obtaining specialized technical training.

Beginning almost immediately after the army's point system for release became effective, discharged service men began to appear, first in small numbers, and then, with the formal close of hostilities, in numbers which by September 1945 became literally overwhelming. Another change in the character of the applicants came with the relaxing of selective service pressure on young men of draft age who were continuing their education.

The admission and registration period of September 1945, which can surely be accepted as a pattern for registration for several years to come, was notable by reason of a tremendous surge of correspondence and of last minute applications for admission, coming largely from service men, newly demobilized and awaiting demobilization. Since this group of prospective students is at present the largest and most important in the country, the balance of this report will be devoted to a discussion of the problems that they present, as seen at this early date.

In any consideration of the education of discharged service men it must first be recognized that the sheer numbers involved present an unprecedented problem to American higher education. More than ten million men were in the armed services at the peak of our armed strength. Each of these men has, by act of Congress, wisely been guaranteed the opportunity to continue his education for a longer or shorter period. This opportunity may be regarded as a bonus collectible in the form of educational benefits, planned to ease the transition to

civilian life, or considered more broadly, as a measure of national insurance in the form of provision for an educated citizenry.

The percentage of service personnel who may take advantage of this benefit is not, at this writing, to be foretold. It is certain to be not less than five percent, or 500,000, and probably not more than twenty percent, which will mean 2,000,000. When it is considered that our higher institutions have been accustomed to take in 150,000 students annually from the country's secondary schools, and that they must continue to take in this number from among those now coming of college age, it becomes clear that the physical accommodation of service men resuming their education is a major concern.

Columbia University's concern with the probable number of returning service men students is a real one. Large though its capacity is, it is nevertheless limited by dormitory and classroom space, and by the fact that no additional space can be provided by the conversion of other buildings or the erection of temporary buildings. Indeed, at this writing, the University cannot make available its full capacity either in dormitory rooms or in instructional space, and will be unable to do so until completion of the rehabilitation of many facilities that have been occupied by government projects. Judging from the indications of the last registration period, the University may have by February or at latest September 1946, an enrollment as large as it may desire to accept. Clearly a practicable upper limit must be set, if necessary, school by school and department by department. The limitations when determined must take into account the commitments already made to former students yet to return, the obligation to take care of returning service men and the need to bring on new students from secondary schools and colleges.

I recommend that the University immediately undertake an examination of its resources and accommodations in order to determine the maximum enrollment that will be accepted in the graduate and professional schools, the undergraduate colleges and in University Extension. The results of this examination will serve as a guide to the Office of University Admissions not only as to the extent to which applications are encouraged, but as to the standards for admission which must be set in order to comply with enrollment limitations. In addition,

the results of the survey will be basic data for decisions on additions to staff, facilities, equipment, and instructional materials.

Another problem raised by returning service men is that of financial assistance, either in the form of part-time employment or grants-in-aid to supplement the educational benefits guaranteed by law. It has already been generally recognized that these benefits are not adequate to cover expenses. It has not been generally recognized that many former service men have no financial resources other than educational benefits beyond savings of their service pay, that many of them are married, and that some have families to support. Some of course, can expect the same help from their parents they would have received five years earlier, or have other stable income, but the indications are that the proportion of those who are financially secure is smaller than it was in a normal prewar student body. In some cases the resources are sufficient to cover one year of a two- or three-year course, but must be supplemented if the course is to be completed. The extent of this problem is so far undefined. The impression shared by members of the admissions staff is that from fifty to seventy-five percent of service men in school will have to find sources of income over and above their veteran benefits within a year. This is, however, an impression based primarily on interviews and not on studies. More specific data must be obtained before any recommendations can be made. Since the gathering of these data is properly the responsibility of the recently appointed Counsellor to Veterans, who is attached to the staff of this office, recommendation will be deferred until he has had opportunity to make a survey.

Another problem of real concern to the University and to returning service men is housing. At present accommodations in the neighborhood of the University are inadequate, and there is no promise of better times ahead. While housing is in no sense a problem to be dealt with by the Admissions Office, its availability or lack of it has a real effect on the results of admissions work, and particularly on the attendance of students from outside the metropolitan area. Already this office has been forced to advise out of town students that accommodations are so difficult to obtain that all plans to attend the University should be contingent upon obtaining living quarters.

Coming back to problems more strictly educational, it is well to mention the heavy demand for part-time programs, both day and evening, for pre-professional courses, and for technical and vocational courses in a variety of fields. As a result of this demand, the facilities of University Extension have already been taxed. It is certain that they will be even more heavily strained for each succeeding registration period for several years to come, and this in spite of the fact that the requirements for admission to Extension courses are set higher and more strictly enforced than at any previous time.

The problems mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are not at all those ordinarily listed as problems in veteran advisement and placement which must be dealt with by higher institutions. Such listings refer to testing programs, placement in courses, disabilities, credit for military service, readjustment to civil life and to student status and to special requirements for veterans. The fact that these have not been referred to in this report does not mean that the problems to which they refer are unknown to the University. Quite the contrary. They have been met and dealt with as individual problems through regular University procedures. The University has established the simplest possible procedure for dealing with veterans, placing a Counsellor to Veterans on the staff of the Director of University Admissions. Stationed in that office he can talk to each incoming veteran, so that he has the general information he needs and refer him to the appropriate University office for definite advice as indicated in such areas as admissions, placement, testing, financial aid, and housing. So far this organization has worked effectively. There is every reason to expect that it will continue to do so, provided additional interviewers may be made available as needed.

The writer has envisaged this report as an opportunity to present to the University community some facts and problems that are corollaries to the opportunities inherent in veteran education. This University has a major function to assume in this great project, a function that should be more easily and effectively undertaken by reason of our experience in adult education. As we assume it we must be careful that we do not treat it too lightly or attempt to take it in stride. To do so will be only less disturbing to us and to our students than the organization of ambi-

tious special programs. The writer has no formula to offer for the education of veterans in this university. He can offer his conviction that this task can be done only by straining our facilities and our individual capacities to their widest limits.

The University as a whole and in particular the staff of the Office of University Admissions are indebted to Professor L. Carrington Goodrich for his faithful and capable direction of admissions during the trying years of war. The acknowledgment of this debt is the least possible expression of its magnitude.

In closing I record for myself and my colleagues our personal sense of loss coming from the knowledge that this report is the last that will be submitted to you, sir, as President of the University. We shall miss the security that came to us from your leadership.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank H. Bowles

Director

September 30, 1945

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the University Medical Officer

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

As University Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit the following report of the activities of the department under my direction for the academic year 1944–45.

The past year has been one that has presented to the medical staff many and varied problems. We have had to adjust our activities to meet the strenuous war efforts and at the same time to look carefully to the needs of our civilian population on the campus of the University. Since this report is being written after V-J day it may rightly include a reference to the work which was our responsibility as a part of the busy and important war program that was carried to a successful conclusion by the University. In my preceding report, mention was made of the large group of research workers whose welfare was followed continuously in order to protect them from illness and accident while busy with their research work in the laboratories of the University. These workers were a group of several hundred men and women who were seeking the solution of problems of importance in the fields of physics and chemistry, that led to a wealth of valuable scientific knowledge whose immediate application was to ways and means of winning the war, but whose ultimate results may, we trust, be a boon in times of peace. The value of this work in the field of atomic energy is being told in the public press at this time; therefore, it is fitting to include in this report a record of the responsibilities assumed by the medical staff in protecting the health of the workers on the campus during the months that this important project was in progress.

During the early weeks of 1943 when the research group was organized, an examining suite was set up in the Casa infirmary. The men and women who were assigned to duties under the so-called S. A. M. were given complete physical examinations, including as routine, blood counts, urinalyses, and X rays of the lungs; other tests were made when indicated. As the work progressed, and the number of workers increased, this

medical examination unit moved to the Terrace building on 118th Street, where we had more adequate space for this program of medical supervision. During the early summer of 1944 a large division of this research group from Havemeyer and Pupin was moved to the Nash building, where there was established a first aid station and a division for carrying on the medical examinations of this large unit. The Earl Hall Medical Office took care of the accidents and illnesses that occurred both in the laboratories on the campus and at the Nash building.

For the medical examinations and for the maintenance of the first aid station at the Nash laboratory we had a very efficient organization. Dr. Kenneth M. Metcalf was in charge of this special section of our Medical Office staff. Dr. Metcalf made all of the medical examinations of the members of the scientific staff and of the administration employees. Dr. Frederick Truelove was responsible for the clinical laboratory program. Miss Naomi Weiss acted as executive secretary and, with the help of a stenographer, compiled and filed the medical records. Miss Ruth Griffing, who for a number of years was head nurse in the operating room at St. Luke's Hospital, was placed in charge of the first aid room and had as her associate Mrs. Mary Nold, who was also for several years a member of the nursing staff at St. Luke's Hospital. These nurses were experienced in surgical and medical emergencies and soon were expert in giving first aid for the types of injuries that occur in highly geared and busy chemical and physical laboratories. The X-ray work for this group was done at St. Luke's Hospital under the direction of Dr. Charles W. Breimer. Your Medical Officer arranged with Knickerbocker Hospital to care for emergency cases that might occur at the Nash building at hours when the first aid station and the University Medical Office were not open for service.

During the year these laboratories were active around the clock every day. We, therefore, had to plan for the night as well as for the day hours. Every accident was carefully recorded and the medical group worked closely with the safety engineer so that hazards were quickly uncovered and remedied. The entire S. A. M. medical program at the University was under the direction of the Army Medical Division which was responsible for correlating the medical findings of certain institutions, educational and industrial, across the country that were working on the problems of

atomic energy and associated lines of research. All of our medical records have been carefully studied by the Army medical experts in this field and from them our medical staff has received through the year valuable information in the treatment of injuries and in the prevention of accidents.

Through the excellent coöperation of Mr. B. E. Foss, Superintendent of Knickerbocker Hospital, we established at the Hospital not only an organization to take care of emergencies, but we had also the assurance of help in case of a major catastrophe. During the war Knickerbocker Hospital has had a truck, fully equipped with special apparatus, ready to meet major emergencies. We are happy to report that no serious injuries to workers occurred during these war months. On February 1, 1945, the University finished its work at Nash and the medical responsibility for this large group of workers came to a close. Since February 1, however, there continues to be a small group of workers in physics and chemistry that makes it necessary for us to go on with these clinical checkups.

The examinations are now being done by the Medical Office staff. The following is a summary of the medical work among this special group of research workers during the year:

Examinations and conferences			564
X ray of lungs			251
Urinalyses			1,542
Complete blood counts			
Wassermann tests			238

During the year your Medical Officer assumed responsibility also for the supervision of a first aid station at the Airborne Instruments Laboratory at Mineola, Long Island. Mrs. Marjorie Hirsch, the nurse in charge of this station, was a former member of our University staff. Members of this aviation unit came to the campus office frequently for treatment and consultation.

Many problems were brought to us also from New London, where a group of engineers was assigned to duty in connection with submarine installations. From this naval base many cases were referred for advice and treatment when the patients were not making satisfactory progress or when there was a question as to the advisability of returning to active

service after a period of illiness or time out because of injuries.

The Medical Officer was responsible too for making the termination examinations of the traveling engineers, who came under the supervision of the National Defense Research Committee. These engineers were assigned duties in various parts of the world. For the most part they came from industrial organizations and were experienced specialists, each in his own field of engineering. Men who were on the Pacific coast when their contracts with Columbia University were terminated, were examined by local physicians approved by the University Medical Officer. Records of these examinations were sent to the Medical Officer for approval.

While we had a relatively busy program of war activities our main work was with the civilian population on the campus. The student population dropped during the year to a level slightly lower than last year as shown by the Registrar's report, but our office nevertheless has been running close to capacity. The year has been free from epidemics and generally the University community has enjoyed surprisingly good health, considering the handicaps imposed by the war. At times it has been impossible to secure semi-private or private rooms in the hospitals. Occasionally patients, able to pay for private care, have had to be placed in hospital wards, where they were comfortably cared for. There seems little hope that this situation will be improved during the coming year. With the promotion of sick insurance as illustrated by the Blue Cross, the use of private and semi-private rooms in our hospitals is on the increase, while the use of the wards has decreased. High wage scales during the war have made larger the size of the group financially able to use the semi-private and private pavilions. The consequent lack of private, moderately priced hospital rooms will make it necessary for us to increase our infirmary facilities within the next few months. It has been our practice to use our infirmaries for the less severe illnesses and to send the more serious cases to the hospitals. In the future this may not be possible. Fortunately, the fall of 1945 will find the women's central infirmary back in Johnson Hall, where we can meet almost any emergency with this ideal setup.

The men's infirmary, housed during the war years in Casa Italiana, will remain in this building for the academic year 1945–46, since the

Navy still maintains its Sick Bay in the infirmary on the fourteenth fioor of John Jay Hall. During the spring months of this year it was necessary to use the Casa infirmary as a central infirmary for both men and women. Fortunately the health of our student group was excellent during this period and we were able to function satisfactorily and to care for all cases sent to the infirmary. The women's central infirmary will be maintained during the summer of 1945 and until the Johnson Hall infirmary has been thoroughly renovated, following its use during the war by the Midshipmen's School. Happily during the war years we were able to maintain excellent nursing care in our infirmaries. The staff has shown a spirit of loyalty that has been gratefully appreciated by the patients and has received the recognition of the attending physicians. Due to the universal shortage of household help, the nurses have been called upon frequently to add to their duties as nurse, those of cook and housekeeper. The spirit and efficiency of the infirmary service has not suffered in any respect though we have lost to the armed services and by marriage, four nurses who have been members of our staff for several years. Miss Melissa MacMillan, head nurse of the women's infirmary for several years, resigned to marry, as did also Miss Antoinette Vigeant. Mrs. Nettie Fitzpatrick resigned to take up the duties of the home when her husband returned from more than two years of active service in the United States Army. Miss Myrtle Peterson, a member of our infirmary staff for six years joined the Army as a nurse and is now in active service in the Pacific.

During the year just closed our women's infirmary admitted 269 patients. These patients remained in the infirmary an average of 5.01 days, making a total of 1,370 infirmary days. The infirmaries are on twenty-four hour service, which has made it possible for residents of the halls to report at all hours for treatment or consultation with the nurses on duty. This privilege was used freely as is shown by the fact that 729 individuals made 2,139 visits to the infirmary offices during the year. The men's infirmary was not so active as usual during the year, owing to the small number of students living in our dormitories. Furnald and John Jay Halls were still occupied by the Midshipmen. Sixty-nine patients were admitted to the men's infirmary during the year with a total of 256 infirmary days, an average stay for each patient of 3.05 days.

The types of illness in both infirmaries throughout the year were quite the same but the men responded to treatment much more rapidly than the women, as is shown by the average number of sick days: 3.05 for the men as against 5.01 days for the women. The number of office consultations at the men's infirmary was 444 with a total of 227 individuals making these calls. There is one phase of the infirmary service that is important for the University community, and that over the years has not been given adequate recognition. This is the giving of helpful advice and suggestions over the telephone to meet emergencies. The nurse on desk duty is ready at all hours, day or night, to answer the telephone and to assist in solving difficulties that have arisen in the home or dormitory. She has secured physicians for strangers in town who have been taken acutely ill; she has arranged for patients to be admitted to hospitals and when necessary has called an ambulance. The nurse fully appreciates the importance of this telephone contact to the man or woman in difficulty and she has made it a procedure of first importance to keep in telephone communication with the case until a satisfactory solution for the problem has been found. The nursing staff duties have been so planned that emergencies on the campus can be met promptly. When called on an emergency the nurse always takes with her a bag fully equipped with medical supplies. If the emergency is a serious one the nurse on desk duty calls a doctor or ambulance so that no time is lost. This organization makes it possible for the emergency nurse to inform the desk duty nurse on the progress of the case and to secure medical aid if necessary while she is busy with the care of the patient. The Columbia University community is a small city in itself and the campus Medical Office is in reality the medical service center, with responsibilities for maintaining an out patient department, an infirmary and an emergency service.

Among the problems which we were called upon to solve in this third year of the war were varied personal problems affecting some member of the family or friends in distant parts of the world. These problems were always, however, closely related to the health and happiness of the one seeking help. The secretarial responsibilities have increased markedly because of the demand for copies of medical records required by physicians, institutions, and military organizations.

The Medical Office has maintained during the year five types of medical service:

- 1. The treatment of illness.
- 2. The medical examination of new students entering Columbia College, with its follow-up program of health supervision.
- 3. The examination of all applicants for employment under the supervision of the Director of Personnel; examinations of employees absent from duty because of illness; the medical supervision of all employees who showed questionable conditions of health or latent defects that might require a change of occupation in order to conserve their health and efficiency as wage earners.
- 4. Medical supervision of research workers under S. A. M.
- 5. Problems referred to the Medical Office by officials in charge of war projects off campus under University control.

Since our office draws its patients from employees, students, and faculty, we meet with a variety of disturbances. The range of diseases is perhaps wider than is met with in general practice because of the makeup of our community. Our students come from all parts of the world and run in age groups from fifteen years of age to over seventy. The following table of classified diseases will give a summary of the illnesses treated during the year:

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Conditions			1	Number of Cases	Conferences Examinations Treatments
Diseases of the psychobiological unit .				117	281
Diseases of the body as a whole				219	319
Regional diseases				1,174	2,414
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous areolar t	issı	ıe,			
and superficial mucous membrane				2,914	5,299
Diseases of the breast				12	16
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system .					2,163
Diseases of the respiratory system				4,995	9,462
Diseases of the cardiovascular system .				157	262
Diseases of the hemic and lymphatic systems				84	116
Diseases of the digestive system					8,896
Diseases of the abdomen, generally and					
peritoneum				36	76

Diseases of the urina											35		56
Diseases of the genit	al s	yste	m								1,686		1,736
Diseases of the endo	crii	ie sy	yste	m							6		10
Diseases of the nervo	us	syste	em								342		505
Diseases of the eye											1,328		1,987
Diseases of the ear											301		902
Non-diagnostic tern	18										18		27
Medical problems													3,244
Referred cases .													611
Non-medical proble	ms												106
Miscellaneous													
Examinations													
Diagnostic													272
Columbia Co													•
Freshmen			ed										507
Students of													16
Students ex													
college													97
Barnard Coll													,
Freshmen			der	its (of ac	lva	nce	d sta	and	ing	<u>r</u>		
examine													1,700
Occupation	al '	The	rap	v st	ude	ents	exa	mi	ned				36
Physical T													14
Employees													315
Foodhandl													290
X rays													413
Baking													60
Infra Red													1,065
Ultra-violet ray .									•	•			1,053
Vaccines								•					529
vaccines	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠.			J-9
Total											19,424		44,855
10(01				•							-9,4-4		44,000
Laboratory tests													
Blood counts .													277
Wassermann test													209
Urinalyses .													1,553
Miscellaneous tests													370
													3/0
Total													2 400

This year the Teachers College Medical Office was closed and the

nurse in charge, Miss C. Isabelle Atkinson, after many years of splendid service was retired. Teachers College students now report directly to the campus Medical Office for treatment.

The number of individuals receiving treatment through the campus medical service was 8,528. The recorded number of treatments and conferences of this group of 8,528 patients amounted to 44,855.

This year 523 students entering Columbia received a thorough physical examination. The names of 235 of this group were placed in our files for further examination or treatment. A student who shows conditions that call for medical supervision is kept in our follow-up division until the condition is corrected or until he leaves the University. Following is a table showing the number of men in the several college terms who are members of this division:

```
1st term, 113) equivalent in general to former freshman class.

3d term, 177)
4th term, 49) sophomore class

5th term, 34)
6th term, 40) junior class

7th term, 43)
8th term, 31) senior class
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These 609 students made 1,244 visits to the Medical Office for conference, examination, or treatment, for 189 different conditions. The records of these cases have been carefully classified for study but are not given in detail in this report. This follow-up program is of vital importance and makes more valuable the careful medical examination that is given to every student entering Columbia College.

In addition to this regular supervision group of Columbia College students, we had a second group of students from other schools of the University, who presented problems that made it necessary for them to be called by the Medical Officer for conference or treatment. This group numbered 202. Employees of the Department of Buildings and Grounds and of the Residence Halls accounted for 84 of the 202. Conditions necessi-

tating medical supervision were discovered when they were examined for employment. The remaining 118 were students in the graduate or professional schools of the University, and most of these conditions were reported on the pre-registration medical forms from examinations made by family or local physicians. During the coming year this branch of our office medical service will doubtless be increased by the special problems presented by returning veterans.

There is still a third group under the heading of supervision that has been fully explained in past reports. This group is directly under Dr. Bender's supervision in the Department of Physical Education. Because of temporary or permanent disability, 53 college students were placed in a special class for their required work in physical education. To these students are assigned types of activity that meet their special needs and they are constantly under the direction of a special instructor of physical education and are seen at frequent intervals by Dr. Bender or some member of the Medical Office staff at Earl Hall. During the year all students entering competition were examined and only those who passed the qualifying tests were approved for membership on the several teams. Students transferring from one type of competition to another, for example, from football to basketball, were required to report for a qualifying physical examination. Three hundred and thirty-six qualifying examinations were made by Dr. Bender for sports competition. Of the 523 students entering Columbia College 140 qualified, as a result of their medical examination, to enter competitive sports; 325 qualified to take the required program of physical education for credit; 53 will receive their credit in physical education by attendance in Group C; 5 students, because of some physical disability, were not permitted to take any work in physical education.

As to employment for income while a student in college, 443 were qualified to take any type of job; 46 were advised to select clerical work or light manual jobs; 32 were fitted for clerical or tutoring work only; 2 were advised to put their time on their college program and not to attempt any work for income. These recommendations for jobs were sent in detail to the Secretary of Employment to assist him to find the right type of job for each student concerned.

Dr. Earl H. Adams, our neuropsychiatrist, has been active in his special field during the year. He has interviewed 117 patients who through the year made 281 visits. Many of these cases were students who came to the University with a history of some nervous, emotional, or mental break. Practically all were found in a state of health that made it possible for them to be admitted as regular students under medical supervision. In my report of last year I stated the need for developing a strong division of psychosomatic medicine to bridge the gap between problems for the general practitioner and those for the specialist in mental disorders. With an added year of experience I am even more convinced that this field must be developed and strengthened. A few months ago your Medical Officer sent to the President of the University a special communication in which our needs were outlined and a staff organization suggested. It is hoped that within a reasonable time we may find ways and means of extending the work of this division of mental health so that we may serve better those students who need special conference privileges in this field of medical practice. We desire to express our appreciation to Dr. Cassius Watson, Director of Vanderbilt Clinic, for his cooperation in admitting psychiatric cases for treatment at the out-patient department of Medical Center and to Dr. Robert B. McGraw and the members of his staff for the care they have given our patients. Through this channel Dr. Adams has been able to send to Medical Center cases that needed more time than his University hours would permit and for a type of treatment that we are not equipped to give. We wish also to express our deep appreciation to Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, Director of the Psychiatric Institute, for his coöperation as adviser to the Medical Officer on matters of mental health.

During the year your Medical Officer has had made daily inspections of the children attending the Play School at 21 Claremont Avenue. These daily visits were made by Dr. Mary Nelson. Persistent efforts have been made to control colds and contagious diseases. The health history of this school was excellent throughout the year.

As in former years all new employees engaged by the Department of Buildings and Grounds and the Residence Halls have been examined by members of the medical staff. We hope before many months to assume additional responsibilities for the medical service for the employees of the University. Our plan is to have a special division of our medical staff assume full responsibility for the examination and medical checkup of the men and women under the direction of the Personnel Department. We hope to appoint a physician and a nurse who will give up their full time to this work. The treatment and special diagnostic examinations of the employees will continue to be done by the staff of physicians in the Medical Office.

This, my thirty-third annual report, will be the last report that I shall have the honor of submitting to you, Dr. Butler, as President of Columbia University. As University Physician, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the support and continued approval that you have given to my department over the years. The campus medical service was established in 1912 because you firmly believed that the maintenance of health was an asset to the university trained man and that the university should assume the responsibility of placing at the disposal of the student the opportunity, without expense to him, of securing the best that medical practice could give in assisting him to develop and maintain health and efficiency of mind and body. Through these all too short years it has been my pleasure to prove the correctness of your thesis. For me and for the members of my staff it has been a wonderful experience and we feel that we have been able through our campus medical service to demonstrate the value of preventive medicine and to uphold the dignity and tradition of medical practice.

In closing this short statement of the activities of the department for the year 1944–45, as Director of the service I wish to express my appreciation of the full coöperation we have received from every department of the University. The staff at St. Luke's Hospital has been especially helpful in its willingness to assist in our busy program with the research group; to Knickerbocker Hospital we owe a debt of gratitude for the help it gave in meeting the problems of the Nash Laboratory and in standing ready to meet emergencies; to Medical Center we are indebted for its coöperation in admitting for treatment, through the out-patient department as well as the wards and private pavilion, patients that could not be taken care of through our office or infirmaries. To the members

of my staff I tender my thanks for their willingness to do the job at hand without consideration of time or convenience. At best, medical service is irregular as to hours and those who enter this field of work are the servants of time as well as humanity.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCastline University Medical Officer

August 31, 1945



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of Libraries

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

As Director of Libraries, I have the honor to present the annual report of the Libraries for the academic year ending June 30, 1945.

For three and a half months in the spring and summer, I served as Consultant to the Department of State with headquarters at the American Embassy in London. During this period and while I was off the campus earlier in the year, my duties were distributed among the three Assistant Directors: Dr. Stephen A. McCarthy, on whom a special share of extra responsibilities fell, Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, and Dr. Maurice F. Tauber. I wish to commend the staff as a whole for carrying forward the work of the Libraries under abnormal circumstances, but these three officers deserve to be singled out for special mention.

The assignment abroad grew out of the support given by the United States to the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. One of the interests of the Conference was the condition and needs of libraries in war-devastated countries. Another was the establishment of an international organization to foster intellectual and social coöperation. Both of these interests called for attention to book and library matters.

Before returning to the United States, I went to Germany to secure for the Department information which would assist it in settling upon policies and arrangements for access of American scholars to German publications. In normal times such access would be provided through the German booktrade; but the disorganization of Germany at the end of the war was so complete that reestablishment of normal commercial channels will undoubtedly require some time. Until such channels are reopened, all libraries whether government-supported or privately-supported, will have to rely on some artificial channel created with the approval of the Department of State. The framework of a proposal which took shape as a result of the two-weeks visit is as follows: (1) attach to the Documents Control Section of the U.S. Forces in the European

Theater qualified personnel to aid in preventing destruction of books and to procure, in accordance with approved policy, German publications available in the American zone; (2) facilitate coöperation between occupation zones in Germany by placing a specialist on the staff of the U.S. Group Control Council; (3) plan procurement as well as distribution through a central agency in the United States; and (4) arrange for a reasonable share of the expense to be borne by the United States Government on the ground that conservation, procurement and distribution of these materials are important from the standpoint of the national interest.

In 1943–44 there were 227 resignations and 223 appointments. This year resignations mounted to 271 and new appointments to 288 in spite of measures approved by the Trustees to hold ground. The reason most frequently given for leaving the University was salary. This unsteady personnel situation is the most serious library problem facing the University as the year closes, and I shall in the course of the coming year present recommendations aimed at getting matters on a better footing. In some libraries, such as Law, the complications became so serious that emergency measures had to be taken.

In the face of unprecedented staff changes, which here and there made it extraordinarily difficult to carry on the work of the Libraries with anything like normal efficiency, I take special pride on behalf of the library staff in reporting an increase over 1943-44 in the use made of the Libraries. It is another year in which service to the armed forces and to Government agencies has been a dominant feature. The Office of War Information was again the greatest borrower, but loans were also made to the Department of Justice, Engineer Research Office, The Lake Survey Office of the War Department, the National War Labor Board, the Office of Strategic Services, the Second Service Command of the Army Service Forces, the Army Map Service, the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Office of the Provost Marshal General, and the Navy Intelligence Office. The book and periodical collections in South Hall, the Business Library, the Engineering Library, the Medical Library, the Natural Science Libraries, the Law Library, the Mathematics Library, and the East Asiatic Library were among the most heavily drawn upon by these public agencies.

A considerable volume of the wartime service of the Libraries has been done by telephone. The Reference Department reports an increase of 25 percent in such inquiries. The questions came from officers of the University, some of them engaged in important wartime research, from industrial establishments, magazine and newspaper offices, as well as from various Government agencies. These questions span a variety of subjects: statistics on food consumed in each year, 1909-1914; the organization of the General Staff since 1870; the number of physicians in the armed services; the size and capacity of railroad cars in South Africa. Reference service in departmental libraries resembles that given by the central staff in South Hall, except that the inquiries are specialized, as would be expected. In the East Asiatic Library, for example, the librarians furnished information concerning Japanese psychology, communication and transportation in China and Japan, Tokyo buildings, Chinese food, the labor movement in Japan, and detailed information about Korea. The example is more or less typical not only of the specialized information sought from our various special libraries but also of the noiseless but intimate relation of the research library to the war effort.

At the beginning of this fiscal year, two Assistant Directors were appointed, making three in all. Mr. Thomas P. Fleming was given charge over the newly created division of Readers' Services which embraces all of the units of the library system, outside of the Department of Special Collections, which offer service directly to accredited readers.

Dr. Maurice F. Tauber was placed in charge of what we have decided to call the "technical services" of the Libraries—those operations involved in procuring, organizing, binding, and reproducing library materials which go on too far behind the scenes to be generally understood by readers but which in the end justify their existence because they serve these readers. Dr. Tauber and his colleagues have, during their first year, devoted considerable attention to what may be described roughly as tasks of organization and coördination. In Acquisitions, a staff of three persons was assigned to searching and recording uncataloged collections. Within seven and a half months, the following large groups of materials were handled: the Arthur Livingston gift of approximately 1,000 volumes, designated portions of the William Evarts Benjamin and

the Seligman Collections, a collection of serials and pamphlets known as the Sanctuary purchase of subversive propaganda material, and a collection of pamphlets bought at auction. A start was also made in the recording of the Coykendall Collection in Low Memorial Library, the gift of Nelson Glenn McCrea, and the Bassett Jones Collection known as *Libris Polaris*. Completed and kept up to date, this record will materially reduce the purchase of books and other material already belonging to the University, but not recorded. In addition to preventing needless, costly duplication, this record will at the same time aid in final preparation of the materials for the shelves, thus facilitating access to them by scholars and students.

Another subject to which Dr. Tauber and his staff have devoted themselves has been the elimination of duplicated effort between the Acquisition and Cataloging Departments. Plans have been drawn for using correlated forms in handling orders which should eliminate certain operations which form part of the established procedure.

Other steps taken include: introducing simpler cataloging for certain types of books and other materials, cataloging certain serials briefly, beginning to catalog microfilms, putting all duplicates in order so as to be able to find out more easily what titles are among them, setting up routines for microfilming, evolving serial searching and decision slips, and transferring book card preparation to a clerical assistant who also prepares the book pocket.

Among the gratifying accomplishments of a year when shifts in personnel make any gains more significant than usual is the increased output of the Cataloging Department. There was a net gain over 1943–44 of 7,507 volumes cataloged. Total card production rose to 236,546, or 35,138 above 1943–44.

American libraries rely on centralized cataloging by the Library of Congress as much as possible in order to hold costs to a minimum. Cards produced locally (i.e., mimeographed and typed) numbered 135,027, as against 101,519 purchased from the national library. In other words, Columbia finds it necessary to do a good deal of original cataloging on its own responsibility.

Reclassification of the Paterno Library and cataloging arrearages of

books in that collection were finished during the year. Main entries down to the letter L were made in the General Catalog in South Hall for all material in the Medical Library. Cards for all current Medical Library additions are being made as a matter of routine. When the filming of the General Catalog was started in 1942, all cards below standard size were removed. These were all refiled this year.

The catalogs of all departmental libraries were surveyed as to size, type of catalog, special features, special bibliographies and checklists maintained by the library (often unknown beyond the department), how the cards are filed and the catalog kept up to date and the relation of the departmental library to the central Catalog Department.

Better organization of routines has been sought, particularly in relieving the more experienced professional group of clerical responsibilities.

The cataloging of the Gottheil Collection is completed. The cataloging of the Quranic MSS in the David Eugene Smith Library is in progress, as is also a second volume of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in Columbia University*. Some 5,200 cards were added to the periodical index in Avery Library. Total cards made in the Music Library for music materials (including titles in Barnard and the College Library) numbered 3,320. The curator of the Plimpton, Smith, and Dale Libraries has completed the cataloging of all books in the language section of the Plimpton Collection with the exception of readers and rhetorics. Cataloging of the Chinese Collection continues at a steady pace. Cards were made for 773 uncataloged Japanese language titles, and work was completed on the checklist for Japanese periodicals in the Japan Institute Collection.

Further steps have been taken this year to simplify and economize the work done by the Binding Department on behalf of the various libraries composing the Readers' Services. Record keeping has been reduced and complicated procedures have been revised or abandoned. For example, the marking of books which has heretofore included complicated entries inside the books is now confined to exteriors. The result is not only reduced labor but enormous simplification of the training of new assistants.

During the year, the work of the Photograph Division continued to grow and some reorganization occurred. The prices charged were completely revised. New forms were developed for orders. The order unit was transferred to Room 106, thus permitting Room 110 to be devoted entirely to film work.

Turning to the Readers' Services, which comprise the libraries, departments, and reading rooms offering service directly to accredited readers, one of the main lines of effort this year has been toward more care in building the collections. The building of a great University library is the work of many hands. It requires eternal vigilance and well organized effort. As one step, Mr. Fleming sought this year to enlist wider, more systematic participation of key officers of the University and members of the library staff in this common task. The practical means employed was to introduce systematic checking of publishers' announcements, dealers' catalogs, reviewing journals, and standard bibliographies. Library of Congress proof sheets have been distributed to departmental librarians by the Reference Librarian to suggest items for purchase. Finally, standing orders for certain categories of material have been placed with agents and publishers so as to enable Columbia to receive all publications within certain subject fields without having to order each item in advance. This last practice will advance the date when a current publication can be expected to be available for use.

Mr. Fleming and his staff have, in addition, sought to simplify and standardize records, statistics, reports, and procedures in the various readers' services. Among the matters considered in the past year were circulation routines, local interlibrary loans, registration criteria, monthly reports, and transfers. In view of the size and complexity of this library system, progress has necessarily been slow, but a community of readers interested in accessibility and use of books with a minimum red tape and loss of time will applaud these united efforts of the staff to simplify library procedure wherever possible.

Outstanding among the purchases of the year were Libris Polaris, the collection of Mr. Bassett Jones on the Arctic and Antarctic regions; such early imprints as Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy (1st ed., London, 1621), Plutarch, Lives of Noble Grecians and Romans (London, 1595), and Samuel Johnson, Dictionary (1st ed., London, 1755) in 2 volumes; William Withering's Account of the Foxglove (1st ed., Birm-

ingham, Robinson, 1785); manuscripts and first editions of such writers as Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Alcott, Hawthorne, and Emerson; collections of Russian literature and periodicals; subscriptions to 132 new periodicals; materials relating to the languages and cultures of the Near and Middle East; materials on occupational therapy; a large collection of materials on planning; several of the volumes of the catalogs of the John Pierpont Morgan Collection; and such publications as Domenico de Rossi, *Raccolta di statue antiche e moderne* (Rome, 1704) and N. Kondakov, *Histoire et monuments des emaux byzantins* (Francfort sur Mein, 1892).

Plans for additional space are being developed for three units of the library system.

The Medical Librarian, Mr. Seymour Robb, points out that space for the normal expansion of the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is running out and that it is only a matter of time until the situation in this great medical center will be critical. In anticipation of postwar construction, he has given considerable thought to plans which can be fitted into a new building. This planning will go forward next year in close coöperation with the Library Committee and Dean Rappleye.

Blueprints of the proposed new Engineering Building include plans for the library. The shelves in the present quarters are full and the only relief is continual transfer of overflow to Low Memorial Library.

Last year's report mentioned the proposal of Mr. Edmund A. Prentis 'o6E, for enlarging the present quarters of Columbiana. During the past year, plans have been prepared by the architectural firm of Eggers and Higgins for remodeling adjacent space in the east wing of Low. The new quarters would provide some 500 additional feet of shelf space which should relieve the congestion for a few years. The growth of Columbiana has been steadily increasing year by year and, if this creates space needs, it is a tribute to the loyalty of Columbia men to say that there is no indication that the growth will diminish in the near future.

The dissolution of the Naval School of Military Government took from the Lending Service many of its heaviest wartime borrowers, but the total circulation during the year in spite of this fact was 22,429, as compared with 21,745 the previous year. There was a steady decline

in the use of the room by Navy men, virtually all readers now being civilians. In the course of the year, it was decided that the time had come to revise the charging system governing the Lending Service. In September, charging on the borrowers' cards was discontinued and all information was written on the book card, thus simplifying the work of the desk attendant and saving time for the reader. In January, 1945, the sale of borrowers' tickets was abandoned and a straight cash system for renting books instituted. The change was accompanied by a new system of rental fees: a minimum of ten cents for the first three renting days and three cents a day thereafter. This change has had two advantages: it eliminates the distinction between the ticket holder and the non-ticket holder; and it simplifies bookkeeping and accounts at the charging desk.

In the Law Library, perhaps the most important single staff activity of the year was finishing the assignment of class numbers, complete with labels, for all main reading room books and for portions of material in the stacks, a total of 36,188 volumes in all. The Law Library has begun a list of all the Columbia holdings of documents of international organizations, conferences, unions, etc. The Japan Institute Collection, the Nippon Club books and other material in the stacks of the Japanese Collection were put in order for use. The Business Library continued to publish current lists of periodical articles and books and special bibliographies in its field. Desiderata lists of foreign journals and monographs were prepared by the staff of the Medical Library. The Reference staff checked, with the assistance of the Cataloging staff, lists of Belgian, Mexican, Swedish, Spanish, Peruvian, and French publications as part of Columbia's contribution toward a plan for cooperative buying by American research libraries. The reclassification and rearrangement of the Ware photograph file was completed. The Journalism Library removed thousands of pamphlets from its morgue for transfer to the general libraries. The Librarian of Columbiana assisted in going over the entire contents of the vaults in the Trustees' Room and Clerks' Room for the purpose of organizing material for the Committee on Bicentennial History of Columbia University.

Each year the University receives from its friends numerous gifts to its

Libraries. It is not possible to make public acknowledgment of all these gifts but below is a selection of them which is at least representative.

Mr. Edward Epstean continued to enrich the collection of the History and Science of Photography presented by him and his son. On June 1, the Columbia University Press published Mr. Epstean's translation of Josef Maria Eder's History of Photography. In the translator's preface Mr. Epstean wrote, "Any profits resulting from this publication will be paid by the publishers to the Columbia University Libraries of New York City." The Eastman Kodak Company also added to the Epstean Collection the current numbers of their abridged Scientific Publications and their Monthly Abstract Bulletin. Agfa Ansco sends their Agfa Diamond monthly.

Mr. Edwin Patrick Kilroe, '04, donor of the collection of Tammaniana, presented material relating to the motion picture, *Wilson*; thirty-nine pen and ink cartoons by such artists as Frederick Opper, Thomas Nast, and Hy Mayer; and a number of books containing references to the Tammany Society.

A few of the very rare volumes published by Les Editions de Minuit, the famous French underground press, were presented to the Libraries by Mr. Peter C. Rhodes. These volumes were exhibited at Maison Française in April and were later loaned to the Norlyst Galleries for exhibition there. Each volume contains this statement in the colophon: "This volume, published at the expense of a few patriotic lovers of literature, has been printed in Paris under the oppression."

Mr. Frederick Coykendall, '95, often mentioned in the Director's Report, presented the Libraries this year a selection from his library of early English literature. This valued gift includes: the first English translation of *The Decameron* printed in London in two volumes by Isaac Iaggard in 1620; the first English translations of Rabelais' *Works* (London, 1663–94); of the 18th century authors, writings of William Beckford, Thomas Chatterton, James Macpherson, and Mary Wollstonecraft; of 19th century authors, writings of Walter Horatio Pater, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Robert Southey, and John Ruskin. There are many single volumes of poetry of unusual interest among which are the *Poems*

by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, pseudonymns of the Brontë sisters (London, 1846) and *The Poems* of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe (London, 1816).

Early volumes of Slavonic interest were presented to Special Collections by Mr. Bernard M. Allen (i.e., Johann Moneta, Polnische Grammatik, Breslau, 1789; and G.F. Stender, Vollstandigere Lettische Grammatik, Braunschweig, 1761) and by The Klub Polski (Poemata in unum libellum collecta, Leipzig, 1755, by Klemens Janicki, the first important Latin Lyricist of the Polish Renaissance, and Przysłowia mów potocznych, Breslau, 1809, by A. M. Fredro). On the occasion of meetings at Columbia of the Slavonic Teachers of America, Professor Emeritus John D. Prince spoke of his library which he presented to the Libraries, and the Honorable Sylwan Strakacz donated on this occasion the two volume work of William Coxe, Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark (London, 1784).

From the library of the late Professor Arthur Livingston came a group of Italian 16th and 17th century editions. These were notable for beauty of typography as well as for their literary quality. In the Livingston Collection also were Venetian manuscripts of great interest, especially to students of history and architecture.

The library of the late Professor William Robert Shepherd was presented by his sister, Mrs. Hetty Schultz. The collection contains in addition to *Vocabularius juris utriusque*, printed by Anton Koburger, Nuremburg, in 1481, a number of early volumes relating to Latin American history. Mrs. Frank Allen Patterson gave, in memory of her husband, 17th and 18th century imprints in his library which were not already in the Columbia University Libraries. Besides the seventy volumes which she contributed in this way, Mrs. Patterson presented to the Music Library A Collection of English Songs, in score, for three and four voices, composed about the year 1500, published by John Stafford Smith, London, 1779.

The Foster Hall Collection presented to the Music Library a copy of Evelyn Foster Morneweck's two-volume *Chronicles of Foster's Family* (1944).

To the Avery Library came a collection of working drawings, sketches, and details which give an excellent interpretation of the work of the

late Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942). Several of his own sketches in various media are included. From the same source, Cram and Ferguson, came a group of exquisite details by the late Henry C. Dean, for many years a draftsman in the Cram office. The gift comes in memory of Mr. Dean. Paul Philippe Cret donated a collection of his original drawings and sketches, as well as reproductions of the working drawings of many of his important large buildings. Mrs. C. H. Hanscomb gave a collection of sixteen drawings by her grandfather, Martin E. Thompson. Eight original drawings of the designs for the present site of Columbia University were given by Lawrence Grant White. Thirty drawings by Wilson Eyre were given by his sister, Miss Louisa Eyre. From Anson Phelps Stokes and the estate of I. N. Phelps Stokes came a large collection of drawings, documents, and photographs covering important architectural work of I. N. Phelps Stokes and the firm of Howells and Stokes. The D K E Fraternity presented the library with a large group of illustrated books on travel and on the minor arts. Gifts from Mr. William Evarts Benjamin included a folio edition of David Roberts' beautiful Egypt and Nubia (London, 1846-48), and The Holy Land (1842-43). Other gifts to Avery are acknowledged from Professor Meyer Shapiro, E. L. Mills, Dr. Carol Aronovici, Dr. Seigfried Giedion, Guy Study, Mrs. Hetty Schultz, Marguerite Block, Professor W. B. Dinsmoor, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, Dean Leopold Arnaud, and President Nicholas Murray Butler.

The School of Library Service Library received, through Lieutenant Colonel Ray L. Trautman, a collection of materials illustrating the role of books and libraries in World War II.

Colonel Robert Montgomery has continued to provide funds for the purchase of materials for the Montgomery Library of Accountancy.

The Medical Library received a gift of furniture from Mrs. Bertolan Hoch for the faculty alcove. The alcove was established as a memorial to Dr. Bertolan Hoch and is a welcome addition to the Medical Library facilities. Dr. H. B. Williams presented the Library with 380 volumes of mathematical and physical periodicals.

The Typographic Library received from Miss Katherine Holden eight books on printing and typography and a collection of original drawings, electrotypes, proofs, and specimens of Dr. George Parker Holden's type designs.

The Map Room received a collection of over 4,000 maps from the Army Map Service. The Geological Survey also presented a collection of Oil Investigation Maps and Strategic Minerals Maps.

The gifts received by Columbiana include: surviving correspondence of John Dewey; the portrait of Samuel Bulkley Ruggles, a trustee from 1832 until his death in 1881, and other portraits of the Ruggles family; the sword of James Duane given by Edmund Astley Prentis, who was also the donor of a drawing of the College at Park Place made about 1832, five portraits of Egbert Henson, a Pereira copy of the John Singleton Copley portrait of Samuel Verplanck, the first student to enroll in King's College, and the Gilbert Stuart portrait of General Matthew Clarkson; fifty-seven notebooks belonging to the late Professor Herbert Levi Osgood ('89 Ph.D.) contributed by his daughter, Mrs. Dixon Ryan Fox; the photograph album and class pictures of John Kinsey Gore ('83) contributed by Mrs. Grant Carpenter; and the library of the late Professor R. Shepherd ('93), which has been stored at the University since 1934. Numbered among the other donors to Columbiana during the current year are Professor Edwin B. Matzke, W. H. Dannat Pell, Benjamin B. Gottsberger, Annie G. Peck, and Professor Clarence Young.

The Chemistry Library received a collection of materials on chemistry,

The Chemistry Library received a collection of materials on chemistry, chemical engineering, and economics from Mrs. Stephen Burke in memory of her husband.

Under the supervision of Mr. Charles M. Adams, Assistant to the Director, the poorly equipped but ample space in Low Memorial Library has been skillfully used for exhibitions. Easily the most important exhibition of the year was in commemoration of the 300th Anniversary of the printing of Milton's *Areopagitica*. It was prepared in collaboration with the English Graduate Union and occupied the entire exhibition space of Low Memorial. Materials for this exhibition were drawn from the collections of the Libraries and, through the courtesy of Dr. Lucy W. Markley, from the McAlpin Collection of the Union Theological Seminary. The American Institute of Graphic Arts and the Grolier Club joined in the celebration; a generous representation of their members attended the

formal opening on the evening of November 24. The New York Library Club held its autumn meeting in Low Memorial in celebration of the anniversary.

Another well attended exhibition was on Soviet War Posters, which could not have been presented but for the coöperation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Corliss Lamont contributed original Kukryniksy posters. Two exhibitions consisted of recent gifts from Mr. Frederick Coykendall: (a) the works of John Masefield, and (b) works by or relating to Thomas Chatterton and James Macpherson. Other treasured items presented by Mr. Coykendall were included in the *Areopagitica* exhibition. On the schedule for the rest of the year were exhibitions dealing with the United Nations, The Development of Writing, Milestones in the History of Mathematics, and one of Prints from *Views of Rome* by Giovanni Battista Piranesi. Various departmental libraries, especially the Avery Library, the East Asiatic Library, the Medical Library, the College Library, and the School of Library Service Library presented exhibits in their special fields.

Miss Elsie Basset, Assistant Supervisor, Law Division of the Cataloging Department, resigned after having served in the Department since 1916.

Miss Elizabeth E. Schramm, Medical Library, retired on June 30, completing a span of more than thirty years.

Mrs. Lillian Pearsall, formerly in charge of the Fine Arts Reading Room, retired on the same date.

Various members of the staff have participated in special activities during the year. Mr. Thomas P. Fleming and the Director of Libraries served as members of the Executive Board of the American Library Association. Mr. Walter Hausdorfer, Librarian of the School of Business, was President of the Special Libraries Association. Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, was elected to the presidency of the American Association of Law Libraries.

In June, Professor David S. Muzzey and Mrs. Violet A. Cabeen, Assistant Supervisor, Cataloging Department, in charge of the Documents Division, made visits to Washington for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of government documents, particularly those "declassified."

A hundred years ago leaders of the young republic were pointing up the need of developing stronger libraries with the remark that Gibbon could not have written The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire had he been obliged to rely on library facilities then available in this country. The development in the United States of research libraries, strong enough to support independent research activities of any magnitude, did not get under way until the turn of the century. Certain university libraries have been in the vanguard of the progress, and Columbia has been one of them. It is fitting in concluding this report to observe that in April, 1902, when you, Sir, were inaugurated as its President, Columbia University had in its libraries around 325,000 volumes. The uncertain records of that period indicate that the figure was in fact, less than that—322,788 volumes to be exact. On June 30, 1945, these holdings had mounted to 1,731,533 volumes. This means that in the last fourth of the University's history thus far, library holdings have increased to five times their size on the day you took office. It is an achievement which reflects a vigorous library policy and the University community is conscious of the leading role you have played in bringing it to pass.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL M. WHITE Director of Libraries

June 30, 1945

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

317(1131103 01	r r	1111 01	VI V LICOI	I I LIDI		
					i	Increase or
		1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Decrease
Accessions						
Orders placed		11,092	11,105	11,232	21,015	9,783
Gifts						
Pamphlets and volumes .		41,716	17,679	17,820	73,228	55,408
Exchanges						
Pieces received		2,341	2,984	1,655	1,482	-173
Pieces sent out		2,467	15,591	5,038	4,041	-997
Volumes added (Net)			2.22	2. 0		
General Library and						
departments		25,839	26,995	20,846	27,830	6,984
Law Library		5,867	5,578	6,314	5,422	-892
Medical Library		9,968	5,437	5,0.18	7,232	2,184
Avery Library		I,070	1,110	977	1,049	72
Lending Service		266	-80	139	-,049 -I	-140
Teachers College		4,679	1,310			
D 1011	•	1,744	1,833	1,157	326	-841
0.11 (7)	•	102	88	40	90	50
D 1011	•		1,104		-	
New York School of	•	-3,234	1,104	1,390		
		220	0.0	210	216	6
Social Work New York Post-Graduate		220	90	340	346	0
		0	_0_	6		
Medical School	•	847	181	677	540	-137
77 . 1	-					
Total		47,368	43,646	36,938	42,834	7,286
Total Volumes in University						
	7	801.770	1025 425	1 072 262	I,73I,533ª.	-240 820
	,	091,779	*1937,4~3	1,9/2,303	*1/3*1/33	240,030
CATALOGING						
Cards prepared and filed						
General Library		89,555	108,724	72,701	95,451	22,750
Departments		127,948	128,707	102,929	116,084	13,155
Replaced		11,910	10,386	9,548	6,082	-3,466
Depository cards filed		80,046	84,890	83,576	87,615	4,039
	-					
Total		309,459	332,707	268,754	305,232	36,478
			_			
Volumes cataloged		60,728	45,610	38,378	45,630	7,252
Volumes recataloged		43,221	21,066	44,635	12,562	-32,073
Volumes lost or withdrawn.		5,278	2,797	2,661	2,211	- 450
BINDING						
In library bindery						
Volumes repaired	•	2,457	979	1,477	778	-699
Pamphlets bound		9,000	8,324	8,353	7,119	-1,234
t ampinets bound		9,000	0,524		7,119	-1,234
Total		11,457	0.303	9,830	7,897	-1,933
Total			9,303		7,097	

^a Including Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and New York School of Social Work, but not Teachers College and Bard College. Bard College and Teachers College were included in the 1943–44 report, thus accounting for the apparent decrease.

Binding (cont.)	1941–42	1942-43	1943–44	1944-45	Increase or Decrease
Outside of library Volumes bound or rebound .	23,964	22,496	20,514	22,075	1,561
Total	34,421	31,799	30,344	29,972	-372
Books Used					
Volumes supplied from					
Loan Desk	307,229	255, 949	219,717	243,151	23,434
Volumes loaned and used in					
other Libraries	1,533,680	1,467,363	1,104,983	1,152,329	47,346
Total Recorded Use of Books in University Libraries	1,840,909	1,723,312	1,324,700	1,395,480	70,780





Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Secretary of Appointments

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to report the activities of the Appointments Office for the year 1944–1945.

This was the final year of World War II with V-E Day an accomplished fact and V-J day just around the corner. Paralleling the circumstances during the concluding year of World War I, it was to be expected that jobs of all kinds would go begging. Our men and women had been almost totally mobilized, either in military or civilian war service. On the campus there were few civilians seeking employment to finance their education.

The table which follows reflects statistically the operations of the Appointments Office, showing that during this year of manpower shortage registration of applicants for student employment, senior, and alumni placement reached the lowest ebb in fifteen years; positions offered continued at the same high level as in 1944; positions filled dropped to the lowest figure since 1932. Only in the field of teaching was a new high recorded in both positions offered and placements reported.

Much of our thought this year has been given to plans for the postwar period. There is an unmistakable responsibility ahead to assist our students and alumni to secure employment upon their return from war service. Toward that end, we have proposed expansion of the Appointments Office staff and the organization of a National Columbia Alumni Placement Council. This Council of experienced Alumni will coöperate with the University by offering expanded contacts for placement and counseling throughout all the country, wherever our Columbia Alumni may need help. With the support of the University administration and the coöperation of the Columbia Alumni Federation, these plans should be in full swing by the time this report reaches you.

I look forward to considerable competition for University graduates in all fields as soon as employers' postwar reconversion plans have crystallized. To begin with, the scarcity of professional, technical, and special-

TABLE 1 RECORD OF PLACEMENTS, 1943-45

	Registration for Employment		Positions Offered		Referrals		Positions Filled		
	1944-	1943-	1944- 45	1943-	1944-	1943-	1944- 45	1943- 44	1942-
Graduate Placement Men	888 2,324 1,465	523 2,774 1,984	1,388 2,080 1,133	1,223 2,132 847	1,140 2,170 1,035	1,639 1,837 535	61 301 201	78 371 138	148 447 186
Total Student Placement	4,677	5,281	4,601	4,202	4,345	4,011	563	587	781
Men Summer School Year .	429 697	494 703	842 1,416	922 1,860	680 1,265	889 1,833	539 977	545 1,367	879 2,315
Total	1,126	1,197	2,258	2,782	1,945	2,722	1,516	1,912	3,194
Women Summer School Year .	1,086 1,267	1,226 1,552	1,269	1,119 2,406	1,717 2,774	1,164 2,595	673 1,530	891 1,999	839 2,085
Total	2,353	2,778	3,501	3,525	4,491	3,759	2,203	2,890	2,924
Grand Total	8,156	9,256	10,360	10,509	10,781	10,492	4,282	5,389	6,899

ized personnel that prevailed during the war will continue. This scarcity may not be relieved until 1949, or later, when the colleges, universities, and professional schools begin graduating their full classes. We are confronted with two lost generations of graduates, as the last full class went out into the world at Commencement, 1941. Complicating this picture is the situation existing in many of our larger corporations and institutions, where there is a wide age gap between top management and their understudies. These organizations will need to recruit the best young men they can find to strengthen their management structure.

This structure has been overburdened not only through the scarcity of promotional personnel available during the war but in many cases by the depression years when recruiting was at a standstill. In part, this situation will be remedied by returning veterans whose war experience has given them an opportunity to demonstrate qualities of leadership. But in the main, the universities and colleges will have the major responsibility for supplying the young men to fill the serious shortages herein noted.

This report, Sir, coincides with your last year in the presidency of Columbia. I cannot let it pass without commenting upon the important influence and constant inspiration that your leadership has brought to the Appointments Office. The opportunity to finance one's own education that was yours as an entering freshman sixty-three years ago, so recorded in your autobiography¹, has been passed on, enlarged and made available in abundance for all who enter Columbia University. May I quote from *Across the Busy Years*, the following:

My financial experience as an undergraduate is rather interesting. When I entered college the annual fee was \$100, raised a year or two later to \$150. From that day to this the last money ever given me by any one, which I have not myself earned, was my father's check for \$100 to the order of the Treasurer of Columbia College, with which I paid my tuition fee for the freshman year. From that time on I had no difficulty in earning, by teaching and by journalistic work, such modest sums as were needed to pay my college bills and to meet my ordinary personal expenses. The latter were reduced by the fact that for nearly the whole of the first two years I resided with my stepgrandfather and grandfather in Brooklyn and was thereby saved the cost of board and lodging. I did more or less writing for the old New York Tribune and taught both in the very smart school for girls conducted by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed and in the private school for boys conducted by Frank Drisler, son of our own Professor Drisler, who was himself a Tutor in Mathematics when our class entered college. In those days there were several money prizes given, with a value of \$100 each, following special examinations at the close of freshman, sophomore and junior years. During my undergraduate course I was awarded several of these and was to that extent assisted financially in meeting my own expenses. When I was graduated from college I had paid all my college bills and incidental expenses, including three summer trips to the West, except tuition for freshman year, and had about \$1000 in the bank.

¹ Across the Busy Years, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1939, pp. 88-89.

What a striking parallel in the challenge and opportunity awaiting the young scholar who enters Columbia today! He will be inspired by your distinguished and fruitful career.

During my absence from the Appointments Office for war service at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington, D. C. and later in the Division of War Research at Columbia University, Miss Mary A. Wegener served as Acting Secretary of Appointments. She administered these new responsibilities with such high efficiency and rare judgment that I found the activities of the Office in better shape than when I left. I had ample opportunity as I travelled about the country to check the reputation and service of the Appointments Office, and nowhere did I hear anything but praise for our staff and the work of the Office. In particular Miss Ruth Callan, Miss Margaret Morgan, and Mrs. Leonora Page have continued to render loyal and productive service during these troubled war years. I am happy to have this opportunity to acknowledge a great debt to all of these valued colleagues and our clerical and secretarial staff for their excellent work in behalf of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT FOSTER MOORE
Secretary of Appointments

September 30, 1945





Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Registrar

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1945



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945 AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1945

To the President of the University

Sir:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1945, and for the Summer Session of 1945.

During the year beginning July 1, 1944, there were enrolled at Columbia University 27,104 resident students as compared with 23,764 in the year preceding. The enrollment under each of the main divisions is shown as follows:

Division	Men	Women	Total
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools. University Extension. Summer Session, 1944.	1,733	10,550 3,643 6,989	15,827 5,376 8,450
Total	8,471	21,182	29,653

There were among these divisions 2,549 duplications of which 2,431 represented students of the Summer Session who returned to the University in the Winter or Spring Sessions following.

With 8,450 in the Summer Session, 1,399 in the Summer Term, 16,616 in the Winter Session, and 14,853 in the Spring Session, the aggregate session-registrations numbered 41,318.

Eight hundred and fifty-seven not included above received instruction through special courses in University Extension.

In the division consisting of undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools 7,680, or 48.13 percent, were residents of Greater New York; and 381, or 2.39 percent, were from foreign countries. Throughout the University students came from every state of the Union and the District of Columbia, from five territories, and from fifty-five foreign countries.

During the academic year, 3,660 individuals received University degrees and diplomas in course.

Within the Corporation, exclusive of the Medical Center, 3,481 resident courses were conducted with aggregate attendance of 71,838, as follows:

Division	Number of Courses	Aggregate Attendance	,
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools University Extension Summer Session, 1944	802	36,528 15,146 20,064	
Total	3,481	71,838	

a Includes courses offered at Teachers College and at Union Theological Seminary.

To continue the survey started in 1915 there is presented a tabulation of graduates of Columbia College who within the five-year period ending in 1944 have gone forward into advanced study at the University, professional or graduate. Similar statistics for the earlier periods may be found in the Annual Reports for 1920 (page 252), 1924 (page 298), 1929 (page 459), 1934 (page 433), and 1939 (page 397).

PROPORTION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE GRADUATES GOING FORWARD TO UNIVERSITY WORK PROFESSIONAL OR NON-PROFESSIONAL, FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1940-1944

For The Five Years	Totat	8 39 24 113 143 143 9 9 1 187	899	795	1,458	45.5	: 65 %
For	After Graduation	15 13 143 143 38 38 38 40	88 00 80 00				
The	Innoisessional and noise	8 24 11 92 92 	335				<u> </u>
	Total	2002	102	38	140	72.8	
1944	After Graduation	2 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 2 : 2	27			:	
	By Professional Option	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	7.5	:		:	
	1010T	26 17 15 15 15	112	166	278	40.2	4 :
1943	After Graduation		31		:		
	By Professional Option	26 26 12 39	81			- :	
194	1pioT	220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220	128	207	335	38.2	10
65	After Graduation	22,200	61		:		::
	By Professional Option	1 8 8 1 17 17 19 19	29			:	::
	Total	22 22 22 23 36 10 10 10 10	154	195	349	44.1	17
1941	After Graduation	36 98	95				<u> </u>
	By Professional noilgo	118	59				
	ToloT	29 29 29 29 20 10 14 14 14 17	167	189	356	46.9	26
1940	After Graduation		114				
	By Professional Option	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	53	:			
tel 1940 1961 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940 1940		A. Graduates Going Forward to University Work Architecture Business Dentistry Engineering Graduate Facuties Journalism Law Library Service Medicine Optometry Pharmac Optometry Teachers College	Total	B. Graduates Not Going Forward to University Work	C. Total Graduates	D. Percent Going Forward to University Work	Item B Includes a Few Graduates Going Forward to University Work as Follows: University Extension.

Office Staff 1944-45

Nancy D. Baines (Mrs.) Anna Mae Baynes (Mrs.) Lillian A. Denby (Mrs.) Madeline E. Dignus, Assistant to the Registrar, School of Dental and Oral Surgery Jeanne N. Dodd (Mrs.) Gertrude H. Finan (Mrs.) Frank Gaffney (On leave with the armed forces) Robert E. Gill, Evening clerk (Resigned) Grace Grant Dorothy Griffin (Mrs.) Jessie Grof Margaret E. Kappus (Mrs.),

Assistant to the Registrar, School

of Medicine (Resigned)

Iva Kempton Dorothy Kiefer Gladys M. Lindsay Mary Marsh Margaret L. Olson (Resigned) Constance R. O'Neill (Resigned) Frederick Orr Barbara Phelps, Assistant to the Registrar, School of Medicine Beatrice Y. Richards (Mrs.) Grace M. Schubert (Resigned) Madeline Scully Mary B. Timm Florence Van Veen Donald P. Whitaker (On leave with the armed forces) Martha M. Wylie

The usual statistical material is presented in the following tables showing enrollment, class attendance, degrees conferred, geographical distribution, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward J. Grant,

Registrar

September 30, 1945

registration in columbia university in all faculties during the academic year 1944-45

Resident Students

Faculties	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Noncandidate	Graduate	Total	New Students	Percentage of New students
Undergraduate Students Columbia College. (Professional Option Seniors) ^a . Barnard College. University Undergraduates.	624 325	226 314	118 315	56 (65) 208	175		1,199 (65) 1,240 342	648 478 155	54.04 38.55 45.32
Total Undergraduates(Professional Option Seniors)							2,781 (65)	1,281	46.06
Graduate and Professional Students Graduate Faculties Law Medicine Nursing Engineering Architecture Journalism Business School of Dental and Oral Surgery Dental Hygiene Library Service Optometry Teachers Collegee Pharmacyd New York School of Social Worke	131 120 112 282 21 45 49	43 115 129 131 23 48 12	31 116 108 89 44 	115 17 45 1,411 16	111 266 190 3 111 75 29 33 175 2 390 194 784	2,193 2 14 61 8 55 75 31 4,818 3 512	2,193 218 506 366 753 68 66 194 21 28 6,6119 298 1,296	116 163 111 310 28 66 110 70 33 129 14	48.02 53.21 32.21 30.33 41.17 41.18 100.00 56.70 33.18 100.00 39.81 50.00 43.59 58.05 58.05
Total Graduate and Professional Studen. Deduct duplicates! Total Undergraduate, Graduate, and Prof University Extension at the University. Total.	ession	al St	uden	ts	 		13,173 127 15,827 5,376 21,203		43.72
Deduct duplicates. Net Total, Winter and Spring Sessions Summer Session, 1944. Total. Deduct duplicates (see Table 4). Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring, and Su			 		 		118 21,085 8,450 29,535 2,431 27,104	3,679	43.54
Students in special University Extension of credit.							857		

• Seniors exercising a professional option at the University are included only in the totals of the respective professional schools, as follows:

	Columbia College
Business	
Dentistry	
E-ii	6
Engineering	•
Law	
Medicine	51

Does not include 2,198 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only. Includes Extension students, 190.

The total, 1,296, includes registrations between October 4, 1944 and June 16, 1945. This is exclusive of 248 students enrolled in non-credit Extension courses, 18 men and 230 women. Students who transferred at midyear or between terms from one school of the University to another.

Note-Enrollment under accelerated programs in the Summer Term, included in the figures for the several schools:

Summer Term (Under	accelerated program)	
Columbia College		3
Law		5
Engineering		3
Architecture		2
Pharmacy		6
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		_
Total	1 90	a

Table 2 registration of resident students by sessions, 1944–45

Faculties	1944 Summer Session Accel- erated Courses (Term I)	1944 Summer Session (Regular)	Winter Session (Term II)	Spring Session (Term III)	Gross Totals
Undergraduate Students Columbia College. Barnard College. University Undergraduates. Graduate and Professional Students. Graduate Faculties. Law. Medicine. Nursing. Engineering. Architecture. Journalism. Business. Dental and Oral Surgery Dentistry. Dental Hygiene. Library Service. Optometry. Teachers College. Pharmacy New York School of Social Work. University Extension.	85 448 22 76	20 425 105 487 5 60 1 173 5,060 1 2,113	800 1,192 268 1,767 164 492 365 540 64 167 206 33 255 258 5,140 176 1,103 3,802	766 1,124 296 1,741 1,742 285 323 438 46 65 149 206 32 249 23 4,812 203 779 3,137	2,354 2,741 669 3,995 4,28 777 688 1,431 122 129 376 413 65 677 51 15,012 455 1,883 6,939 2,113
Gross Totals	1,399	8,450	16,616	14,853	41,318
Duplicate Registrations					14,214
Net Total for the Year	1			l. <i></i>	27,104

[•]Including 30 Visiting Scholars.

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Year	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total
935-36 936-37 937-38 938-39 939-40 940-41 941-42 942-43 943-44 944-45	8,018 8,215 8,274 8,401 8,032 8,093 7,183 5,720 5,685 5,277	48.50 47.65 47.54 48.05 48.65 47.93 47.12 43.58 38.54 33.34	8,513 9,029 9,132 9,084 8,479 8,791 8,061 7,404 9,068	51.50 52.35 52.46 51.95 51.35 52.07 52.88 56.42 61.46 66.66	16,531 17,244 17,406 17,485 16,511 16,884 15,244 13,124 14,753 15,827

TABLE 3A

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, 1944-45 EXCLUSIVE OF STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES

	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total
Resident	1,733	32.24	3,643	67.76	5,376

Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above.

TABLE 4

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN SUMMER SESSION 1944 AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1944–1945

I. Students of Summer Session Who Returned in Winter or Spring Sessions 1944-1945

School of Faculty to Which They Returned	Men	Women	Total
Architecture	2	1	3
Barnard College		251	251
Business	25	20	45
Columbia College	10		10
Dental and Oral Surgery	2		2
Engineering School	6		6
Graduate Faculties	148	217	365
Tournalism		2	2
aw		.1	1
Library Service	13	57	70
New York School of Social Work	1	8	9
Optometry	2		2
Physicians & Surgeons	2	2	4
School of Nursing		1	1
Feachers College	202	1.108	1,310
Jniversity Extension	75	190	265
University Undergraduate	12	73	85
Total,	500	1.931	2.431

II. Matriculated Graduate Students of the Summer Session 1944 Who Did or Who Did Not Return in the Winter or Spring Sessions 1944-1945

Faculties	Returned	Did Not	Total
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science		196 2,198	484 3,057
Total	1,147	2,394	3,541

 ${\bf TABLE~5}$ CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Department	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Non- Candidate	Graduate	Total
Chemical Engineering	38	29	20 -	52	14	153
Civil Engineering	18	18	5	28	4	73
Electrical Engineering	144	31	20	41	14	250
Industrial Engineering	5	3	10	15	5	38
Mechanical Engineering	77	45	29	49	14	214
Metallurgy		2	2	1	1	6
Mineral Dressing		1		4		5
Mining		2	3			5
Undesignated					9	9
Total	282	131	89	190	61	753

Total includes 6 Columbia College seniors exercising a professional option.

TABLE 6

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS CONFERRED 1944-1945

(Subsequent to Commencement 1944)

Degrees Conferred in Course Bachelor of Architecture
Bachelor of Architecture. 7 7 14 Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College) 205 207 2270 Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College) 270 270 270 28 28 13 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
Bachelor of Architecture. 7 7 14 Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College) 205 205 207 Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College) 205 205 Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College) 270 270 Bachelor of Laws. 23 13 36 Bachelor of Science (Business) 4 21 25 Bachelor of Science (Engineering) 59 1 60 Bachelor of Science (Library Service) 10 79 89 Bachelor of Science (Nursing) 68 68 Bachelor of Science (Optometry) 8 3 11 Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy) 11 6 17 Bachelor of Science (Teachers College) 26 284 310 Bachelor of Science (University Course) 6 26 32 Chemical Engineer 1 1 1 1 Doctor of Dental Surgery 49 1 50 Doctor of Education 20 20 40 Doctor of Medical Science 2 2 2 Doctor of Medical Science 113 9 122
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Doctor of Education
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Doctor of Medicine
Doctor of Philosophy 67 27 94
Doctor of the Science of Law 1
Doctor of the Science of Law. 1 1 1 1 Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science) 116 142 258
Master of Arts (Teachers College)
Master of Arts (Theology)
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Master of Science (Architecture)
Master of Science (Business)
Master of Science (Engineering) 11 11
Master of Science (Journalism)
Master of Science (Library Service)
Master of Science (Pharmacy)
Master of Science (Public Health) 9 9
Master of Science (Social Work) 20 265 285
Master of Science (Teachers College)
Total
Total
2 d 10
Total Individuals Receiving Degrees in Course 984 2,407 3,391
Certificates and Diplomas Granted in Course
A.M. Certificate for completion of requirements in a second de-
partment or faculty
Certificate in Accounting (University Extension)
Certificate of Attendance in Military Government and Adminis-
tration (Navy)
Certificate in Dental Hygiene
Certificate in International Administration
Certificate in Laboratory Technology (Pharmacy)
Certificate in Military Government and Administration (Navy) 18 18
Certificate of Proficiency in Occupational Therapy (University
Extension) 1 23 24 Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics 7 7
Certificate of Proficiency in Physical Therapy (University Ex-
tension)
tension) 12 12 Certificate of Proficiency in Secretarial Studies (For college
graduates)
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension) 6 6
Professional Diplomas (Teachers College)
Total
Total Degrees and Diplomas Granted in Course
Deduct duplicates and 5
Total Individuals Receiving Degrees and Diplomas in Course 1,158 2,502 3,660

TABLE 6-(Continued)

Degree	Men	Women	Total
Honorary Degrees			
Doctor of Laws			3
Doctor of Letters			2
Doctor of Music,			1
Doctor of Sacred Theology	2		2
Doctor of Science	2		2
Total	10		10

^a Distributed as follows: A.B. (Columbia College) and A.M. (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science), 2 men; A.B. (Barnard College) and M.S. (Journalism), 1 woman; A.B. (Columbia College) and M.S. (Journalism), 1 man; B.S. (Teachers College) and A.M. (Teachers College), 1 man and 5 women.

^b In addition to those noted in footnote ^a (4 men and 6 women, total 10), the following duplications occur: A.M. (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science) and Certificate in Military Government and Administration (Navy), 10 men; A.M. (Teachers College) and Teachers College diploma, 1 man and 3 women (11 men and 3 women, total 14).

ADDENDA

Degrees and Certificates Awarded in 1944-45 as of Dates Prior Thereto

Degree	Men	Women	Total
Bachelor of Architecture. Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College). Bachelor of Science (Nursing).	1	····i	1 1 1
Certificate of Attendance in Military Government and Administration (Navy)			3
Total	5	1	6

TABLE 7
RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS (EXCLUDING STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) 1944-45

Summer Session 1945)	5,988	276 48	814 4,069 502 23	2,805	1,796	39 115 119 119 166 498 166 390	615	85
Universily Extension Resident	4,801	120	3,50% 5,50% 5,50% 5,50%	2,839	118	20 111 13 13 14 15 15 17 17	09	11
Total	13,403	502 68 215	1,968 10,133 422 35	7,680	805	4272888944 427888947488	319	46
N.Y.Sch. of Social Work	340 1,164	39	109	852	34	2-120 0000	65	~
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Barnard College	1,071	44	13.4 82.9 1 1	587	35	E4400E 04	e2 63	-
Oplometry	65 00		25	78	:	: : : : : : : : :	:	
Library Service	265	9 : 4	32 209 13	991	13		- 00	=
University Undergraduales	304	∞ -1 rc	244	195	00	:00 :0F :F :	50	_ :
Graduale Faculties	018,1	31	176 1,512 5		7.7		50	4
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Residence	United States Vorth Atlantic Division	Connecticut. Maine Massachusetts.	New Hampshire. New Jersey New York. Pemssylvania Rhode Island	New York City(48.13 percent)	South Atlantic Division(5.04 percent)	Delaware. District of Columbia Florida Florida Maryland North Carolina North Carolina Virginia West Virginia	South Central Division	Alabama

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TABLE 7—(Continued)

8461 noises Session 1945 (Regular)	2 :4045 :mmod4 : .4	425	10,353		10,353
noisnesty ExtensinU Resident		155	5,376		5,376
Total	ω	381	15,954	127b	15,827
N.Y.Sch. of Social Work		6	1,296	:	
pnistuN		:	366	:	
Рћагтасу	: - : : : : : - : : : : : : : : : : : :	1	298	:	:
Teachers College		142	6,619		<u> </u>
Barnard College		11	1,240		<u> </u>
вызэшоздО			80		:
Library Service		7	324	:	:
University Undergraduates		63	342	:	:
Graduate Faculties	H	94	2,193		:
Dental Hygiene			900		:
Dentistry	0	12	211		:
Business		27	194	:	:
msilantuol		9	99	:	-
Architecture		9	89		:
Engineering		72	753	:	:
Medicine M		91	506		:
nv7		70	218	:	:
Columbia College		12	1,199		:
Residence	Netherlands Guiana. Netherlands West Indies. Newfoundand. Nicargua Palestine Paraguay Peraguay Peraguay Peraguay Peraguay Poland Salvador Salvador Salvador Commonwealth Philippine Commonwealth Philippine Commonwealth Pracaguay Pracaguay Usalvador Sweden Switzerland Turkey Union of South Africa Union of South Africa Usalvador Switzerland Turkey Usalvador Sweden Switzerland Union of South Africa West Africa	Total Foreign Countries	Grand Total	Duplicates	Grand Total (Net)

•Exclusive of University Extension and Summer Session.

§ Transfers at midyear within the University.

TABLE 7A

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND SUMMER SESSION

Division	1935-36	1936-37		1938-39	1939-40	19-0761	1937-38 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
North Atlantic Division. South Atlantic Division. South Central Division. North Central Division. Western Division. Insular Territories. Foreign Countries. New York City Out of Town.	84.80 2.22.85 5.88.80 2.12.02 46.41 53.59	83.95 3.22.02 2.25.02 2.25.02 44.97 55.03	83.35 3.14 3.14 6.49 6.49 6.22 2.39 44.85 55.15	83.69 3.08 3.08 2.04 6.17 2.27 2.27 4.18 55.82	83 53 3 07 2 06 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00	84.28 3.16 1.89 5.70 2.28 0.52 2.17 44.83 55.17	84.68 3.04 1.78 5.40 2.10 0.47 2.53 46.32 53.68	87.62 3.19 1.48 3.77 1.49 0.40 2.05 47.78 52.22	84, 74 5, 42 1, 55 1, 60 0, 57 1, 88 49, 05 50, 95	84.01 5.04 4.07 1.88 1.88 48.13 51.87

TABLE

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1944-1945 (EXCLUSIVE OF COURSES AT THE MEDICAL CENTER, IN SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE, BARNARD COLLEGE, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

Department	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
Anthropology	31	245
Architecture Architecture	47	310
Drawing and Painting	3	14
Sculpture	4	25
AstronomyBiology	2 6	17 356
Botany	20	111
Business		
Accounting	26	256
Banking	6 11	52 85
Economics	22	441
FinanceGeography	7	110
Insurance.	5 7	56 26
Labor Relations.	4	21
Law	1	25
Marketing	15	182
Transportation	6	102
Chemical Engineering	46	647
Chemistry	100	1,950
Chinese	12	64
Japanese	7	21
Divil Engineering	59"	821
ColloquiumContemporary Civilization	6	67
Orafting	12 12	1,385 449
East European Languages	12	110
Manchu	1	1
Polish. Russian	6 11	14 36
Slavonie	3	5
South Slavonic	2	3
Turkish.	2 54	802
Electrical Engineering	74	905
Electrical Engineering English and Comparative Literature		
Comparative Literature	22	384
Fine Arts and Archaeology	100	3,067
Fine Arts	27	143
Geography	2	57
GeologyGermanic Languages	41	320
Dutch	2	6
German	38	474
Gothic	1	2
Classical Civilization	3	9
Classical Philology	2	3
Greek	12	35 57
Latin listory	17 94	1,740
Iumanities	26	1,313
ndo-Iranian and Comparative Linguistics		0.5
Comparative Linguistics. Indo-Iranian.	6 3	27 4
ndustrial Engineering	20	222
ournalism	10	645
LawLibrary Service	64	1,834
Book Arts	1	60
Library Service	49	1,003
Mathematics	52	1,714
Mechanical Engineering	64	1,238

TABLE 8-(Continued)

Department	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registration
Mining and Metallurgy		
Metallurgy	10	51
Mineral Dressing	3	10
Mining	14	28
Music	51	365
Naval Organization	3	305
Philosophy	50	625
Physical Education		
Hygiene	3	518
Physical Education.	12	1,408
Physical Training	3	1,233
Physics		· ·
Mechanics	7	551
Optometry	19	210
Physics	49	1,280
Psychology	30	764
Public Law and Government		
Government	24	555
Public Administration	3	45
Public Law	9	102
Religion	6	60
Romance Languages		
French	62	783
Italian	8	66
Portuguese	4	30
Romance Philology	10	84
Spanish	31	509
Semitic Languages		_
Akkadian	4	5
Arabic.	7	23
Hebrew	4	12
Semitic	5	22
Syriac	2	2
Social Science	0.77	0.11
Sociology	37	641
Statistics	24	221
Theoretical Engineering Chemistry	6	67
Zoölogy	18	183
Miscellaneous courses	3	50
Engineering	38	53
International Administration		1,715
International Studies	4	19
Total	1.852	36,528
Total	1,002	30,028

TABLE 9
STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO PRIMARY REGISTRATION

Primary Registration	University Extension	Total
Architecture Barnard College Business	31 62 105	 31 62 105
Columbia College. Dental and Oral Surgery Engineering. Graduate Faculties.	113 551	 119 1 113 551
Journalism Library Service Medicine New York School of Social Work	$\begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	 $\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 30 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array}$
Optometry Pharmacy Teachers College University Undergraduate.	15 14 560 334	15 14 560 334
University Extension	5,376	 8,186

TABLE 10

O. T. Anatomy 2 56 nthropology 10 119 rchitecture 17 103 stronomy 2 24 tostany 2 45 tusiness 2 45 Accounting 8 310 Banking 2 20 English (business) 2 20 Finance 2 22 Industrial Relations 1 39 Labor Relations 2 211 Law 4 60 Marketing 5 115 Office Procedure 7 101 Real Estate 4 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 Selling 1 8 Stenography 1 18 Stenography and Typewriting 2 19 Stenotypy 2 18 Typewriting 3 46 hemistry 19 356 hemistry 19 356 hinnese 2 22		Number o Half-Year Courses	Number of Registration
natomy 2 36 nthropology 10 119 rehitecture 17 103 stronomy 2 24 usiness 3 34 usiness 3 378 Advertising 8 310 Banking 2 20 English (business) 2 20 English (business) 2 20 Industrial Relations 1 33 Labor Relations 2 22 Industrial Relations 2 22 Industrial Relations 1 33 Industrial Relations 1 32 Industrial Relations 1 1 Industr	cting	7	135
nthropology 10 119 rechitecture 17 103 stronomy 2 24 usiness 3 desiness 3 Advertising 8 310 Banking 2 20 English (business) 2 280 Finance 2 22 Industrial Relations 1 39 Labor Relations 2 211 Law 4 60 Marketing 5 515 Office Procedure 7 10 Keal Estate 4 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 Selling 1 8 Stenography 17 146 Stenography and Typewriting 2 19 Stenography and Typewriting 2 18 Typewriting 10 78 hemical Engineering 3 46 hemical Engineering 3 46 hem	natomy	2	36
rehitecture.	O. T. Anatomy		
stronomy 2 24 usiness 378 Advertising 8 310 Banking 2 20 English (business) 2 22 Industrial Relations 1 39 Law 4 60 Marketing 5 115 0ffice Procedure 7 101 Aw 4 60 40 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 116 Secretarial Skills 1 7 116 Secretarial Skills 1 7 101 Real Estate 4 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 116 Secretarial Skills 1 17 146 Secretarial Skills 1 10 10 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
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Accounting. 25 378 Advertising. 8 310 Banking. 2 20 English (business) 2 280 Finanee 1 239 Labor Relations 2 211 Law 4 60 Marketing. 5 15 Office Procedure 7 101 Keal Estate 4 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 Selling 1 8 Stenography 17 146 Stenography and Typewriting 2 18 Stenotypy 2 18 Typewriting 10 78 hemical Engineering 3 46 hemical Engineering 3 46 hemical Engineering 1 10 hinese 2 2 linical Subjects 4 119 b. T. Clothing 1 10 ormaratic Arts 1 6 <td>otany</td> <td>2</td> <td>45</td>	otany	2	45
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Banking 2 20 English (business) 2 80 Finance 2 22 22 Industrial Relations 1 39 Labor Relations 2 211 Law 4 60 Marketing 5 115 Office Procedure 7 101 Keal Estate 4 107 Secretarial Skills 1 7 Selling 1 8 Stenography 17 14 Stenography and Typewriting 2 19 Stenotypy 2 18 Typewriting 10 78 hemical Engineering 3 46 hemical Engineering 3 46 hemical Subjects 4 19 J. T. Clothing 1 10 Omparative Literature 10 204 zechoslovak 4 28 rearting 11 65 Drawing and Painting			
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TABLE 10-(Continued)

Latin. Law. Library Service P. T. Massage Mathematics Mechanical Engineering. Modern Greek Motion Pictures Music. T. C. Music O. T. Neurology Nursing Nutrition Occupational Therapy P. T. Orthopedics Painting P. T. Pathology Pharmacy Philosophy.	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
Law Library Service P. T. Massage Mathematics Mechanical Engineering Modern Greek Motion Pictures Music T. C. Music O. T. Neurology Nursing Nutrition Occupational Therapy P. T. Orthopedics Painting P. T. Pathology Pharmacy Philosophy	10	
T. C. Physical Education Physics Physics P. T. Physics Physiology Polish Portuguese P. T. Practical Application Professional Writing O. T. Psychiatry Psychology Radio O. T. Rehabilitation Religion Rumanian Russian Sculpture Sociology Spanish Speech Statistics Swedish P. T. Swimming Zoölogy	12 6 3 24 1 4 1 4 5 3 2 2 2 1 1 4 2 2 3 4 6 1 9 3 0 8 1 1 5 2 9 6 3 3 9 5 4 1 1 5 2 9 16 3 3 9 5 4 1 1 5 2 9 16 3 3 9 5 4 1 5 2 9 16 3 3 9 5 4 1 5 2 9 16 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	43 69 90 42 482 7 33 12 342 14 92 3 7 322 13 153 3 3 3 19 18 48 140 28 85 54 48 26 937 112 1,172 482 28 482 482 482 482 482 482 482 482
Total		

TABLE 11
STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES

Courses	Winter Session Only	Spring Session Only	Both Sessions	Total
Chemical Engineering. Dentistry. French Gardening Medicine Spanish Textiles.	4 43 27 299 20 69	7 23 17 1 165 2 43	1 7 82 1 46	11 67 51 1 546 23 158
Total	462	258	137	857

TABLE 12 SUMMER SESSION 1945

Classification				Perce	entage
Ciassification	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
A. Total Enrollment*	2,550	7,803	10,353	24.63	75.37
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW					
Previously registered (55.05 percent) New (44.95 percent)	1,397 1,153	4,302 3,501	5,699 4,654	24.51 24.77	75.49 75.23
Total	2,550	7,803	10,353		
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES					
I. Nonmatriculated (27.07 percent)	719	2,084	2,803		
II. Visiting Scholars (0.16 percent)	6	10	16		
III. Matriculated (72.77 percent)	1,825	5,709	7,534		
Architecture B. Arch	3 571		571		
University Undergraduates B.S	41	89	130		
Barnard College A.B.		175	175		
Business B. S	9	16	25		
Business M.S	16	9	25		
Business M.B.A.	1	1 2	1		
Engineering B.S.	1 6	1	2		
Engineering M.S. Library Service B.S.	23	114	137		
Library Service M.S.	3	41	44		
Library Service certificate		4	4		
Library Service unclassified	1	6	7		
New York School of Social Work M.S		1	1		
Pharmacy B.S.	3	1	4		ł
Optometry B.SGraduate Faculties		1	1		
A.M.					
Political Science	47	84	131		1
Philosophy	69	161	230		
Pure Science	20	47	67		
Union Theological Seminary	1		1		
Ph.D.	42	25	67		
Political Science	53	65	118		
Philosophy	24	17	41		
Education	53	73	126		
Business	1		1		
Teachers College		1		1	
B.S	44	445	489		
A.M	364	2,567	2,931		
M.S. Ed,D.	126	86	212		
Unclassified	297	1,665	1,962		
Total I, II, and III	2,550	7,803	10,353	-	

^{*}As of July 24. Final total 10,509.

REGISTRAR

TABLE 12—(Continued)

		Women	Tota
STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITION I. Not engaged in teaching (42.48 percent) 1. Engaged in teaching (57.52 percent)		2,843 4,960	4,398 5,955
Elementary schools Secondary schools Higher educational institutions Normal schools Principals, elementary Principals, elementary Principals, play school Assistant principals Supervisors State supervisors Superintendents Assistant superintendents Special teachers Private school teachers Kindergarten teachers Librarians Vocational schools Business schools Hospitals and nurses' training schools Institutes College deans College deans College deans College fresidents Registrars Bursar and business managers Directors of religious education Nursery schools Y. W. C. A. instructors Y. M. C. A. instructors State departments of education Music teachers School nurses Vocational guidance directors Art teachers Home demonstration agents Industrial schools Physical Education teachers Technical schools	351 136 51 101 101 17 15 1 31 31 4 10 9 26 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,658 1,564 345 13 80 23 144 63 3 108 177 116 241 13 3 3 17 556 16 195 11 28 137 8 8 137 1 105	1,760 1,915 481 188 131 78 184 267 118 267 117 39 6 4 5 5 5 16 6 7 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1
Totals I and II		7,803	10,353

TABLE 12—(Continued)

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registration
Aggregate Attendance in Courses		
Accounting	10	82
Acting	2	70
Advertising	$\bar{2}$	46
Anatomy	1	12
Anthropology	4	127
Astronomy	2	21
	1	20
P. T. Bandaging		
Banking	3	19
Biology	4	131
Book Arts	1	55
Botany	2	44
Chemistry	32	514
Teachers College Chemistry	3	72
Christian Ethics	3	103
Church History	2	19
Classical Civilization	1	11
Clothing	3	112
Comparative Literature	í	68
	5	394
Contemporary Civilization	5	185
Cookery		
Demonstration School	1	25
Doctoral Candidate	1	13
Drafting	6	199
Dramatic Arts	1	15
Drawing and Painting	3	43
Economics	13	302
Education	326	11,431
English	38	1,256
Teachers College English	2	228
Family Economics	$\frac{1}{2}$	51
Finance	$\frac{1}{2}$	17
Fine Arts	7	88
	21	674
Teachers College Fine Arts	17	279
French.		11
General Philology	1	
Geography	5	71
Teachers College Geography	3	103
Geology	2	31
German	12	175
Government	5	198
Greek	3	16
Health Education	2	5
History	29	779
Teachers College History	4	115
Home Economics	î	14
Home Management	î	30
Household Engineering	î	20
	6	282
Humanities	1	115
Hygiene		131
Teachers College Hygiene	3	
Institution Management	8	108
Įtalian	5	39
Japanese	3	14

TABLE 12-(Continued)

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Labor Relations	1	48
Latin	4	31
Law	î	14
Library Service.	36	630
Life Drawing	2	31
Marketing	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
Mathematics	15	683
Missions	2	44
Music	11	168
Teachers College Music	45	774
Naval Organization	1	191
Naval Science	2	213
New Testament	$\frac{4}{7}$	74
Nursing		86
Nutrition	4	117
Old Testament	4	49
Philosophy	7	155
Philosophy of Religion	3	111
Physical Education	4	142
Teachers College Physical Education	23	413
Physical Science	1	36
Physical Therapy	1	15
Physical Training	1	381
Physics	9	305
Physiology	$\frac{2}{2}$	33
Polish	4	15 30
Portuguese	1	23
P. T. Practical Application	2	44
Practical Theology	6	207
Psychology.	14	530
Radio	1	22
Recreation	5	44
P. T. Rehabilitation.	ĭ	24
Religion	î	10
Religious Education	10	320
Russian	5	98
Sculpture	2	48
Service	1	4
Teachers College Service	3	56
Social Science	1	16
Social Work (N. Y. School Social Work)	8	14
Sociology	6	254
Spanish	11	347
Speech	2 5 2 6	166
Teachers College Speech	9	237
Statistics	2	51 50
Stenography	0	50
Systematic Theology	$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\3\end{array}$	22
Teachers College Textiles	1	70
Typewriting	2	58
Zoölogy		- 00
Total	920	26,512
	0~0	,



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1944-1945

AT THE INSTALLATIONS

- Of Homer Levi Dodge as President of Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont (October 9, 1944): Dean George B. Pegram.
- Of John Ohleyer Moseley as President of the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada (October 12, 1944): John Jerome Sullivan, M.D.
- Of Clemens Matthew Granskou as President of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota (October 14, 1944): Joseph A. A. Burnquist, A. M.
- Of Howard Foster Lowry as President of the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio (October 21, 1944): Professor RALPH S. ALEXANDER.
- Of Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie as President of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia (October 25, 1944): James Fenton Herd, A.M.
- Of Edwin Edward Aubrey as President of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania (October 31, 1944): George F. Blewett, LL.B.
- Of Carey Croneis as President of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin (November 11, 1944): Herbert C. Kimmel, A.M.
- Of Dr. Walter S. Davis as President of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tennessee (November 30, 1944): MANUEL M. ESKIND, B.S.
- Of Very Reverend Comerford Joseph O'Malley as President of DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois (December 2, 1944): ROBERT COLSTON, Mech. E.
- Of Donald Charles Agnew as President of Coker College, Hartsville, South Carolina (April 28, 1945): NATHANIEL B. HEYWARD, M.D.
- Of John Cranford Adams as President of Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York (May 16, 1945): Director Frank Hamilton Bowles.
- Of Tom O. Bellwood as President of Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff, Arizona (June 19, 1945): D. Ross Pugmire, Ph.D.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (October 28, 1944): NORMAN B. WARD, E.M.

MISCELLANEOUS

- At the Seventy-ninth Convocation of the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (October 19, 1944): Dean Harry J. Carman; Associate Dean Nicholas McD. McKnight.
- At the Meetings of Association of American Universities, Toronto, Canada (October 19, 20, 21, 1944): Dean George B. Pegram; Director Frank H. Bowles.





Columbia University in the City of New York

Report of the Treasurer June 30, 1945

New York 1945



REPORT

To the Trustees of Columbia University of the City of New York

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1945.



CONTENTS

Income and Expense Statement	5
Income of the Corporation	6-9
Expenses—Educational Administration and Instruction	10-27
Expenses—Buildings and Grounds	28-29
Expenses—Library	30-31
Expenses—Business Administration	32
Expenses—Retiring and Widows' Allowances	33
Expenses—Student Aid	33–39
Expenses—Annuities	39
Expenses—Special Appropriations	40
Expenses—Interest	41
Expenses—Summary	42-43
Student Loan Funds	44–45
Balance Sheet	46–47
Detailed Fund Balance Sheet	48–49
Summary of Capital Account	50
Auditors' Certificate	51
Payments by Allied Corporations	52
Arrears of Rent	53-54
Undergraduate and Service Activities	55
Receipts and Disbursements of Income of Special Endowments	56-72
Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes: Receipts and Disbursements	73–101
Securities Owned for Account of Special Endowments, General Funds, etc.	102-114
Securities Summary	115
University Land, Buildings and Equipment	116–122
Rental Property	123-130
Special Endowments	131–197
Permanent Funds	198–200
Gifts and Bequests Received for the Purchase	
of Land and Erection and Equipment of Buildings	201-212
Gifts and Bequests Received During 1943–1944	213-226
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INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUNDS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945

INCO		2 00, 2020	
From Students: Fees (see page 9) (see note 1)		\$2,692,279.52 1,055.46 2,995.32 18,244.51	\$2,714,574.81
From Endowments: Rents (Net) (see page 8) Income of Special Endowments (see page			\$5,312,014.64
From Other Properties—Rents—(Net) From Investments, etc. (see page 8). From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purpe From Allied Corporations (see page 9) From Institute of Arts and Sciences. From School of Dental and Oral Surgery Clini	oses		22,894.40 20,262.23 732,492.56 1,538,295.06 38,154.14 118,724.83
From Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory at ing Station. From Department of Buildings and Grounds (a From Miscellaneous Sources	see page 9)		3,521.02 23,750.03 52,389.06
Total Income			\$10,577,072.78
EXPEN Educational Administration and Instruction. Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 28). Library (see page 31). Business Administration of the Corporation: Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. (see page 32) Insurance on Academic Buildings (Fire and Liability) (see page 32).	\$239,293.43 22,415.15	\$7,217,190.09 1,035,899.73 579,629.34 261,708.58	
Retiring and Widows'Allowances(see page 33) Student Aid (see page 38)		449,906.47 314,755.98 36,283.74 134,481.16 67,021.07	
Total Expenses			\$10,096,876.16
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses before providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941			\$480,196.62
Amount Provided for Amortization of Loan of 1941 (see note 2)			414,673.91
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses after providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941			\$65,522.71

The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945

	From Students	ıdents	 Grow Connection	E
	Fees	Other Income	890 190	10641
From Students: Morningside Heights: University Fees. Graduation Fees. Entrance, Late and Deficiency Examination Fees. Tuition Fees.	\$74,000.03 82,534.33 11,952.00 1,176,568.10	81.295.054.45	31.295.054.46	\$1.295.054.46
Summer Session: University Fees. Tuition Fees. \$557,847.46 Less Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary,	69,283.00			
Darnard College, and New York School of Social Work Proportions	1,809.00	968 703 40		956 703 40
University Extension: University Fees Tuition Fees Physical Examinations in Occupational Therapy	34,715.00 548,212.38 245.00			
Institute of Arts and Sciences. Degree, Examination and Late Fees.		583,676.38	\$38,154.14	621,830.52

Medical School:		_	_		
University Fees	13.408.33				
Tuition Fees	324,111.03				
Tuition Fees-Army and Navy Training Courses	13,752,78				
Canduction Wood	4 690 00			 	
Claudation Feed	00.000,4				
Dehclency and Late Examination Fees	90.00		:		
Medical Service Fees	5,534.77		:		
		361,586.91			361,586.91
School of Nursing:					E 1
University Fees.	8,490.00				P
Tuition Fees.	27,350.00				0 1
Late Fees.	15.00				R'
Graduation Fees	1,360.00	:			
		87,215.00	:		37,215.00
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:					F
University Fees.	5,153.34				
Tuition Fees.	125,625.01				Т
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	141.00		:		Н
Graduation Fees	1,940.00				E
Medical Service Fees	1,190.74	:	:		
Oral Hygiene:					r 1
University Fees.	650.00		:		R I
Tuition Fees.	12,331.00		:		E
Graduation Fees	320.00				A. S
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees.	48.00	:			3 T
Graduate Courses:					J F
University Fees	540.00	:	:		RF
Tuition Fees.	9,995.28		:		E I
Graduation Fees	00.19	:	:	 	2
Late Fees	48.00				
		158,043.37			158,043.37
Miscenaneous			\$16,624.97		16,624.97

	Fro	From Students			5	E
	Fees		Other Income	From Other	r sources	10041
Material Furnished Students			\$1,619.54		\$39,006.91	\$1,619.54 39,006.91
Residence Halls			1,055.46		:	1,055.46
Dining Halls		:	2,995.32		:	2,995.32
From Endowment: Rentis: Upper Estate (Net)				\$3,743,295.19 58,291.24		3.801.586.43
Income of Special Endowments: For Specific Purposes.	: :			911,358.63 599,069.58	6 000 014	1 810 498 91
From Other Properties—Rent, etc.—(Net)					22,894.40	22,894.40
From Investments, etc.: General Investments Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes Interest on Notes Receivable.				844.62 18,175.73 1,241.88	86 696 06	86 696 06
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes					732,492.56	732,492.56
From Payments by Allied Corporations: For Salaries and Annuities: Barnard College.				448,358.71		

	REP	ORT	FTHE	TRE	ASURER
	1,538,295.06 1,538,295.06 118,724.83 118,724.83	9 591 09	23,750.03	13,382.15	\$7,862,497.97 10,577,072.78
	1,538,295.06	9 891 09		13,382.15	\$7,862,497.97
149,777.95 213,878.32 555,522.50 39,563.74 57,823.17 73,370.67		10,295.87	19,995.86 2,020.00 1,734.17		
					\$22,295.29
					\$2,692,279.52
Carnegie Foundation Presbyterian Hospital Teachers College New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital Babies Hospital Neurological Institute	School of Dental and Oral Surgery: Teaching and Service Clinics (including infirmary)	Civil Engineering: Receipts from Testing Laboratory Less: Transfer to Fund	Department of Buildings and Grounds: Barnard College for Heat, Light and Power Income from Temnis Courts. Heating University Houses	From Miscellaneous Sources: Various.	

EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION Salaries. Denormatinental Appropriation	\$398,457.84		\$316,317.84	\$22,040.00	\$60,100.00
Deprivations Appropriations Clerk's Office Sundries			2,835.12		
President's Emergeney Fund. President's Fund			7,036.76	100.11	
Printing. Public Geremonies.	33,561.56 8,680.34 1.500.00		33,561.56 8,680.34 1,500.00		
Student Activities, King's Crown. University Representation.			11,547.36	14.45	20.00
Off Compute Accommodation. Expenditures from Columbiana Gift. Expenditures from Class of 1901 Fund.	4,710.91		4,(10,31	75.06	10.62
Expenditures from Anonymous Gifts.	1,376.98				1,376.98 3,798.01 564.48
Expenditures from Frents value for Fortrat. Expenditures from President Butler Portrait Gift. Expenditures from Forts of 1906 Gift.	6		2.500.00		277.85
Expenditures from Prentis Gift for Columbiana Expenditures from Prentis Gift for Columbiana Society Expenditures from American Cyanamid Company Gift	1,512.00 43.14 6,000.00				1,512.00 43.14 6,000.00

	REPOR	тоғ	тне	TREAS	URER	
212.43 3,374.12 2,131.46	6,733.33					
179.56					51.10	194.36
1,354.46	61,346.58 4,359.03 8,019.82 3,906.50	2,400.00	1,343.67	31,654.68 6,538.31 138.47	25,752.46 2,390.23 1,138.15	32,500.00
212.43 3,374.12 2,131.46 179.56 1,354.46	68,079.91 4,359.03 8,019.82 3,906.50	2,400.00	1,343.67	31,654.68 6,538.31	25,803.56 2,590.23 1,138.15	194.36 32,500.00
Expenditures from Benjamin and Cartwright Gift. Expenditures from President's Gift Account. Expenditures from Randolph Gift. Expenditures from Studies in History, Economics and Public Law Fund Public Information.	OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR Salaries. Conduct of Examinations. Departmental Appropriation.	ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS Salaries Departmental Appropriation	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Salaries Entertainment Expenses	OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS Salaries Departmental Appropriation Traveling Expenses	OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Emergency Assistance to Students.	OFFICE OF ALUMNI FEDERATION Departmental Appropriation.

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER Salaries Departmental Appropriation. Examination of Students.	\$63,367.06 5,369.51 243.25		\$51,022.02 1,379.51 243.25	\$7,695.04	\$4,650.00
PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH Special Publication Fund. Fund for Research. Phoenix Fund Research in the Social Sciences.	30,000.00 9,330.00 5,047.43 9,846.63		30,000.00 8,780.00 6,227.28	550.00	3,619.35
Research in the Humanities. Research in Bio-Physics. Research in Physics. Study of Economic Aspects of Public Finance. An American University in Peace and War. Bureau of Applied Social Research.	300.00 1,670.12 300.00 6,666.44 3,000.00 11,852.10	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	300.00	1,670.12	6,666.44 3,000.00 11,852.10
MAISON FRANCAISE Salaries Departmental Appropriation. Library	1,700.00 1,312.46 1,087.54	4.100.00	1,517.50 1,312.46 1,087.54	182.50	
CASA ITALIANA Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Promotion of Italian Studies and Publications.	3,384.00 642.82 34.64		3,075.54	308.46	34.64

		REPORT	r of	тне	TRE	ASURER	1
1,200.00		9,690.00 603.84 1,800.00				6,000.00 2,145.51 4,334.37	1,781.97
652.36						4,000.00	1,000.00
482.00	3,000.00		792.55	80,686.54	70,338.08 4,419.65 4,000.00	24,200.00 500.00 4,571.20	38,321.37 1,856.66 10,050.55 266.16
9 604 9 8	3,000.00	12.093.84	:		168 690 99		
1,682.00		9,690.00 603.84 1,800.00	792.55	80,686.54	70,338.08 4,419.65 4,000.00	34,200.00 500.00 6,716.71 4,334.37	39,321.37 1,856.66 11,923.77
DEUTSCHES HAUS Salaries	HISPANIC INSTITUTE Maintenance	INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Salaties Departmental Appropriation Research	EMERGENCY PROGRAMS IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING General Administration (including library)	Columbia College: Instruction. Supplies.	Daguesting. Instruction. Supplies. Chapel.	ANTHROPOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research Traveling Expenses.	ARCHITECTURE Salaries Departmental Appropriation Maintenance of Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Children's Museum. Planning and Housing. Moving Expenses.	\$394.32 1,460.01 154.24		\$394.32		\$1,460.01
ASTRONOMY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation.	8,334.29	8,404.73	8,334.29		
BOTANY Salaries Salaries Departmental Appropriation Gardener. Research Experimental Planting at Nevis	42,500.00 3,205.23 1,900.00 8,428.08 424.96	7	29,100.00 3,205.23 1,900.00 900.00		13,400.00 7,528.08
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) Salaries. Departmental Appropriation.	2,317.93	123,105.64	91,806.28	\$28,981.43	10.57
CHEMISTRY Salaries Assistance	124,585.35		94,406.95	7,878.40	22,300.00
Equipment and Supplies Laboratory Costs. Research	4,636.22 24,534.67 39,650.91		2,053.72	2,582.50	39,650.91
Departmental Appropriation.	6,083.66	216,465.96	6,083.66		

55	REPO		926.00 565.74 3 L L L		R 1
1,600.00		15,533.32	926.00	3,546.92	2,314.54
8,350.00		1,200.00		4,117 50	1,364.55
11,100.00	10,800.00 49.83 200.00	89,511.00 730.20	2,835.19	47,949.17	41,788.33 819.08 3,521.02 2,899.44
94.837.68			: : :		52,706.96
20,450.00 1,683.55 125.00 1,979.13	10,800.00 49.83 200.00	106,244.32 730.20 5.56	3,761.19 5,565.74 1,565.27	52,066.67 6,340.67 4,905.28 3,546.92	41,788.33 819.08 3,679.09 3,521.02 2,899.44
CHINESE AND JAPANESE Salaries. Japanese Studies. Departmental Appropriation. Traveling Expenses.	EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Russian Girele Work.	ECONOMICS Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Research.	ENGINEERING (SCHOOL OF) ADMINISTRATION Supplies and Apparatus For Research Camp Columbia.	ENGINEERING (CHEMICAL) Salaries Laboratory Servants Departmental Appropriation. Research	ENGINEERING (CIVIL) Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Research. Research Laboratories. Laboratory Appropriation.

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL) Salaries Departmental Appropriation	\$38,024.63 4,752.80	\$42.777.43	\$37,024.63 4,493.30		\$1,000.00
ENGINEERING DRAFTING Salaries. Departmental Appropriation.	11,871.75	19 714 00	11,871.75		
ENGINEERING (INDUSTRIAL) Salaries Departmental Appropriation.	16,900.00	17 201 74	16,900.00		
ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL) Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research.	53,979.16 2,025.00 387.19		53,979.16 2,025.00		387.19
ENGINEERING (MINING AND METALLURGY) Salaries. Departmental Appropriation.	37,319.58 2,906.45	00,031,00 00,031,00 00,004,00	37,319.58 2,906.45		
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE Salaries. Departmental Appropriation Dramatic Museum.	193,030.00 881.48 2,567.45	196,478.93	133,786.50	\$6,343.50	52,900.00

8 :	REP	ORT 0			E R : 8 :	- 13 -:
12,900.00	10,500.00	24,600.00	rg	28,800.00	179.00	
2,650.00	3,650.00	730.00	46.71	16,275.00	500.00 11,020.65 3,375.00	
30,100.00	52,249.95 3,370.32 500.00	27,870.00 136.00	19,450.00 250.00 25.00	96,230.00 868.63 5,300.00	2,800.00 32,732.92 1,525.00	518.60
46 350 00		(0,401.10		150,535.87	3,300.00	1,546.50
45,650.00	66,399.95 3,370.32 500.00 130.91	53,200.00	24,750.00 250.00 25.00 46.71 133.95	141,305.00 868.63 3,062.24 5,300.00	43,932.57	1,546.50
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation.	GEOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Summer Field Work Equipment	GERMANIC LANGUAGES Salaries	GREEK AND LATIN Salaries Greek: American School at Athens. Latin: American School at Rome. Departmental Appropriation. Equipment.	HISTORY Salaries Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research History of Columbia University	INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES Salaries JOURNALISM Salaries Departmental Appropriation	Classroom Printing and Independent Journal

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Chinese Graduate School in Chungking, China.	\$64,975.28	\$115.954.95			\$64,975.28
LAW SCHOOL. Salaries.	125,869.00		\$118,044.00	\$7,825.00	
Departmental Appropriation Legislative Drafting Research Fund	497.71		497.71	1,883.97	
Plus and Minus Examinations Subvention to Columbia Law Review	11.80		11.80		
Mot Courts	13.28		13.28		
Research	1,047.09	197 666 99	598.05	177.82	869.27
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF) Salaries Departmental Appropriation	66,633.42		58,420.92 1,582.48	8,212.50	
MATHEMATICS Salaries Depurtmental Appropriation.	58,032.00	68,1238	39,632.00 68.84		18,400.00
MUSIC Salaries Salaries Undergraduate Music Promotion of American Music	46,982.12 2,129.77 3,778.69 16,825.32 651.10	00.798,69	28,828.35 2,129.77 3,663.41 651.10	10,253.77	7,900.00
Undergraduate Music Promotion of American Music Equipment	3,778.69 15,825.32 651.10	69,367.00	651.10	15,825.32	

PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
COLUMN TANK THE PROPERTY OF TH

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
RELIGION Salaries Chapel Services Religious Work Chapel Choir Chapel Music. Departmental Appropriation. Chaplain's House Fund	\$15,560.00 3,063.00 436.50 6,871.79 38.32 1,223.59 1,000.00	600 100 300	\$3,413.50 400.00 1,545.00 1,000.00	\$10 3 5 1	
ROMANCE LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation Bibliographical Assistance and Materials	140,403.17 344.46 3,500.00	<u>:</u>	91,303.17 344.46 3,500.00	5,000.00	44,100.00
SEMITIC LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation. American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.	10,000.00 6.00 100.00		9,327.49 6.00 100.00	672.51	
SOCIOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation. Equipment Research	60,700.00 565.10 1,000.00 2,550.00		36,6	-	9,600.00

	REPO	ORT OF	тне	TREA	SURER	21
16,600.00		944.96	1,000.00	698.18	1,000.00	
3,150.00 196.58 167.68 951.28						313.90
63,815.67 7,550.00 303.42	138,288.51	33,688.20 34,549.61 2,420.91	ਜੰ:	635.34	386,180.02 42,745.50 20,379.13 21,592.18	22,378.12 247.41 4,997.75
107.282.74	138,288.51	71 603 68			47	
83,565.67 7,550.00 500.00 14,715.79 951.28		33,688.20 35,494.57 2,420.91	1,650.14	698.18	387,180.02 42,745.50 20,379.13 21,592.18	22,692.02 247.41 6,329.75
ZOOLOGY Salaries Salaries Departmental Appropriation. Marine Table, Wood's Hole. Research Equipment.	SUMMER SESSION Administration and Instruction	NAVAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION Administration and Instruction Miscellaneous Expenses Maintenance of Buildings	PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES Administration and Instruction	SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL STUDIES Salaries	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION Administration and Instruction Institute of Arts and Sciences. Printing and Postage. Departmental.	Medical School ADMINISTRATION Salaries. Dean's Appropriation. Care of Animals.

	10.00.00			
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	\$137.50 6,910.10 12,941.10	11,026.12 11,026.12 8,320.00 800.00	37,552.09	1,211.86
From Income of Special Endowments	\$400.00	10,940.00	2,828.98	26,236.49
From General Income	\$3,719.20 9,620.97 1,434.22 17,702.47	94,469.13 8,444.53 58,187.39 11,307.20	51,650.35	
Depart- mental Totals	\$82,134.74	115,159.78	98,807.59	21.41
Expenditures	\$3,856.70 9,620.97 6,910.10 400.00 12,941.10 1,434.22 17,702.47	95,689.13 8,444.53 11,026.12 77,447.39 12,107.20	54,479.33 6,776.17 37,552.09	26,236.49 3,966.50 1,211.86
•	Departmental Appropriation Student Health Post Graduate Studies Hospital Instruction Research Diagnostic Laboratory Army and Navy Training Courses.	ANATOMY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research BACTERIOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research	BIOCHEMISTRY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research CANCER PERSTARCH	Salaries Departmental Appropriation Research

DERMATOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation.	2,476.79		17,424.88	610.00		
Arebed Cl. By B	9,307.31	29,868.98			9,357.31	
Salaries. Supplies.	6,805.00		6,805.00			R E
MEDICINE Salaries	157,826.29	7,798.85	80,099.49	48,824.00	28,902.80	104
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital) Departmental Appropriation Research	715.26 11,038.76 105.070.27			715.26 6,948.76	4,090.00	T
Tropical Diseases	498.00	975 148 58	498.00) F.
NEUROLOGY Salaries	72,136.56	00,041,014	21,893.52	64.75		TH.
Departmental Appropriation. Research.	12,839.36 65,549.87		4,783.95	457.54	8,055.41 65,092.33	E T
NEUROPATHOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation	11,696.54	160,625.79	1,825.00		10,371.54	REAS
RESEARCH IN AGING Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Supplies and Animals.	4,734.33 86.94 5,204.00				4,734.33 86.94 5,204.00	URER
NURSING Salaries. Physical Examinations. Clerical and Laboratory Supplies.	77,851.73 1,165.36 5,888.92	10,025.27	9,152.90		68,698.83	2

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Student Recreation. Public Health Nursing. United States Cadet Nurses Corps.	\$667.88 1,754.00 1,348.42	\$88,676.31	\$667.88		\$1,348.42
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation Bacteriologist and Bacteriological Equipment Equipment and Supplies. Research	48,979.00 3,469.13 1,789.33 975.55 3,222.13		43,179.00 3,469.13 1,789.33 975.55	\$3,000.00	2,800.00
OPHTHALMOLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation Research Supplies.	54,876.71 1,065.88 4,704.06 6,078.66	58,435.14	4,927.98	9,650.00	40,298.73 4,704.06 4,126.43
OTO-LARYNGOLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation Research	7,321.67 1,376.21 1,200.00		4,400.00		2,921.67
PATHOLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Research.	79,474.88 11,104.10 9,457.35	101	41,535.72	32,639.16	5,300.00 1,279.96 9,457.35

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
UROLOGY Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Research	\$9,167.03 151.55 384.15	\$9.702.73	\$9,167.03 151.55		\$384.15
DE LAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH Salaries. Departmental Appropriation. Research	78,106.50 7,532.85 13,477.61	99.116.96		\$64,985.50 6,311.84	13,121.00 1,221.01 13,477.61
TROPICAL MEDICINE (SCHOOL OF) Salaries. Traveling Expenses.	16,100.00	22.600.00		16,100.00	
PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY Photographer. Supplies.	3,400.00 864.15	4 964 15	400.00	2,500.00 864.15	500.00
SLOANE HOSPITAL AND VANDERBILT CLINIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE Payments toward Operation and Maintenance		70,000.00	70,000.00		
DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY (SCHOOL OF) Salaries. Dean's Appropriation. Equipment and Supplies. Research.	246,898.18 296.21 42,173.57 6,472.02		244,124.33 296.21 42,173.57	2,773.85	6,472.02

			RE	PO
730.25 1,479.17	32,153.64	491,909.10	\$7,217,190.09 \$4,599,407.19 \$674,761.97 \$1,943,020.93	
			\$674,761.97	
730.25	32,153.64		\$4,599,407.19	
1,479.17		491,909.10	\$7,217,190.09	
1,		:		
Student HealthAccelerated Program	NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL Salaries	TEACHERS COLLEGE Salaries		

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	19,049.42	:	19,049.42		ACTIVITIES AT WEST 59rn STREET
		6,445.99	100 004 01	6,445.99	Telephone and Telegraph
		14,154.06		14,154.06	Electricity.
		1,159.11		1,159.11	Gas
		37,464.07		37,464.07	Steam and Refrigeration
\$2,200.00				2,200.00	Maintenance of Ophthalmology Laboratories
	2,400.00	86,529.43		88,929.43	Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds
		12,631.55		12,631.55	Administration
					MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS
			\$831,463.45	0.0100	
		25,000.00		25,000.00	Insurance
		2,009.48		2,009.48	File of Working Drawings of Buildings
		15,000.00		15,000.00	Survey of Interiors of Building
		5,000.00		5,000.00	Treating Granite Steps-Low Memorial Library
		26,414.49		26,414.49	Telephone and Telegraph
		192,467.94		192,467.94	Maintenance and Operation of Power Plant
		1,328.12		1,328.12	Electricity.
		41,096.61		41,096.61	Water
		2,001.36		2,001.36	Gas
		500.00		500.00	Special Equipment
	\$24,340.21	450,961.21		475,301.42	Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds
:		\$45,344.03		\$45,344.03	Administration
					MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
Purposes					
for Designated	of Special Endowments	General Income	mental Totals	Expenditures	
From Gifts and Receipts	From	From	Depart-		

	REP
	\$1,035,899,73 \$1,006,828.12 \$26,871.61 \$2,200.00
20,094.80 131.40	\$26,871.61
	\$1,006,828.12
20,226.20 2,176.45 22,402.65	\$1,035,899.73
ВАКЕR FIELD AND BOAT HOUSES Maintenance	

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ADMINISTRATION SALARIES	\$24,466.68		\$24,466.68		
READERS' SERVICES SALARIES	44,157.70	:	40,557.70		\$3,600.00
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS SALARIES Avery	12,436.51		12.486.51		
Business	16,761.78		16,761.78		
Engineering	9,552.31		9,552.31	:	
Journalism	7,925.41		722.00	\$7,203.41	
	5,181.60		5,181.60		
Library Service.	11,139.60		11,139.60		
Medical School	18,967.53	:	18,967.53		
TECHNICAL SERVICES		\$179,517.75			
Requisition, Binding and Cataloging.	19,284.43	:	19,284.43		:
Salaries	5.374.26		5.374.26		
Supplies and Equipment	4,997.41		4,997.41		
LIBRARY STAFF SALARIES		29,656.10 197,477.82	194,719.23	2,758.59	
BOOKS, SERIALS AND BINDING	:	88,893.84	82,075.09	6,425.77	392.98
	_	_	_	_	

					F	R F	E	· (O R	T	o F	ТН	E
	180.67	54.68			:	23.60	376.09			16,849.95		\$21,477.97	
2,281.03			1,947.69	10,960.12			482.68		150.00			\$32,209.29	
1,587.90	5,055.91	3,464.22	570.81	11,550.95	1,923.91	2,636.24	11,040.72		12,850.00	:	96.66	\$525,942.08	
	5,236.58	3,518.90			1,923.91	2,659.84		54.137.22	13,000.00	16,849.95	96.66	\$579,629.34	
3,868.93	5,236.58	3,518.90	2,518.50	22,511.07	1,923.91	2,659.84	11,899.49						
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, BOOKS AND BINDING Avery	Business	Engineering	Journalism	Law	Lending Service	Library Service	Medical School		SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCIES	PURCHASE OF SELIGMAN COLLECTIONS.	MOVING EXPENSES OF NEW APPOINTEES.		

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries Extraordinary Legal Expenses Treasurer's Office Sundries Auditing Accounts Special Corporation Expenses	\$90,171.75 3,517.92 2,000.00 6,500.00		\$69,171.75 3,517.92 2,000.00 6,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00
Office Rent. 116th Street Tunnels—Franchises. Amsterdam Avenue Tunnel Franchise. Legal Expenses.	5,416.66 845.00 505.00 15,000.00		5,416.66 845.00 505.00 15,000.00		
Camp Columbia Taxes		\$135,170,40 518.31	518.31		
Office of the Bursar: Clerical Assistance	66,050.33	76,070.24	66,050.33		
Office of the Purchasing Agent: Assistance and Supplies. Testing Fund.	27,396.23	27,534.48	27,396.23		
Insurance		\$261,708.58	\$232,174.19	\$18,179.50	\$11,354.89

EXPENSES—RETIRING AND WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES

	Depart-	From	From	From Gifts	
Expenditures	mental	General	_	for	
	Totals	Income	Endowments Designated	Designated	
					R
				1	E
					P
Retiring Allowances	\$225,877.69	\$77,875.70		\$2,679.24 \$145,322.75	0
					\mathbf{R}
Widows' Allowances	52,262.17	52,262.17 13,574.20	1,380.29	37,307.68	Т
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.	171,766.61	171,766.61 126,147.47		45,619.14	0 1
					F
	\$449,906.47	\$449,906.47 \$217,597.37		\$4,059.53 \$228,249.57	T
					1

EXPENSES—STUDENT AID

Salhsmortan					
Adams	\$161.21		\$161.21	\$161.21	
Adams Publication	486.23		486.23	436.23	
American Council of Learned Societies	1,100.00		1,100.00		\$1,100.0
Baier (Victor) Music	766.50		766.50	766.50	
Benjamin and Cartwright	2,131.25		2,131.25		2,131.5
Chinese Embassy	2,250.00		2,250.00		2,250.0
Drisler (Classical Philology)	1,500.00	1,500.00	\$1,500.00		
Du Pont	750.00		750.00		750.0
Ellis.	3,200.00		3,200.00	3,200.00	
Evans.	1,055.00		,055.00	1,055.00	
Kendall (Edward Hale) (Architecture)	400.00		400.00		400.00

From Gifts and Receipts for Designated	\$228.00
From Income of Special Endowments	\$1,700.00 182.50 10,956.60 10,956.60 182.00 182.50 252.50 252.50 1,058.50 1,502.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 232.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 236.00 2
From General Income	\$21,250.00 1,800.00
Depart- mental Totals	\$48,336.79
Expenditures	\$1,700.00 1,82.50 547.50 10,956.60 21,250.00 182.00 1,058.50 1,058.50 1,158.50 1,500.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00 1,800.00
	Lydig. Mitchell Mosenthal Roberts (Lydia C.). University. SCHOLARSHII'S Alma Mater (College). Aldridge (Engineering). Barker (Many Perin). Barker (Music). Barker (Mus

		750.00	262.50 282.56 282.56 400.00 400.00 400.00 182.50 8,860.00 8,360.00	64,792.51 57,743.86 3,592.15 365.00 365.00 365.01 365.00 164.13 164.13	30.00 1,000.00 200.00 100.00	2,232.00 75.00 219.00 365.00 300.00 585.00 585.00
Class of 1884 Slass of 1892 Jass of 1896 Jass of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture) Jass of 1904 (College). Jass of 1907 Jass of 1920	Sole (College). Sollins (Perry McDonough) (College). Solumbia College. Solumbia University Club.	Surtis (University) Dean's Emergency Fund Deller De Witt (Law)	Dibblee (Ezra Reed) (Law). Dibblec (Frances M.). Feden.	Fund in Aid of Deserving Students Garibaldi. Gibson (College) Gladney.	Hand (Ellen King) Memorial. Hitchcock (Journalism) Horn (Engineering).	Kullougn (College). Labey. MacMahon (Journalism). Mayor (Ralph Edward) (Engineering).

Expenditures \$25.00 .
2,345.00
101.50
5
13,635.75

Promocula	200.00		200.00		
Saunders (Alexander) College or Engineering	438.00		438.00		
Vanderpoel	250.00		250.00		
rd) (Law)	365.00		365.00		
	275.00		275.00		
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science)	75.00		75.00		I
Wyer	150.00			150.00	R I
	211,256.37	5.37			E F
PRIZES AND MEDALS					, C
Anonymous (Auditing Laboratory)	50.00			20.00) F
Barlow Medal	172.12		172.12		3
Bearns Prize (For Administration)	250.00		250.00		C
Bearns Prize.	900.006		00.006		0
Bennett	50.00	:	20.00		F
Bouvier (Rowing)	40.00		40.00		
Butler (Nicholas Murray)	142.00	:	142.00		Т
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize	12,771.71		12,771.71		H
Class of 1889	67.50		67.50		E
Class of 1912	43.51		43.51		"]
Convers.	20.00	:	20.00		C I
Deutscher Verein	50.00		20.00		R 1
Elsberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History)	151.20		151.20		C A
Fox (College)	20.48		20.48		A S
rize (College)	36.50		36.50		U
	239.14	:	239.14		R
	563.40	40.57	522.83		. E
Jackson	36.50		36.50		R
Member of Class of 1885	269.05		269.05		
Michaelis Prize (College)	36.50		36.50		
Newberry Prize	182.50		182.50		
Ordronaux (Law)	111.33		111.33		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	54.75		54.75		
Pulitzer Prizes	13,581.42		13,581.42		

From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	\$1,737.00
From Income of Special Endowments	\$5,270.46 750.00 210.00 227.69 200.76 36.50 116.80 300.00 657.00 140.78 182.50 1,825.00 36.50 36.50 1,825.00 1,825.00 36.50 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825.00 1,825
From General Income	\$36.50 1,500.00 7,445.50
Depart- mental Totals	\$36,836.57 \$36,836.57
Expenditures	\$5,270.46 750.00 210.00 227.69 227.69 20.75 36.50 116.80 300.00 657.00 140.78 182.50 1,82.50 1,82.50 1,82.50 1,82.50 275.00 275.00 379.60 500.00
	Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration) Promotion Competition Toppan Prize Van Am Prize Van Am Prize Van Buren (John Dash Jr.) Prize (Mathematics: College) Van Remssalear (English Verse) Van Gusan Huntington) Vernon (Susan Huntington) Verdodberry Prize AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL Bekman Du Bois (Dr. Abram) Fellowship Gies Fellowship Janeway Prize Meierhof Prize Meierhof Prize Meierhof Prize Meierhof Prize Meierhof Prize Research Fellowships in Public Health Student Add-Unrsing. Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize. Wachsler

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AT THE DENTAL SCHOOL					
Class of 1929	20.00		50.00		20.00
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship	2,208.33	:	2,208.33		2,208.33
Ewell Medal	271.87	271.87	00.09		211.87
Kellogg Foundation Scholarships	166.67		166.67		166.67
		2,696.87	2,696.87		
		\$314,755.98	\$314,755.98 \$136,881.98 \$119,592.99 \$58,281.01	\$119,592.99	\$58,281.01

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

Anonymous Fund for Department of Metallurgy	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00	
Anonymous Fund for Department of Physics	8,041.79			8,041.79	
Anonymous Fund for Student Aid		5,038.75		5,038.75	
John W. Burgess Fund		600.00	\$600.00		
William Campbell Fellowship Fund		:		2,416.58	
Leta Stetter Hollingworth Fund	1,566.00		:	1,566.00	
Carlton C. Curtig Fund	.4			2,142.30	
Henry Krumb Fund	_		1,500.00	1,500.00	,500.00
Hall J. How Fund.			239.30	239.30	
Stanwood Cockey Lodge Foundation			3,231.79	8,231.79	
Harriet S. Phillips Fund		4,657.23		4,657.23	
Schuyler Fiske Seager Fund	1,100.00		:	1,100.00	
Shepherd Foundation		750.00	:	750.00	
	\$36,283.74		\$600.00	\$35,683.74	

EXPENSES—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From From Gifts Income and Receipts of Special for Endowments Designated Purposes	From Gifts Income and Receipts of Special for Endowments Designated Purposes
President's Reserve Fund		\$13,854.52 120,626.64	\$13,854.52 115,976.60	\$13,854.52 115,976.60	\$4,650.04
	\$134,481.16		\$129,831.12		\$4,650.04

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

INTEREST ACCOUNT

\$67,021.07

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction Buildings and Grounds Library Business Administration Retiring and Widows' Allowaness Student Aid Annuities Special Appropriations Interest	\$7,217,190.09 \$4,599,407.19 1,035,899.73 1,006,828.12 579,629.34 525,942.08 261,708.58 232,174.19 449,906.47 217,597.37 314,755.98 136,881.98 36,228.74 600.00 134,481.16 129,831.12 67,021.07 67,021.07	\$4,599,407.19 1,006,828.12 525,942.08 232,174.19 217,597.37 136,881.98 600.00 129,831.12 67,021.07	\$674,761.97 26,871.61 32,209.29 18,179.50 4,059.53 119,592.99 35,683.74	\$674,761.97 \$1,943,020.39 26,871.61 2,200.00 32,209.29 21,477.97 18,179.50 11,354.89 4,059.59 56,249.57 119,592.99 56,249.57 85,683.74 4,650.04	
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	10,096,876.16	10,096,876.16 \$6,916,283.12	1 :	\$911,358.63 \$2,269,234.41 1,538,295.06	1,538,295.06 \$1,533,295.06
Attschul (Benjamin). Altschul (Benjamin). Altmin Federation of Columbia University Alumni Federation of Columbia University Alumni War Bonus. Burgess (John W.). Carpentier (H. W.). Class of 1892. Class of 1897. Class of 1992. Class of 1912. Class of 1914.	600,622.79	600,622.79	105.39 5,702.60 1,312.62 3,660.05 124,199.25 319.31 37.97 358.43 620.62 134.23 325.58	\$730,939.35	

	Tota]	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Class of 1917			6946 00		
Class of 1929			13 65		
Eno (Amos F.).			301.177.56		
Fire Insurance			1,825.00		
Gregory (Henry Elsworth)			2,488.63		
Hemingway (William H.).			1,369.03		
Kennedy (John Stewart)			94,465.38		
Killough for Economics			1,000.00		
Killough for English			1,000.00		
Pell (Mary B.).			26,637.84		
Reussner (Ella)			2,126.88		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.)			29,866.47		
Year End Club			86.36		
Black (Douglas M.) Gift				\$500.00	
Farwell (H. W.) Gift				300.00	
Forty-fifth Anniversary Gift.				215.00	
Parkings (Thomas I) Cite	:	:		18.50	
Prentis (Edmind A.) Gift.			:	9 73	
Warren (George E.) Gift.				250.00	
	10,096,876.16 \$6,315,660.33 \$1,510,428.21	\$6,315,660.33	\$1,510,428.21	\$732,492.56	\$732,492.56 \$1,538,295.06

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

	Principal at June 30, 1944	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1945	Loans	Balance
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS					
Alumni of The School of Architecture	\$1,245.50		\$1,245.50	\$200.00	\$1,045.50
Alumni of The College of Physicians and Surgeons	5,235.74	\$41.52	5,277.26	621.29	4,625.97
Benedict	45.00		45.00	45.00	
Bertuch (Frederick).	32,404.87	770.88	33,175.75	13,148.54	20,027.21
Bishop (Cortlandt F.)	669.71	9.49	679.20	82.00	597.20
Blumenthal (George, Jr.)	63,589.31	1,847.03	65,436,34	14,938,47	50,497.87
Class of 1879, School of Mines	6,593,49	139.29	6,732.78	1,022.69	5,710.09
Class of 1886	652.18		652.18		652.18
Class of 1887, School of Mines	19,826.57	637,19	20,463.76	4,866.31	15,597.45
Class of 1901	15,057.53	353.95	15,411.48	6,460.18	8,951.30
Class of 1903	500.00		200.00	100.00	400.00
Class of 1904	354.43		354.43		354.43
Class of 1906, Physicians and Surgeons	4,496.94	16.75	4,513.69	575.00	3,938.69
Class of 1908	1,160.64		1,160.64	131.30	1,029.34
Class of 1910	1,004.40		1,00.1.40	187.00	817.40
Class of 1914, War Memorial	1,395.00	11.97	1,406.97	352.50	1,054.47
Class of 1916	1,223.96		1,223.96		1,223.96
Class of 1919, Physicians and Surgeons	1,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith)	4,294.76	84.81	4,379.57	1,739.54	2,640.03
Collins (Perry McDonough)	6,567.56	26.68	6,624.24	2,747.11	3,877.13
Dolphin	462.17		462.17		462.17
Engineering School	2,769.39	6.25	2,775.64	125.00	2,650.64
Gies (William J.).	8,048.08		8,048.08		8,018.08
Graham (Newton)	20,423.06	301.95	20,725.01	7,224.07	13,500.94
Homes (Henry F.)	6,417.82	145.32	6,563.14	2,762.77	3,800.37
Huber (Frederick W.)	117.17		117.17		117.17
Kearney (Phil)	2,847.73	7.93	2,855.66	557.00	2,298.66

	Principal at June 30, 1944	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1945	Loans	Balance
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Public Health) Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Dental School) Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Occupational Therapy) Kenapp Koenig Law School. Megrue (Roi Cooper) Emergency Moore. Payne (C. Q.) Porter (David B. and Wife) Sch Low Junior College. School of Engineering (Harrington Scholarship) School of Engineering (Harrington Scholarship) Stablor (Edward L.) Students University Extension. Wright (Palmer)	\$5,200.00 8,111.27 2,000.00 2,689.74 10.00 8,880.23 8,808.42 1,123.15 1,123.15 5,505.00 1,617.68 5,508.66 6,508.66 6,508.66	\$63.33 486.91 1,154.76 10.00 298.58 2.50 911.38.08 10.25	\$5,200.00 2,000.00 2,000.00 2,089.74 1.06 8,145.00 200.00 4,388.87 9,963.18 1,123.15 560.50 12,933.55 1,233.15 5,401.74 873.22	\$2,766.94 640.00 512.50 2,972.22 60.00 550.50 5,839.23 2,688.02 3,068.02 3,25.43 3,25.43 3,25.43	\$5,200,00 5,407,66 1,360,00 2,177,24 10,00 81,36 5,172,78 140,00 3,838,37 9,683,18 788,15 560,50 7,074,32 1,253,18 33,316,15 540,72
Total SpecialGENERAL LOAN FUNDS	\$321,424.79	\$7,515.89	\$328,940.68 \$699,753.42	\$94,205.10	\$234,735.58 \$495,342.10
Total of Special and General Loan Funds. Less Reserves. LOANS TO STUDENTS (Net).	\$1,015,638.49	\$13,155.61 \$1,028,694.10	\$1,028,694.10	\$103,667.54	\$730,077.68

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1945

ASSETS		General Funds	Special Endowments	Total
Cash (See note 3) Notes Receivable Mortgage Receivable—Bard College.	\$7,252.70 347,217.17	\$1,518,826.15	and Funds \$563,429.91	\$2,082,256.06
	\$354,469.87	-		
Accounts Receivable— United States Government Agencies. Sundry. Students (Gross). Arrears of Rent (See page 54).	\$1,615,380.70 348,694.08 142,278.64 48,838.12			
	\$2,155,191.54			
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts Less Reserves	\$2,509,661.41 124,500.22			
	\$2,385,161.19		162,469.36	2,385,161.19
Inventories of Materials and Supplies Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds \$74 167 23; Special Endowments and		333,315.57	5,399.12	338,714.69
Funds, \$29,500.31) (See page 45)		130,244.09 60,993.38	64,704.79 46,468.88	194,948.88 107,462.26
Against Future Appropriations and Bequests On Account of Income of Special Endow-		111,252.01		111,252.01
ments and Gifts (See pages 71 and 100) Investments of Deposits—Book Value (See			11,815.00	11,815.00
Contra)		3,500.00	34,935.25	38,435.25
Bonds Stocks. Bonds and Mortgages. Guaranteed and Participation Certificates	12,559,083.83 11.841.336.37			
and Miscellaneous	236,357.64			
	\$31,526,774.54	2,433,127.84	29,093,646.70	31,526,774.54
Securities and cash in custody—Advanced by United States Government (See contra) Rental Property (See note 5)		1,010,788.12		1,010,788.12
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valu- ation*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valu-	\$28,230.310.76			
ation, \$2,394,000.00, plus Subsequent Additions at Cost Other Property,Including Buildings on Low- er Estate Land, at Net Book Value Gen-	2,435,367.63			
eral Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation \$259,197.34) (See page 125)	2,608.167.71			
tion \$1,472,996.54) (See page 130)	16,161,900.94			
	\$49,435,747.04	33,273,846.10	16,161,900.94	49,435,747.04
University Land, Buildings and Equipment (See page 122)(See note 6) Less Reserves.	\$39,765,948.06	39,286,208.80		39,286,208.80
Loans—Due from other Funds		\$80,384,793.89	\$46,144,769.95 \$ 1,280,847.38	126,529,563.84 1,280,847.38
		\$80,384,793.89	\$47,425,617.33\$	127,810,411.22

^{*}Upper Estate Land at 1944-1945 Assessed Valuation \$29,476,542.15
*Lower Estate Land at 1944-1945 Assessed Valuation \$2,446,500.00
The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1945

LIABILITIES, RESERVES, FUNDS AND CAPITAL Notes Payable		General Funds \$450,000.00 508,507.81 429,475.19 1,010,788.12	Special Endowments and Funds \$100,480.97	Total \$450,000.00 608,988.78 429,475.19 1,010,788.12		
StudentsOthers (See Contra)	\$44,329.20 198,883.55					
	\$243,212.75	54,691.29	188,521.46	243,212.75		
Payments Received in Advance— Students' Fees Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties	\$698,401.76 6,465.28					
	\$704,867.04	699,861.76	5,005.28	704,867.04		
Interest Payable Accrued		22,489.18 13,019.48		22,489.18 13,019.48		
Loan of 1941 (Secured by Mortgage on Upper Estate)		2,954,783.16		2,954,783.16		
Sundry Reserves— Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Government Contracts (Sce note 1) Amortization of Debt. Requisitions Outstanding: Estimates. Contingencies.	3,204,926.59 52,599.12 431,568.83 28,930.92			2,002, 100.20		
	\$3,718,025.46	3,694,002.87	24,022.59	3,718,025.46		
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments (See page 71)			2,125,218.22	2,125,218.22		
nated Purposes (See page 100)			1,581,649.29	1,581,649.29		
Special Endowments (See page 197) Less Undistributed Losses			42,531,295.69	42,531,295.69		
Student Loan Endowments (See page 45) General Funds—			328,940.68	328,940.68		
Student Loan Funds (See page 45) Permanent Funds (See page 200) Amortization—Loan of 1941 (See note 2)	\$699,753.42 30,928,723.87 2,905,216.84			CO 00C 010 00		
Capital Account (See notes 1 and 2)	35,273,116.67			69,806,810.80		
Loans-Due to other Funds (See Contra)		\$79,644,429.66 740,364.23	\$46,885,134.18 \$ 540,483.15	1,280,847.38		
	=	\$80,384,793.89	\$47,425,617.33 \$127,810,411.22			

The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

	48 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY												
Total	\$2,082,256.06		:	2,385,161.19 338,714.69	194,948.88 107,462.26 111,252.01 11,815.00 38,435.25		31,526,774.54	1,010,788.12	30,665,678.39	18,770,068.65	39,286,208.80	\$126,529,563.84 1,280,847.38	\$127,810,411.22
Invested in Plant											\$39,286,208.80	\$39,286,208.80	\$39,286,208.80
Student Loan Funds	\$11,393.91				64,704.79		243,412.50					\$319,511.20 9,429.48	\$328,940.68
Gift Funds	\$26,990.33		•	1,987.30	28.21		1,541,209.50			20,263.32		\$1,595,231.06 9,562.99	\$1,604,794.05
ment Funds Income	\$32,657.18			145,917.64	46,440.67 7,131.90 34,935.25		737,454.46			1,000.00		\$1,010,866.92 1,261,854.91	\$2,272,721.83
Special Endowment Funds Principal Income	\$492,388.49			14,564.42			26,571,570.24			16,140,637.62		\$43,219,160.77	\$43,219,160.77
General	\$1,518,826.15			2,222,691.83	130,244.09 60,993.38 111,252.01 3,500.00		2,433,127.84	1,010,788.12	30,665,678.39	2,608,167.71		\$41,098,585.09	\$41,098,585.09
ASSETS	Cash. (See note 3) Notes Receivable. Mortgage Receivable—Bard College. 347,217.17	Accounts Receivable United States Government Agencies \$1,615,380.70 Sundry. Students. Arrears of Rent. 48,838.12	\$2,155,191.54 Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts \$2,509,661.41 Less Reserves 124,500.22	\$2,385,161.19 Inventories of Materials and Supplies	Lonns to Studentis (Legs Keeerves: General Funds, §74,167,23; Student Loan Funds, \$29,500,31). Deforted Charges—Unexpired Insurance, etc. Advances Against Future Appropriations and Bequests. Advances to be Refunded. Investment of Deposits (See Contra). Securities Owned (See note 4)	Bonds \$6,889.996.70 Stocks and Mortgages 11,559,083.83 Bonds and Mortgages 11,841,336.37 Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous 286,357.64	\$31,526,774.54	Securities and Cash in Custody—Advanced by United States Government (See Contra) Rental Property (See note 5) **Upper Bettel Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation. \$28,230,310.76 **Towner Persts Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation.	\$2,394,000.00, Plus Subsequent Additions at Cost 2,435,367.63	Other Property Including Buildings on Lower Estate Land (Less Reserves for Depreciation—General Funds \$259,197.34; Special Endowments \$1,472,996.54). Trainerstyr Land Buildings and Foningment Less Reserve for Depre-	clation	Loans—Due from other Funds	

^{*}Upper Estate Land at 1944-1945 Assessed Valuation \$29.476,542.15

*Lower Estate Land at 1944-1945 Assessed Valuation \$2,446,500.00

The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

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*In preparing this Detailed Fund Balance Sheet, there has been subtracted from the Capital Account in General Funds a sufficient amount to balance the total invested in plant The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement. in excess of Permanent Plant Funds.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945

Capital, June 30, 1944		\$35,155,079.37
Add:		
Cancellation of Accrued Water Rents of Prior Years Unexpended Balances of Requisitions Outstanding at	\$47,858.25	
June 30, 1944	11,764.80	
_	\$59,623.05	
Less:	7.100.40	F0 F44 F0
Adjustment of Fees and Expenses of Prior Years (net)	7,108.46	52,514.59
_		\$35,207,593.96
Add:		
Excess of Income over Expenses for the Year Ended		
June 30, 1945 after Providing for Amortization of		6F F00 F4
Loan of 1941		65,522.71
		\$35,273,116.67
	=	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. In the year ended June 30, 1945 the University transferred to the following accounts the reimbursement for the year of indirect costs of government contracts, less certain costs and expenses chargeable directly thereto:

Reserve for Depreciation	99,450.73
Reserve for Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating	
to Government Contracts	1,105,679.28
	\$1,205,130,01
	\$1,200,100.01

In the year ended June 30, 1944 a comparable total of \$1,433,054.97 was transferred to reserves and \$62,854.06 was reflected in income.

- 2. For comparison with the budget there is included on the income and expense statement \$414.673.91 for amortization of the Loan of 1941, which, together with amounts provided in previous years, or a total of \$2,905,216.84, will be restored to the capital account when the Loan of 1941 is fully paid.
- 3. Cash includes \$481,571.23 restricted to the payment of charges to certain government contracts.
- 4. Securities are carried at cost less amortization of bond premiums, or market values at the dates of acquisition through gift.
- 5. The land holdings known as the Upper and Lower Estates are carried at the 1935 City of New York assessed valuations, plus subsequent additions at cost. In accordance with practices adopted in prior years, other rental properties of the University, including buildings on the Lower Estate, are carried on various bases, such as cost, cost plus carrying charges, assessed valuations or, in a few instances, appraised or nominal values. In providing for depreciation, the practice has not been consistent as between properties, and in general the provisions have not been adequate to amortize the costs of the properties over reasonable estimates of their useful lives.
- 6. The University land, buildings and equipment are carried at cost, or assessed value at the dates of acquisition through gift. Prior to 1943 depreciation had been provided only on dining hall equipment. In 1943, 1944 and 1945 depreciation has also been provided on the proportionate space and equipment used by government contracts in the amounts of \$119,353.24, \$126,414.30 and \$99,450.73 respectively.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
PHILADELPRIA, PA.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

Scovell, Wellington & Company Accountants and Auditors

New York, September 25, 1945

To the Board of Trustees, Columbia University in the City of New York.

We have examined the balance sheets of Columbia University in the City of New York as at June 30, 1945, and the statements of income and expense and capital account for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the University and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the University and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.

All of the charges to government contracts, both the reimbursement of indirect costs and the direct costs, are subject to change as a result of audit by the government and through renegotiation. There will undoubtedly be substantial costs and expenses incident to termination of government contracts, but we are unable to express an opinion as to what the total may be; neither can we determine what adjustments, if any, may result from government audit or renegotiation.

Subject to the qualification as to government contracts stated in the preceding paragraph, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and related statements of income and expense and capital account, and the notes thereto, present fairly the position of the University at June 30, 1945 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for educational institutions applied, except as indicated in Note 1 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

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PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS

(1) Salaries and Annuities Account Barnard College. Credited		
to the following Departments:		
General University Administration	\$42,100.00	
Office of the Registrar	6,733.33	
Anthropology	6,000.00	
Botany	11,800.00	
Chemistry	22,300.00	
Economics	15,533.32	
English and Comparative Literature	51,700.00	
Fine Arts	12,900.00	
Geology	10,500.00	
Germanic Languages	12,700.00	
Greek and Latin.	5,300.00	
History	18,550.00 18,400.00	
Music	7,900.00	
Philosophy and Psychology	38,100.00	
Physical Education.	30,000.00	
Physics	6,000.00	
Public Law	12,800.00	
Religion	1,800.00	
Romance Languages	44,100.00	
Sociology	9,600.00	
Zoology	16,600.00	
Library	3,600.00	
Business Administration	11,000.00	
Annuity Contributions	15,422.18	
Retiring Allowances	16,919.88	2440 950 71
(2) Salaries and Annuities Account Teachers College. Credited		\$448,358.71
to the following Departments:		
General University Administration	\$18,000.00	
Education and Practical Arts	491,909.10	
Annuity Contributions	29,680.80	
Retiring Allowances	15,932.60	
-		555,522.50
(3) Carnegie Foundation. Credited to the following:		
Retiring Allowances	\$112,470.27	
Widows' Allowances	37,307.68	
		149,777.95
(4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:	202 100 02	
Laboratories.	\$26,499.96	
Ophthalmology	45,005.16 74,683.14	
Annuity Contributions	2,815.01	
Scientific Research	64,575.05	
Radiology	300.00	
-		213,878.32
(5) The New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hos-		
pital. Credited to the following:		
Salaries		39,563.74
(6) Babies Hospital. Credited to the following:		
Salaries	\$57,059.46	
Annuity Contributions	763.71	EE 000 15
(7) Nouvelesial Institute Coedited to the following		57,823.17
(7) Neurological Institute. Credited to the following: Salaries	\$71,783.19	
Annuity Contributions.	1,587.48	
-	1,001.40	73,370.67
	-	

\$1,538,295.06

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1945 RENTAL PROPERTIES

LOWER ESTATE

LOWER ESTATE		
65-7 Barclay Street	\$200.00	
69-73 Barclay Street	54.17	
75-9 Barclay Street	69.00	
239-43 Greenwich Street	108.34	
253-9 Greenwich Street	171.25	
38 Murray Street	85.00	
68 Murray Street	70.00	
70 Murray Street	23.82	
40 West Broadway	25.00	
40 West Dioadnay	20.00	\$806.58
OTHER PROPERTIES		ψοσοίσα
115th Street and Amsterdam Avenue	\$524.78	
405 West 118th Street	416.67	
501 West 121st Street	110.00	
		1,051.45
CARDOZO ESTATE		_,
234 Rivington Street	\$147.50	
224 East 7th Street	89.33	
		236.83
H. W. CARPENTIER ESTATE		200.00
90 Morningside Drive	\$334.38	
		334.38
DELAFIELD PROPERTY		002.00
171 East 107th Street	\$75.00	
	·	75.00
ENO ESTATE		10.00
	\$22,479,40	
1556-60 Broadway	\$22,479.40	
1556-60 Broadway	7,401.72	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway.	7,401.72 517.50	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 186 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 186 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 45 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142 ₄ 50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00	36,833.82
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 186 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20	36,833.82
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20	36,833.82
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20	36,833.82
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 45 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street. 473-31 West 120th Street. 48 West 64th Street. 492-31 West 120th Street.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20	36,833.82 39.00
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 186 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 46 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 92 First Avenue. 94 First Avenue. 94 First Avenue. 94 First Avenue.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20 \$5.00 24.00 10.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 50th Street. 421 Street. 422-31 West 50th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 421 Caremont Avenue.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20 \$5.00 24.00 10.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip. 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 474-8 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. PHOENIX ESTATE 92 First Avenue. 94 First Avenue. 411 East 5th Street. POOL ACCOUNT 21 Claremont Avenue. 29-35 Claremont Avenue.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20 \$5.00 24.00 10.00	
1556-60 Broadway. 1680 Broadway. 1910 Broadway. 27 Coenties Slip 293 Front Street. 136 MacDougal Street. 140 MacDougal Street. 40 Washington Square South. 50 Washington Square South. 427-31 West Broadway. 13-15 West 60th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 44 West 64th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 50th Street. 421 Street. 422-31 West 50th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 423-31 West 120th Street. 421 Caremont Avenue.	7,401.72 517.50 68.75 20.00 142,50 100.00 460.15 3,706.46 48.91 833.73 174.50 117.00 121.00 642.20 \$5.00 24.00 10.00	

70 Maria wide Drive and 400 West 119th Street	1,286.97	
70 Morningside Drive and 400 West 118th Street	112.50	
445 Riverside Drive		
460-64 Riverside Drive	813.17	
403 West 115th Street	95.00	
404 West 116th Street	744.28	
424-30 West 116th Street	679.50	
430 West 118th Street	280.00	
		5,769.40
RANDOLPH ESTATE		, i
558 East 158th Street	\$183.50	
Job Last 100th Street.		183,50
SCHIEFFELIN ESTATE		200.00
624 Wythe Avenue	\$507.50	
624 Wythe Avenue	φυστ.υσ	507.50
CDECIAL EXPLICATION TOTAL COMPED		301.50
SPECIAL FUNDS—UNALLOCATED	445.00	
25 Claremont Avenue	\$65.00	
636 Eighth Avenue	1,142.92	
106-8 Fulton Street	.30	
306 Lexington Avenue	102.00	
1723 Matthews Avenue	157.50	
450 Riverside Drive	713.34	
136–40 West 23rd Street.	819.60	
100-40 Heat Sold Direct		3,000.66
	_	

\$48,838.12

UNDERGRADUATE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

RESIDENCE HALLS Income Expense		\$162,371.66 161,316.20	
Net Income (See Page 5)printing HAIIs			\$1,055.46
Income. Expense. Net Income (See Page 5).		\$109,342.34	2,995.32
ATHLETICS			
General Athletics— Receipts. From University Appropriation.	\$15,223.19 58,890.55	C 7 7 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	
Football—Receipts		131,205.86	
		\$205,319.60	
General Athletics.	\$74,113.74	201 697 46	
Balance Credited to Income			3,622.14
SUMMARY Total Credit to Income Total Charge to Expense		\$3,622.14 58,890.55	
Total Deficit from Athletics.		\$55,268.41	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Credit Balances	1945						\$14,710.87												5,148.62						9,795.40	182.50
Debit Balances	1945												:													
Expended	0401-4401		\$105.39	1,312.62	3,650.00	124,199.25		358.43	620.50	134.23	246.90	5,702.60	311,177.56	1,825.00	2,488.63	94,465.38	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	26,637.84	2,126.88	29,866.47	98.36			182.50
Total Credits	Simalo		\$105.39	1,312.62	3,650.00	124,199.25	14,710.87	358.43	620.50	134.23	246.90	5,702.60	311,177.56	1,825.00	2,488.63	94,465.38	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,648.62	26,637.84	2,126.88	29,866.47	86.36		10,	365.00
Received	0101-1101		\$105.39	1,312.62	3,650.00	124,199.25	3,034.75	358.43	620.50	134.23	246.90	5,702.60	311,177.56	1,825.00	2,488.63	94,465.38	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,662.98	26,637.84	2,126.88	29,866.47	96.36		2	182.50
Credit Balances	1944						\$11,676.12												3,985.64						8,020.34	182.50
Debit Balances	1944												:				:	:					:			
		FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	Altschul (Benjamin)	Alumni War Bonus	Burgess (John W.)	Carpentier (H. W.)	Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund	Class of 1897	Class of 1902	Class of 1912, College, Engineering and Architecture	Class of 1917, College, Engineering and Journalism.	Columbia University Permanent Alumni	Eno (Amos F.)	Fire Insurance.	Gregory (Henry Elsworth)	Kennedy (John Stewart)	Killough (Walter H. D.) for Economics	Killough (Walter H. D.) for English Literature	Krumb (Henry)	Pell (Mary B.).	Reussner (Ella)	Van Cortlandt (Robert B.)	Year End Club	FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES	Adams (Ernest Kempton)	Aldrich (James Herman)

661.25	130.58		:	831.88			409.65		755.50			713.04	4,936.31	4,302.90		439.52	3,955.57	639.68	.03			4,831.54	469.88	4,853.65	573.25	57.30	3,916.36	1,416.81	:	43.80	206.83
			\$6,597.22																										14.75		
252.50	120.00	3,686.50	5,000.00	:	5,038.75	3,650.00	2,250.56	766.50		1,058.50	(1) 127.19	172.12		(2) 1,024.53	(3) 593.12		2,175.00	Τ,	23		365.00		20.00	3,100.00	3,400.00		6,234.81		40.00		
913.75	250.58	3,686.50	Dr.1,597.22	831.88	5,038.75	3,650.00	2,660.21	766.50	755.50	1,	127.19 (1)	885.16	4,936.31	5,327.43 (2)	593.12 (3)			Τ,	24			4	519.88	7,953.65	3,973.25	57.30	10,151.17	1.416.81	25.25		206.83
0	118.66	3,686.50	3,650.00	279.97	5,038.75	3,650.00	1,825.00	766.50	219.00	1,058.50	127.19	80.30	365.00	2,768.52	593.12		5,173.67	824.64	292.00	73.00	365.00	429.28	36.50	3,651.42	3,272.98	. 57.30	5,602.35	226.30	36.50	43.80	91.25
913.75	131.92			551.91			835.21		536.50			804.86	4,571.31	2,558.91		349.52	956.90	865.04	.03			3,902.26	483.38	4,302.23	700.27		4,548.82	1,190.51			115.58
			\$5,247.22																										11.25		
Aldridge (Walter H.)	Alumni News Endowinent	Anonymous for Church and Choral Music	Anonymous for the Department of Metallurgy	Anonymous for School of Business	Anonymous for Student Aid	Art Professorship.	Avery Architectural		Bangs (Francis Sedgwick)	Barker (Clarence) Musical	3arker (Mary Perin)	Barlow Medals	Barnard Fellowship.	Barnard Library	Barnard (Margaret)	Barstow (Frederic D.)	Barstow (W. S.)	3earns (Joseph H.)		3eck Scholarship	3eekman (Gerard)			Bergh (Henry)	Bertuch (Frederick)	3jorkwall (Charles H.) Prize	Blumenthal Endowment	Boring Fellowship	Bouvier (W. Sergeant) Cup.	Brainard (Edward Sutliff) Memorial	Breevort-Eickemayar Fellowship

				-			
	Debit	Credit				Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances Inno 30	Received	Total	Expended 1944–1945	Balances June 30.	Balances June 30.
	1944	1944	0101 1101			1945	1945
Bridgham (Samuel Willard).		\$2,792.75	\$930.75	\$3,723.50			\$3,723.50
Britton (Nathaniel and Elizabeth Gertrude) for		2.282.70	438.52	2,721.22			2,721.22
Britton (Nathaniel and Elizabeth Gertrude) for							•
Geology		943.88	438.52	1,382.40		:	1,382.40
Bronner (Harry) Scholarship		422.93	266.08	689.01	\$250.00		489.01
Bunner		1,031.89	73.00	1,104.89		:	1,104.89
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	-	:	
Burglary and Theft Insurance			17.02	17.02 (30)	(30) 17.02		
Rusiness Alumni Scholarship		69.20	93.81	163.01		:	163.01
Rutler (Nicholas Murray) Medal.		1,458.58	109.50	1,563.08	142.00		1,426.08
Rutler (Richard)		219.00	219.00	438.00	219.00	:	219.00
Rutler (Susanna Edwards Schuvler)			100.11	100.11	100.11		
Cabot (Maria Moors)		8,492.64	8,384.34	16,876.98	12,771.71		4,105.27
Caldwell (Eugene Wilson)		355.85		355.85			355.85
Campbell Scholarship			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Campbell (William)		4,883.39	8,325.08	13,208.47	2,416.58		10,791.89
Cardozo (Benjamin N.)		41,864.37	8,480.96	50,345.33			50,345.33
Carnegie (Andrew)			2,737.50	2,737.50	2,737.50		
Carnegie Corporation Professorship			5,475.00	5,475.00	6,475.00	:	
Carnegie Corporation		4,079.17	547.50	4,626.67			4,626.67
Carnentier (Edward R.)		907.40	9,125.00	10,032.40	00.000,6	:	1,032.40
Carpentier (James S.)		80.83	11,003.62	11,089.45	10,953.65	:	135.80
Casa Italiana Endowment		.57	309.44	310.01	308.46		1,55
Castner (Hamilton Young)		8,890.00	10,402.50	19,292.50	10,402.50		8,890.00
Center Fund			6,570.00	6,570.00	6,570.00		
Chamberlain (Joseph P.)		2,845.91	5,540.43	8,386.34	6,000.00		2,386.34

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15,443.40	1,551.31	217.75	259.78	38.32		96.55	510.22	74.86	1,032.69	252.96	584.00	117.00	20.95	:	:	421.80	483.23	52.55	84.05	:	102.20	378,40		307.92	663.28	280.40	328.50	77.17	716.05		403.00	262.53	332.51
											:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :															:		:	:	:		:
26,750.25 (4) 11,306.85				38.32	365.00		100.00	217.14						558.45		9	26.00			75.06	51.10	668.20	131.40	200.00				43.51		325.58			
26,750.25	1,551.31	217.75	259.78	76.64	365.00	96.55	610.22	292.00	1,032.69	252.96	584.00	117.00	88.45	558.45	37.97	1,082.45	509.23	52.55	84.05	75.06	153.30	1,046.60	131.40	507.92	663.28	280.40	328.50	120.68	716.05	325.58	403.00	262.53	332.51
14,400.00	273.75	40.15	13.91	38.32	365.00	3.65	73.00	146.00	515.56	84.32	292.00	14.60	18.25	558,45	37.97	660.65	232.01	9.12	18.25	60.81	51.10	750.77	131.40	338.43	36.50	280.40	164.25	54.75	267.62	325.58	200.75	49.44	165.89
12,350.25	1,277.56	177.60	245.87	38.32		92.90	537.22	146.00	517.13	168.64	292.00	102.40	70.20			421.80	277.22	43.43	65.80	14.25	102.20	295.83		169.49	626.78		164.25	65.93	448.43		202.25	213.09	166.62
																								:			:		:				
Chamberlain (Lvdia C.)	Chandler (Charles Frederick)	Chanler Prize	Chapel Furnishing	Chapel Music	Class of 1848 Scholarship.	Class of 1869.	Class of 1881 Arts and Mines	Class of 1884	Class of 1885 Mines	Class of 1886.	Class of 1887 Mines	Class of 1888 Arts and Mines	Class of 1889 Medal.	Class of 1892 Arts and Mines	Class of 1893 Memorial	Class of 1896 Arts and Mines	Class of 1898.	Class of 1899 College and Engineering	Class of 1900 College and Engineering	Class of 1901 College and Mines	Class of 1901 Decennial	Class of 1904.	Class of 1905	Class of 1907 College and Englneering	Class of 1909 Flagpole	Class of 1909 Memorial	Class of 1911	Class of 1912 Law.	Class of 1913 Scholarship.	Class of 1914 College and Engineering	Class of 1916 College and Engineering	Class of 1916 Law Scholarship	Class of 1917 College and Journalism

	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944–1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,
Class of 1917 Engineering.		\$.67	\$.11	\$.78			\$.78
Class of 1918			25.54	25.54			25.54
Class of 1920 Decennial		164.25	164.25	328.50	\$239.14		89.36
Class of 1920			111.40	111.40 (5)	(5) 111.40		
Class of 1921 Scholarship	:	45.94	67.91	113.85			113.85
Class of 1922		191.33	34.02	225.35		:	225.35
Class of 1926		17.66	15.95	115.66		:	115,66
Class of 1927.			45.29	45.29 (6)	(6) 45.29		
Class of 1927 Library Endowment		40.37	6.17	46.54			46.54
Class of 1929			13.65	13.65	13.65		
Class of 1930		51.46	25.73	77.19			77.19
Class of 1931		165.00	55.00	220.00			220.00
Class of 1932		38.62	5.16	43.78			43.78
Class of 1935		8.04	2.01	10.05			10.05
Cole		87.36	871.94	959.30	871.45		87.85
Collins (Perry McDonough)		6,764.26	20,659.00	27,423.26	19,635.90		7,787.36
Columbia Alumni in Memoriam		24.18	48.36	72.54	48.36		24.18
Columbia Alumni in Perpetuity		73.00	146.00	219.00	146.00		73.00
Columbia Hudson Fulton Prize		460.73	36.50	497.23			497.23
Columbia Scholastic Press Association		494.98	331.96	826.94			826.94
Columbiana Endowment		547.53	1,258.59	1,806.12	1,258.59		547.53
Columbia University Football Association			366.38	366.38	366.38		
Convers (E. B.)		180.73	3.65	184.38	50.00		134.38
Cotheal (Alexander I.)		850.38	621.41	1,471.79	739.20		732.59
Cowles (Justus A. B.)	\$.01		91.25	91.24	91.24		
Crosby (William O.)		21.99	62.05	84.04	76.50	:	7.54
Currier (Nathaniel)		1,811.61	1,825.00	3,636.61	179.14		3,457.47
Curtis (Carlton C.)		23,943.45	2,142.30	26,085.75	2,142.30		23,943.45

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6,742.72	316.34	54.69	18,627.71		10.90	196.37	:	1,579.66	4,183.33	425.44		162.10	292.82	22,719.07	:		2.02	3,247.77	4,267.56	517.34	1,700.29	2,821.66	266.52	10,950.00	1.83	444.90	4,033.70	1,041.36	463.19	80.84	2,539.04	2,870.00	1,095.00
		:																															:
	:			(7) 745.50	3,150.00		(8) 7.35		9,350.00	20.00	652.36	400.00	662.50	15,825.32	3,650.00	91.25		180.66	262.24		100.00				182.50				3,200.00	151.20		1,055.00	
6,742.72		54.69	18,	745.50 (7)	က်		7.35 (8)	1,5′	1	475.44	652.36	562.10	955.32	38,544.39	3,650.00		2.02						266.52	10,950.00	184.33	444.90	4,033.70		3,663.19	232.04	2,539.04	3,925.00	
365.00	47.45	54.69	5,840.00	745.50	3,160.90	39.05	7.35	1,35		36.50	652.36	562.10	450.41	17,526.57	3,650.00	91.25	2.02	419.75	Ħ,			-	48.36	3,650.00		36.50	182.50		2,737.50	93.65	611.38	1,095.00	
6,377.72	268.89		12,787.71			157.32		242.12	4,408.33	438.94			504.91	21,017.82				3,008.68	2,942.05	464.05	1,380.54	1,067.71	218.16	7,300.00	1.83	408.40	3,851.20	749.36	925.69	138.39	1,927.66	2,830.00	365.00
Curtia Followship	Jurtis (George William)	Tuthell (Chester W.) 1905 Scholarship	Cutting (W. Bayard)	Jutting (W. Bayard, Jr.).	Costs Professorship	Darling (Edward A.)	Janua (A. M.)	Javis (Edwin F.)	Jean Ling Professorship	Jentscher Verein Prize	Deutsches Haus	DeWitt (George G.)	Dibblee (Ezra Reed and Francis M.)	Oitson (Alice M.)	Ditson (Charles H.)	Jonaldson (Mrs. John Willcox).	Jownes (Stancliff Bazen)	Prisler Classinal	Ounning (William A.)	wight	yekman	Ovekman Institute	Zarle Prize	Caton Professorship	Goson (Herman Aldrich)	Simer (August O.) Medal.	Jinstein	Ilis (George Adams) Scholarship.	Filis (George W.)	Flahers (Albert Marion)	Smmons (Samuel Franklin)	Evans Fellowship.	Evans (Henry) Scholarship

	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944-1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,
Faculty House Maintenance.		\$918.59	\$547.60	\$547.60	\$547.60		\$1,283.59
Field (Otis W.).		109.50	109.50	219.00			219.00
Fine Arts Endowment			23,538.72	23,538.72 (9)	(9) 23,538.72		
Fisher (Lizette Andrews)			302.76	302.76			302.76
Friends of the Library		916 54	20.48	20.48	20.48		044.99
Garibaldi (Guiseppe)		200.50	365.00	565.50	365.00		200.50
Garth Memorial		2,597.57	602.25	3,199.82			3,199.82
Gebhard Professorship			730.00	730.00	730.00		
Geological Society of America		162.99	584.00	746.99	550.00		196.99
German Lecture		380.53	45.63	426.16	4.14		422.02
Gibson (William Henry)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Gifford (Ralph Waldo)		28.12	5.66	33.78			33.78
Gilbert (Franklin Carl)			2,452.89	2,452.89 (10)	(10) 2,452.89		
Gilder (Richard Watson)		3,090.89	1,843.25	4,934.14			4,934.14
Gladney (Frank Y.)		254.20	215.35	469.55	164.13	:	305.42
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony)		4,380.00	1,095.00	5,475.00			5,475.00
Gottheil (Gustav)			672.51	672.51	672.51		
Gottsberger (Cornelius Heeney)		3,573.66	346.75	3,920.41			3,920.41
Gould (Edwin J.)			255.21	255.21	255.21		
Green Prize			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hall (George Henry)		529.25	529.25	1,058.50			1,058.50
Hamilton (John Church)		59.43	36.50	95.93	31.10		64.83
Hand (Ellen King)		199.23	182.50	381,73	30.00		351.73
Harriman (Reverend Orlando)			4,343.50	4,343.50	4,343.50		
Harris (Ellen C.)		796.39	6,878.32	7,674.71	5,616.20	:	2,058.51
Harrison (James Renwick) Scholarship		1,198.49	365.00	1,563.49		:	1,563.49

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243.72 880.98 8,162.23	1,033.54	912.50	451.68	862.45	455.75	:	47.50	614.61	63.59		:	24.84	2,572.79	:	1,676.40	213.22	141.16	200.75	156.00	51,690.33	2,190.00	6,125.40	5,717.57	.81	1,917.51	2,929.05	11,934.17	134.96
														:			:			:					:			
	1,566.00	:	200.00			522.83	200.00			14.45	177.20	36.50		3,650.00			90.05		100.00			(12) 6,223.27	400.00		1,400.00		:	34.41
482.86 880.98 89,451.02	1,033.54	912.50	651.68	862.45	455.75	522.83	547.50	614.61		14.45	177.20	61.34	2,572.79	3,650.00	1,676.40	213.22	231.21	200.75		51,690.33	2,190.00	12,348.67	6,117.57	.81	3,317.51	2,929.05	11,	169.37
241.43 743.24 33,215.00	131.77	456.25	273.75	267.17	182.50	83.95	547.50	204.87	3.84	14.45	177.20	36.50	364.98	3,650.00	65.70	213.22	73.00	40.15	182.50	7,761.95	730.00	1,605.80	1,261.43	.81	1,467.75	980.73	490.36	54.75
241.43 137.74 6,236.02	901.77	456.25	377.93	595.28	273.25	438.88		409.74	59.75			24.84	2,207.81		1,610.70		158.21	160.60	73.50	43,928.38	1,460.00	10,742.87	4,856.14		1,849.76	1,948.32	11,443.81	114.62
																							:					:
Haughton (Percy D.). Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment.	Hepburn (A. Barton) Frotessorship. Hervey (William Addison). Hollingworth (Leta Stetter)	Horn (James T.) Scholarship, College	Horn (James T.) Scholarship, Engineering	Howard (Bronson) Library	Huber (Frederick Jr.) Scholarship.	Illig Medal.	Indo-Iranian.	Instituto Hispanica Endowment	Instituto Hispanica Permanent	Intercollegiate Chess League.	Italian Societies Endowment	Jackson (Richard G.) Prize.	Jackson (A. V. Williams) Fellowship.	James (D. Willis)	Jefferson Statue Maintenance	Johnson (Alice and Douglas)	Johnston (Edward W. S.)	Jones (Adam Leroy) Memorial Prize	Jouet (Cavalier Hargrave) Scholarship	Kellett (Euretta J.)	Kemp (James F.)	Kemp (James Furman) Memorial	Kendall (Edward Hale)	Keppel	Killough (James H.) Scholarship.	Killough (Walter H. D.) for International Peace	Killough (Walter H. D.) for Scientific Research	Kunz (George F.)

Debit Credit Balances June 30, June 30, 1945	\$290.00		2,806.02	20.42	23,479.09	1,237.50			3,074.48	5,866.68	3,266.66			227.50			5,609,72	1,864.80	100.00	1,921.21		9,167.18	173.37		02:992	766.75		
Expended 1944-1945	\$75.00	36.50	6.47	:	1,883.97	7,529.39	3,231.79	208.12	:	4,000.00	1,700.00	219.00	182.50	101.00	182.50	365.00	1,000.00	, 4,567.45	(13) 398.96	585.00	(14) 6.69	:	3,000.00	365.00	:		36.50	269.05
Total Credits	\$365,00	36.50	2.812.49	20.42	25,363.06	8,766.89	8,231.79	982.23	3,074.48	9,866.68	4,966.66	219.00	182.50	328.50	182.50	365.00	6,609.72	6,432.25	498.96 (13)	2,506.21	6.69 (14)	9,167,18	3,173.37	365.00	766.50	766.75	36.50	269.05
Received 1944–1945	\$182.50	36.50	301.13	4.74	5,783.73	7,911.89	3,231.79	188.90	438.00	3,650.00	1,460.00	219.00	182.50	109.50	182.50	365.00	1,825.00	2,741.69	498.96	1,001.93	69.9	912.50	2,937.12	365.00	255.50	255.50	36.50	38.33
Credit Balances June 30,	\$182.50		2,511.36	15.68	19,579.33	855.00		793,33	2,636.48	6,216.68	3,506.66			219.00			4,784.72	3,690.56		1,504.28		8,254.68	236.25	:	511.00	511.25	:	230.72
Debit Balances June 30,		:																						:				
	Lahey Scholarship.	Lasher (John K.)	Law Library	Law Scholarship	Legislative Drafting Research	Libbey (Jonas M.)	Lodge (Stanwood Cockey)	Loeb (Janies)	Loubat	Loubat Professorship.	Lydig Fellowship	MacMahon (Katherine)	Maison Francaise	Manners (Edwin)	Marling (Alfred E.) Scholarship	Mason (William)	Mathews Lectureship	Matthews (James Brander)	Mayer (Ralph Edward)	McClymonds Scholarship	McCormick (John Kernan)	McKim Fellowship	Mead (William Rutherford)	Megrue (Roi Cooper)	Megrue (Roi Cooper Scholarship)	Megrue (Stella Cooper) Scholarship	Megrue (Stella Cooper) for Basketball	Member of Class 1885

					F	R I	E F	C	ŀ	2	ľ	O	F	•	Т	н	E	"3	r I	R 1	E A	A S	υ	F	E	Œ	5					(
	1 921 64	777.86	547.50	146.00	146.74	3,745.75		1,231.14	422.50	5,587.44		182.50	7,041.67				3,082.58		1,295.63	1,126.13	5,362.74	7.60			463.53	572.12		90,588.57		:		1,301.22
	:									:					:	:	7						:					:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		:
	96.987 9		182.50				1,825.00	b 547.50	1,672.50	177.82	182.50	182.50	5,000.00	1,027.90	111.33	(16) 2,190.00	847.92	(17) 115.50			1,364.55	(18)	4,657.23	730.00			54.75	7,968.83	(19) 284.74	(20) 1,154.76	182.50	
	11 790 99	3,122.86	730.00	146.00	146.74	3,745.75			2,095.00	5	182.50			7	111.33			115.50 (17)	1,295.63	1	6,727,29	357.00 (18)	4,657.23	730 00	463.53	572.12	54.75	98,557.40	284.74 (19)	1,154.76 (20)	1	1,301.22
58.40	9 789 00	2,300.45	365.00	73.00	73.37	456.25	1,825.00	273.75	1,624.25	912.50	182.50	182.50	7,300.00	912.50	111.33	2,190.00	1,095.00	115.50	547.50	208.05	2,427.25	357.00	4,657.23	730,00	456,76	36.50	54.75	34,530.31	284.74	1,154.76	182.50	698,45
	1 938 99	822.41	365.00	73.00	78.37	3,289.50		1,504.89	470.75	4,852.76		182.50	4,741.67	115.40			2,835.50		748.13	918.08	4,300.04				6.77	535.62		64,027.09				602.77
																											:					:
Mergentime (James Henry)	Michaelis (Ur. Alirea Moriuz) Frize	Mitchel (John Purroy) Memorial.	Mitchell (William)	Moffat Scholarship	Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize	Morris (Augustus Newbold)	Morrow (Dwight W.)	Mosenthal Fellowship	Muir (Downie D.)	Murray (George W.)	Murtha (Thomas F.) Scholarship	Newberry (John S.) Scholarship	Niven (Robert Johnston)	Ochs (Adolph S.)	Ordronaux (John)	Parker	Paterno Library Endowment	Peele (Robert)	Perkins (Edward H. Jr.) Scholarship	Perkins Fellowship	Peters (William Richmond, Jr.)	Pfister (Joseph C.) Fellowship	Phillips (Harriet S.) for Barnard College	Phillips (Harriet S.) for School of Journalism	Phillipson (Brainerd F.) Scholarship	Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize	Philolexian Prize	Phoenix	Plummer (Mary Wright) Scholarship	Porter	Prentice.	President's House Furnishing and Equipment

				-			
	Debit	Credit				Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances	Received	Total	Expended	Balances	Balances
	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1944	1944-1945	Credits	C#61-##61	1945	June 30, 1945
Proudfit (Alexander Moncrief)		\$1,140.00	\$547.50	\$1,687.50			\$1,687.50
Paychology			3.650.00	3.650.00	\$3,650.00		
Pulitzer (Joseph) for School of Journalism.		2,990.04	47,450.00	50,440.04	46,976.75		3,463.29
Pulitzer Prize		7,865.93	20,104.77	27,970.70	20,801.88		7,168.82
Pulitzer Scholarship		2,309.82	11,315.00	13,624.82	10,067.02		3,557.80
Pupin Foundation		25,093.64	16,236.41	41,330.05	8,341.79	:	32,988.26
Raymond for Religious and Social Work		98.46	285.02	383.48	300.00		83.48
Raymond for University Medical Office		23.45	570.04	593.49	570.04	:	23,45
Reckford (Louis J.).		39.09	91.25	130.34	19.73		110.61
Reisinger (Hugo)	:	362.60	182.50	545.10			545.10
Rhodes (F. B. F.)			132.72	132.72 (21)	21) 132.72		
Ritchie (Peter C. Jr.)		7.96	161.92	169.88	161.93		7.95
Rogers (Howard Malcolm)		124.95	197.10	322.05	200.00	:	122.05
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.)			36.50	36.50			36.50
Romaine (Benjamin F.)		27.06	2.19	29.25	:	:	29.25
Ross (George)		1,653.34	2,614.78	4,268.12	3,000.00	:	1,268.12
Sackett (Henry W.)			438.00	438.00	314.67		123.33
Sandham (Anna M.)			365.00	365.00	365,00	:	
Saunders (Alexander)		438.00	438.00	876.00	438.00	:	438.00
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment		73.00	219.00	292.00	219.00		73.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Endowment			6,796.41	6,796.41	6,796.41		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship		4,643.03	456.25	5,099.28		:	5,099.28
Schermerhorn Scholarship		21.67	182.50	204.17	182.50	:	21.67
Schermerhorn (William C.)		3,624.54	18,258.72	21,883.26	17,293.66		4,589.60
Schieffelin (Lucy Stella) for Musical Education	\$597.25		127.83	Dr. 469.42	33.77	\$503.19	
Schiff Fellowship		3,740.87	657.00	4,397.87			4,397.87
Schiff (Jacob H.) Endowment			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Scholarship Endowment			10.02	10.02	9.65		.37

883.77 365.00 1.248.77 1.248.77	390.55 1,547.85 123.33	459.39 434.08 893.47 491.70 401.77	165.20 855.53 1,020.73 875.00 145.73	13,681.48 2,672.61 16,354.09 2225.00 16,129.09	490.00 438.00 928.00 928.00	31.17 31.17 (22) 31.17	25,844.22 10,350.94 36,195.16 15,000.00 21,195.16	365.00 423.41 (23) 382.50	605.74 605.74 605.74	730.00 365.00	1,380.29 1,647.76 1,380.29	730.00	1,095.00		Law	16,804.89 3,711.96 20,516.85 20,516.85 20,516.85	592.61 365.00 957.61 169.73 787.88 H	163.95 153.30 317.25 210.00 107.25 F	182.50 436.08 85.00	20,038.63	2,187.39		9	14.67		42.04 186.15 228.19 228.19	316.79 18.25 335.04 335.04	200.75 200.75 200.75	2,018.33 912.50 2,930.83 250.00 2,680.83	36.50 36.50 36.50	365.00 365.00 365.00	
Schurz (Carl) Fellowship	Schurz (Carl) Library	Seranton	Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 1	Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 2		Shaver (Mary M.) Scholarship	Shepherd Foundation	Shoemaker (William Brock)	Smith (David Eugene)	Smyth (David W.)	Social and Political Ethics Professorship	Stokes (Caroline Phelps)	Stross (Ludwig) Scholarship	Stuart Scholarship	Studies in History, Economics and Public Law	Thompson (William B.)	Fodd (Henry Alfred) Prize	Poppan Prize	Fownsend (Grace C.) Scholarship	Tremaine	Frowbridge Fellowship	Furner (Charles W.)	'yndall Fellowship	Jniversity Publication	Van Am Prize.	Van Amringe Mathematical	Van Amringe Memorial	Van Buren Mathematical	/anderpoel	Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold)	Van Sinderen (Howard)	Von Vollenburch

	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944–1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30,	Gredit Balances June 30,
Von Sehrenk (Arnold). Waring. Watson. Wheeler (H. A.). Scholarship. Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship.		\$81.79 7,300.00 7,301.00 85.11	\$328.50 3,650.00 498.54 47.33 219.00 438.00	\$410.29 10,950.00 498.54 (24) 132.44 219.00 876.00	\$275.00 (24) 498.54 104.76 75.00		\$135.29 10,950.00 27.68 144.00 876.00
Willis (Henry Parker) Fellowship. Wilson (Edmund B.). Wolfram (Adeline). Wolfram (Charles Berthold). Woodberry Prize. Woodbridge. Wright (Henry) Memorial.		1,219.22 321.20 586.25 58.40 925.57 20.26 658,198.53	179.75 365.00 109.50 182.50 58.40 772.78 27.68	179.75 (25) 1,584.22 430.70 768.75 116.80 1,698.35 47.94 882.763.43	(25) 75.26 264.26 31.62 116.80 8,179.50		104.49 1,319.96 430.70 737.13 1,698.35 17.47 874,583.93
Anonymous for Cancer Research Anonymous for Cancer Research Anonymous for Department of Medicine Anonymous for Scholarships in the College of P. & S. Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship Budd (George, Jr.) Bondd (Endin C.) Borne (John E.) Bull (William T.) Cahill (George F.) Canegie Corporation for Graduate Medical Instruction and Research Carpenter (Garnece) Carpenter (R. S.)		1,460.00 3,688.23 2,952.98 2,335.06 1,746.61 2,350.02 2,287.81 1,441.24	365.00 7,300.00 1,825.00 912.50 972.30 3,650.00 9,108.20 1,177.13 184.41 1,825.00 730.00 3,650.00	1,825.00 10,988.23 4,777.98 3,247.56 2,718.91 (26) 6,000.02 11,396.01 2,618.37 1,830.00 3,650.00 3,650.00	7,215.26 300.00 3,000 9,500.00 781.64 1,830.00		1,825.00 8,777.98 4,777.98 2,947.56 2,700.02 1,896.01 1,836.73 184.41

9,202.15	278.16	1,119.98	2,836.22	6.31	37.65	20.88	657.00 E	2.14	2,394.12	52,151.02	18,589.86	25.00	500.75 +	935.51	192.97 L	H	,252.08 H	71.191,1	:	183.41	606.47	\ S	3,216.07	ō.	16,512.06	3,834.39	2,506.86	686.24	:		3,468.75	462.50
9,20	1.27	1,11	2,83		GT3	23	39	111,852.14	2,30	52,15	18,58	27	20	36	18		1,2	1,18)9	:	3,21		16,51	3,85	2,5(39			3,46	46
																	•		\$16.45													
	438.11		:	:	:	:	:	47,818.06	8,500.00	89.435.24	:	:	:	:	:	657.00		:	211.87	:	:	1,220.75	400.00	99.53	103,522.56	25,737.50	:	:	36.50	869.03	:	:
,202,15	438.11 (27) 278.16	98	22	31	55	88	00	_			98	00	75	51	97	00	80	17	42	41	47	,220.75 (28) 1	0.0	22			98	24		-	75	50
9,202.	438.11	1,119.98	2,836.22	6.31	37.65	20.88	657.00	159,670.20	10,894.12	241,586.26	18,589.86	25.00	500.75	935.51	192.97	657.00	1,252.08	1,191.17	195.42	183.41	606.47	1,220.	3,616.07	99.57	120,034.62	29,571.89	2,506.86	686.24	36.5	1,369.03	3,468.75	462.50
693.50	438.11	182.50	290.22	6.31	6.64	2.45	41.06	55,017.73	7,545.10	198.821.56	6,343.70	6.22	237.25	365.00	73.00	657.00	313.02	469.53	36.50	36.50	240.92	1,220.75	850.18	91.25	103,549.25	21,900.00	1,146.10	219.00	36.50	1,369.03	894.25	182.50
8,508,65	721.53	937.48	2,546.00		31.01	18.43	615.94	104,652.47	3,349.02	42,764.70	12,246.16	18.78	263.50	570.51	119.97		939.06	721.64	158.92	146.91	335.55		2,765.89	8.32	16,485.37	7,671.89	1,360.76	467.24			2,574.50	280.00
arter (Herbert S.)	Sartwright Lectureship Slark Scholarship	Class of 1899 Scholarship					Cock (Thomas F. M. D.)	Crocker (George)	Delafield Professorship	DeLamar (Joseph R.)		Dental Columbian Scholarship	Devendorf (David M.)	Doughty (Francis, M.D.)	Oraper Library	Ou Bois (Dr. Abram)	Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Research	Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Scholarship	Ewell (Ella Marie) Medal	Faulkner (Edward Daniels)	George & Charlie Scholarship		Griffiths (William E.)	Prosvenor (Robert) Memorial		Harkness (Edward S.) for Surgery	Harsen Scholarship	Hartley (Frank)	Hays (Walter) Memorial	Hemingway Scholarship	Holt (L. Emmett)	Huber (Francis) Scholarship

	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944	Received 1944-1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30, 1945	Credit Balances June 30,
Huber (Joseph & Christina).		\$41.94	\$182.50	\$224.44	\$16.20		\$208.24
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship		198.33	182.50	380.83	182.50		198.33
Jacobi (Abraham) Library.		378.06	183.41	561.47	87.46		474.01
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship		1,170.01	730.00	1,900.01			1,900.01
James (Walter Belknap)		912.52	1,825.00	2,737.52	1,825.00	:	912.52
Janeway (E. G.)		271.42	976.38	1,247.80	279.49	:	968.31
Janeway Prize			36.50	36.50	36.50	:	
Knapp Memorial		66,853.40	25,740.10	92,593.50	11,602.23	:	80,991.27
Koplik		3,821.25	547.50	4,368.75		:	4,368.75
Lee		3,890.16	1,095.00	4,985.16			4,985.16
Markoe (Francis Hartman)	:	548.33	365.00	913.33			913.33
McAneny (Marjorie)		277.34	182.50	459.84		:	459.84
Medical School Equipment Fund		2,584.55	450.41	3,034.96			3,034.96
Meierhof (Dr. Harold Lee)			36.50	36.50	36.50	:	
Miller (Guy B.)			365.00	365.00		:	365.00
Openhym		20,455,43	3,427.14	23,882.57		:	23,882.57
Ottman (Madeleine L.)		2,003.93	1,825.00	3,828.93	457.54	:	3,371.39
Pierre (Charles and Lillian)		1,013.90	365.00	1,378.90		:	1,378.90
Proudfit (Maria McLean)		2,180.52	547.50	2,728.02		:	2,728.02
Robinson (Meyer B.)			18.25	18.25	18.25	:	
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Endowment		.01	2,773.84	2,773.85	2,773.85	:	
Simon			313.90	313.90	313.90	:	
Smith Prize		1,834,33	189.80	2,024.13			2,024.13
Stevens Prize		2,517.22	69.35	2,586.57		:	2,586.57
Surgical Bacteriology Research			183.51	183.51		:	183.51
Swift Memorial		2,282.27	293.83	2,576.10		:	2,576.10
Tilney (Frederick)		2,624.32	1,241.00	3,865.32	:	:	3,865.32
Tucker (Ervin Alden)		11,535.32	1,825.00	13,360.32		- ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	13,360.32

				RE	РО	RТ
3,922.53	89.80	53.75	959.25	\$5,869.90 \$1,709,026.93 \$1,967,345.62 \$3,670,502.65 \$1,552,416.33 \$7,131.90 \$2,125,218.22		
	189.8094.45			\$7,131.90		
3,922.53	1 (29)		959.25	\$1,552,416.33	41,988.12	\$1,510,428.21
	189.80	53.75		\$3,670,502.65	Less Transfers	
292.00	189.80	29.20	186.15	\$1,967,345.62	Less	
3,630.53	11.86	24.55	773.10	\$1,709,026.93		
				\$5,869.90		
Van Praag (L. A.) Van Woert Scholarship.	Watson (Dr. William Perry). Wechsler (Robert M.)	Weinstein (Alexander)	Wheelock (George G.)			

INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1)	To Principal Mary Perrin Barker Fund	\$72.19
(2)	To Barnard Medal Gift	70.00
(3)	To Barnard Library Fund	593.12
(4)	Refund to Donor	350.25
(5)	To Dean Hawkes Memorial Fund	111.40
(6)	To Principal Class of 1927 Fund	45.29
(7)	To Principal W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund	745.50
(8)	To Principal A. M. Davis Scholarship Fund	7.35
(9)	To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund	23,538.72
(10)	To Principal Franklin Carl Gilbert Fund	2,452.89
(11)	To Principal Italian Societies Endowment Fund	177.20
(12)	To Principal James F. Kemp Memorial Fund	6,223.27
(13)	To Principal Ralph Edward Mayer Fund	98.96
(14)	To Dean's Fund Gift for Relief of Needy Students in Columbia College	6.69
(15)	To Megrue Loan Fund	365.00
(16)	To Parker Gift	2,190.00
(17)	To Principal Robert Peele Fund	115.50
(18)	To Principal Joseph C. Pfister Fund	349.40
(19)	To Principal Mary Wright Plummer Fund	284.74
(20)	To Porter Loan Fund	1,154.76
(21)	To Principal F. B. F. Rhodes Scholarship Fund	132.72
(22)	To Principal Mary M. Shaver Scholarship Fund	31.17
(23)	To Shoemaker Loan Fund	182.50
(24)	To President's Gift Account	498.54
(25)	To Principal Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Fund	75.26
(26)	To Blumenthal Loan Fund	486.15
(27)	To Principal Cartwright Lectureship Fund	438.11
(28)		1,079.97
(29)		94.45
(30)		17.02
,		

\$41,988.12

GIFTS, AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1945

	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944	Received 1944–1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30, 1945	Credit Balances June 30, 1945
Accountancy Publicity Gift. Aldridge Gift toward the cost of Publishing and Distributing the book "An American University in		\$446.71		\$446.71			\$446.71
Feace and War."Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. Fellowship Gift		250.00	\$1,000.00	1,000.00	\$1,000.00		250.00
Alumni Association of the Columbia School of Li-		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,000.00		200.00
Alumnia Pederation of Columbia University Gift			12.50	12.50 45,389.41	12.50 45,389.41 (1) 45,389.41		12.50
Gift for Salaries—Dept. of Chinese and Japanese. American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Study			8,000.00	8,000.00	2,979.13		5,020.87
of Musicology. American Council of Learned Societies Gift for a Fellowship Study towards a Doctorate in Ameri-	:	300.00		300.00	300.00	:	
		800.00		800.00	800.00		
American Jewish Committee Gift for Research in History		950 04		0,000,10	6,000.10		
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Gift for Chemical Research.		776.75		776.75			300.09
American Philosophical Society Gift for Purchase of Equipment, Materials, etc., for the Construction of an Electrophoresis Apparatus.		9.14		9.14	9.14		
pology.			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	:	400.00

	Debit	Credit	£	E	Ē	Debit	Credit
	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1944	19441945	Credits	1944–1945	June 30, 1945	Jane 30, 1945
American Philosophical Society Gift-Dept. of His-							
tory	:	\$927.32		\$927.32	\$800.00		\$127.32
American Society of Civil Engineers Gift for Research		225.00		225.00			225.00
Anderson (Arthur) Fellowship Gift		250.00		250.00			250.00
Anonymous Gift for American School of Indic and							
Iranian Studies		1,727.95	\$63.07	1,791.02			1,791.02
Anonymous Gift for the Athletic Association		7.50		7.50			7.50
Anonymous Gift for a Chinese Graduate School of							
Journalism in Chungking, China		24,861.78	110,000.00	134,861.78	64,975.28		69,886.50
Anonymous Gift for Hartley Hall		63.48		68.48			68.48
Anonymous Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in							
History			4,125.00	4,125.00	4,500.00	\$375.00	
Anonymous Gift for School of Engineering		62,268.33	2,272.79	64,541.12			64,541.12
Anonymous Gift for Geology Assistance		213.37		213.37			213.37
Anonymous Gift for New Boat House at Baker Field		4,773.86	174.25	4,948.11			4,948.11
Anonymous Gift for Prizes in the Auditing Labora-							
tory		100.00		100.00	20.00		50.00
Anonymous Gift for Research-Dept. of Chemical							
Enginecring		18.266	5.50	1,001.31	:		1,001.31
Anonymous Gift for Salaries-Dept. of Philosophy.		6,590.12		6,590.12	4,393.40		2,196.72
Anonymous Gift for a Special Study		20.00		20.00			50.00
Anonymous Gift for Support of the Columbia Uni-							
versity Statistical Bureau		32,561.84	4,216.66	36,778.50	:		36,778.50
Anonymous Gift for William Welsh Vibbert Memorial		197.86	7.22	205.08			205.08
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction							
of the Provost	:	34.81	1,390.00	1,424.81	1,376.98	:	47.83
Anonymous Gift for Student Aid under the Graduate		170.00		170.00	170 00		170.00
raculties of the pocial poletices				100.01			110.00

	REI	PORT	O F	TE	E	TRE	ASUI	RER		7
1,728.43	50.00	2,252.65		350.00 67.04	6,787.57	7,748.10	637.00	2,593.75	250.00	200.00
545.51	1,000.00	1,200.00	$\begin{array}{c} 20.00 \\ 2,490.00 \\ 115.28 \end{array}$		212.43	170.10			500.00	
1,125.00 2,273.94 164.67	1,050.00	2,252.65	20.00 2,490.00 115.28		7,000.00	7,918.20		2,593.75	500.00	200.00
750.00	1,000.00	158.36	20.00			5,000.00		1,493.75	250.00	. 500.00
1,125.00 1,523.94 164.67	50.00	2,094.29	115.28	280.00	7,000.00	2,918.20	637.00	1,100.00		
Authropology Equipment Account (For Furchase of a Station Wagon). Anthropology Research Gift. Armstrong Gift for Electrical Engineering Research and Equipment.	Armstrong Citt for Satarres—Dept. on interarcal Engineering	Research Frotessor of Fubic Law. Astronomical Hollerith Computing Bureau Auchincloss Gift for Chemical Research. Barnard College Gift for American Council on Edu-	cation. Barnard College Residence Halls Service Gift	Barnard Medal. Bartok (Bela) Research Gift.	Benjamin and Cartwright Gift for Alterations—Law Library.	Benjamin and Cartwright Gift for the Park Benjamin Collection of Books	Benjamin Gift for Students' Aid in University Extension	Bischoff (Ernest) Co., Inc. Gift for Purchase of Equipment for the Organic Technological Laboratesis.	5 · 📆	Sogue (Morton G.) It for Maintenance of Boar Houses, Shells and Launches

Debit Credit Balances Balances June 30, June 30, 1945	\$150.00	1,500.00	307.52		257.23 1,437.43 1,050.25	220.51	22.58
	:::::	5.56	260.01	4.25	235.00	44.00	2.92
Expended 1944-1945	1	3(3)					3,502.92
Total Credits	\$54.90 277.85 1,650.00 155.00	307.63 (2) 5.56	567.53	4.25	160.00 492.23 1,437.43 1,050.25	264.51 12.90	3,525.50
Received 1944-1945	\$54.90				1,049.16		3,500.00
Credit Balances June 30,		1,500.00 307.63 5.56	196.21	4.25	160.00 492.23 388.27 1,050.25	264.51 12.90	25.50
Debit Balances June 30, 1944	\$150.00						
	Books and Scrials Gift—Library. Butler (President) Portrait Gift. Butzel Gift for Research in International and Comparative Law. Camp Columbia Dornitory Gift.	Carteon Giff of a 1994 Cocage Camp Common Carnegie Corporation Gift for Isotope Research Carnegie Corporation Gift for Statistical Analysis Carnegie Corporation Gift for Work in Town Plan-	ning	Emergency Program for Training in Interna- tional Administration	in Medical Genetics. Casa Italiana Scholarship Gift. Chapel Collection Gift. Chapel Organ Gift. Chook Guarantee Gift.	Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in Biological Chemistry. Chemical Foundation Gift for Isotope Research.	Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in the Field of Solvents Pertaining to the Oil Industry Chinese Embassy Gift for Chinese Cultural Fellowships.

		R	EL	O n	. 1	U I		I I	1 1	L 1	R I	C A	5	U r	L E	11				- 1
500.00	320.00	22.57	182.66	17.00	20.00	0	246.90	275.00	875.00	40.00			47.95	604.57	32.94		32.38		144.43	
																:				_
	10.50				(3) 2.830.00		:				1,200.00		209 75	<u>–</u>	1,7	10.62		869.27		
500.00	320.00	22.57	182.66	17.00	20.00		Z48.90	275.00	875.00	40.00	1,200.00		950 00	1,675.95	1,782.94	10.62	32.38	869.27	144.43	
	974.00						118.00		875.00	40.00	1.200.00		940.00	1,035.43	_					
500.00	320.00 2,111.33	22.57	182.66	17.00	20.00		130.50	275.00						640.52	32.94	10.62	32.38	869.27	144.43	
.: :													940.00							
Class of 1891 Scholarship Gift	Class of 1903 Gift for Expenditure under the direction of the University Medical Officer	Class of 1908 Gift for Rent of a Room for a Senior Student	Class of 1912 College Engineering and Architecture Gift for Equipment of a Rifle Team	Class of 1914 College and Engineering Gift	sary Gift.	Class of 1924 College Gift for Rental of a Scholar-	ship Room in Hartley Hall	Gift	Class of 1925 Scholarship	Class of 1945 Journalism Gift for Purchase of an Illuminated Globe.	College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries-Dept. of	College of Pharmacy Gift for SalariesDept. of	Physics	Columbia College Gift for Student Assistance	Columbia University Club Scholarship Gift	Columbiana Gift	Committee of Fifty Fund for Purchase of Books	Commonwealth Fund Gift for Research in Legal	Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Control of Business in Medieval and Tudor England	

	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944–1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944–1945	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,
Corn Industries Foundation Gift for Enzyme Studies		000					
Corn Industries Research Foundation Gift for Re-	:	\$2,821.70	\$4,500.00	\$7,321.70	\$3,910.19		\$3,411.51
search on Chemistry of Starch		2,063,44	5,000.00	7,063.44	3,935.97	:	3,127.47
Coykendall (Frederick) Gift for the Support of		75 00		75 00			75.00
Crocchio Goliardico Gift for Student Aid for a Course							
in Italian		221.40		221.40	75.00		146.40
Crosby Gift for I)ramatic Museum		2,344.44	85.57	2,430.01			2,430.01
Cultivated Mushroom Institute of American Inc.							
Gift for Work in the Dept. of Chemistry		10.65		10.65		:	10.65
Cushman Gift for Student Aid		233.00		233.00			233.00
Cutting Gift for Piano and Organ Practice			456.50	456.50		:	456.50
Czecho-Slovak Culture Lectures Gift		26.00	:	26.00			26.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift for Work on Plans							
for the Town of Lidice			850.00	850.00	850.00		:
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift		00.76	1,000.00	1,097.00	1,000.00	:	97.00
Dean's Emergency Fund	:	4,252.86	300.00	4,552.86	759.86	:	3,793.00
Dean's Fund for Relief of Students in Columbia Col-							
lege	:	4,148.13	312.09	4,460.22			4,460.22
Dean of the Law School Gift for Needy Students	:	507.17	:	507.17		:	507.17
Deller Scholarship Gift		400.00	400.00	800.00	300.00	:	200.00
Deutsches Haus Maintenance Gift		44.63	1,300.00	1,344.63	1,257.45	:	81.18
Dickinson (Harold T.) Gift for Assistance of an Un-							9
dergraduate in Mining Engineering Course		100.00		100.00			100.00
Dodge Gift for the Marcellus Hartley Research		6		4			a C
Laboratory		890.29		890.29	94.83	:	795.46
Dodge Gift toward the Cost of Renovation in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library			200.00	200.00			200.00

Donaldson Gift for Maintenance of Nevis	17,293.81		17,293.81	20000000		17,293.81
Douglas (Estate of Archibald) Gift for General Pur-		00,000,00	00,000,00			
poses of the University.		20,000.00	50,000.00 (4)	(4) 50,000.00	:	
Douglas Gift for Furnishings and Fittings of the						
Manor House	1,000.00		1,000.00		:	1,000.00
du Pont Fellowship	2,000.00	750.00	2,750.00	750.00		2,000.00
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. Gift for Research						
Laboratory—Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.	200.00		200.00 (6)	(6) 500.00	:	
East Hall Changes for Alumni Federation Gift	1.00		1.00			1.00
Eastman Kodak Co. Fellowship Gift-Dept. of						
Chemical Engineering	750.00		750.00			750.00
Economic Geology Gift	45.00		45.00	20.00	:	25.00
Economic Geography Gift	1,186.51		1,186.51	10.57		1,175.94
Ellis (George A.) Gift for Bust of Justice Stone	100.00		100.00		:	100.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign						
Scholars (Public Law)	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
Engineering Foundation Gift for Barodynamic Re-						-
search	10,832.29		10,832.29		:	10,832.29
Engineering Laboratories Equipment Gift	 2,738.84	2,057.43	4,796.27		:	4,796.27
Epstean Gift for the Development of the Epstean						
Collection on Photography	137.37	11.00	148.37	10.27	:	138.10
Epstean Gift to Defray Publication Cost of the						
Translation of the Epstean Collection		5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00
Far Eastern Quarterly Gift	:	200.00	200.00	200.00		
Farwell (H. W.) Gift for General Purposes	100.00	200.00	300.00	300.00		
Fawley (Wilbur) Prize Gift in Journalism	518.25	18.92	537.17		:	537.17
Forty-fifth Anniversary Gift		215.00	215.00	215.00		
French Government Gift for French Activities	1,957.50		1,957.50			1,957.50
Friedlander (Louis) Scholarship Gift	 	2,000.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
Geology Grinding Laboratory Account	375.43	22.44	397.87			397.87
Graduate School—Social Room Gift	19.21		19.21			19.21
Grady Gift for University Medical Office	98.50		98.50			98.50
Grosse Gift for Research on Atomic Energy	 2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00

1945 Credits 1944–1945 June 30, 1945, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20
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Debit Credit Balances Balances June 30, June 30,
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	2,204.71		2,864.10	29,600.25	69.	90.00	455.92	06.20		9,350.00		1,500.00	1,000.00 16,274.28 5,676.65	2,852.59 1,835.50
									:	:	:			
1,600.00	251.50	393,62	3,258.98	11,	06.002		1,512.00	1,5	2.73		564.48	2.57	5,153.52	
1,600.00	2,456.21	393.62	6,123.08	41,532.98	69.	90.00	1,967.92	1,500.00	2.73	9,350.00	564.48	1,500.00	21,427.80	1,835.50
1,600.00	860.00		5,000.00	25,868.28			1,967.92	1,500.00			564.48		1,498.54	150.00
	1,596.21	393.62	1,123.08	15,664.70	69.	90.00	9 2 20		2.73	9,350.00	:	1,500.00	19,929.26	2,752.14
New York Botanical Garden Gift toward a Salary in the Dept. of Botany	New 1 on State Linnary Association of the Definition Ship in the School of Library Service	ing Enzymes and other Factors Related to Nutritive Value of Dehydrated Foods. Nutrition Foundation Inc. Cift for Research on	Carbonydrate Metabolism with the aid of Heavy Hydrogen. Odell (Isaac H.) Jr. Bequest.	Parker Gut lor Current Expenses of the Institute of International Affairs. Postinger (Thomas I) Cité for Connect Description	Paterno Library Collection of Italian Studies Account	Physical Anthropology GiftPri Lambda Phi Foundation Gift	Prentis (Edmund A.) Gift for Columbiana	Prentis Gift for Special Scholarship.	Frentis Citt for Cost of Hanging the Mural of the Visit of the King and Queen to Columbia	Prentis (Edmund A.) Gift toward the Cost of the "1906 Gate".	Frentis Gift for the Furchase of a Copy of a Portrait of Samuel Verplank for Columbiana Prentis Gift to Cover Cost of a Cottage at Camp	Columbia Prentis Gift for Hamilton Arboretum.	President's Gift Account. Publication Gift—School of Library Service.	Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series. Pulitzer Scholarship Gift.

	Debit Balances	Credit Balances	Received	Total	Expended	Debit Balances	Credit Balances
	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1944	1944–1945	Credits	1944-1945	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1945
Putnam Gift-Mathematics		\$166.53		\$166.53	\$22.00		\$144.53
Queen Wilhelmina Professorship Gift			\$7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00		
Radio Receptor Co., Inc. Gift for Radio Receptor			000	0			4
Randolph (William Fitz) Bequest		48 738 56	2,500.00	2,500.00	9 131 46		2,500.00
Redmond (Roland L.) Gift for Columbia Law School		782.50		782.50	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		782.50
Refrigeration Research Foundation Gift for Special							
Research in Refrigeration			2,000.00	2,000.00	987.19		1,612.81
Research Corporation Gift for the Advancement and							
Extension of Technical and Scientific Investi-		1					
gation, Research and Experimentation		3,438.81		3,438.81			3,438.81
Research Corporation Gift in Support of Work in the							
Creation of an Electric Mechanism for Measur-							
ing Velocities of Water—Dept. of Civil Engin-							
eering		2,939.92		2,939.92	1,710.91		1,229.01
Research in Civil Engineering Gift	:	2.00		2.00	5.00		
Research in Food Chemistry Gift		521.38	3,600.00	4,121.38	1,820.00		2,301.38
Research in Social Sciences Gift		43,040.86	1,200.00	44,240.86 (8)	(8) 3,719.35		40,521.51
Rockefeller Founadtion Gift for Dept. of Chinese							
and Japanese	\$239.90		2,500.00	2,260.10 (9)	(9) 1,943.65		316.45
Rockefeller Foundation Gift towards a Salary in the							
Dept. of History			3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Varia-				**			
tion in Genetic Constitution in Relation to							
Board of Fernand Development—Zoology	:		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Law.		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000,00	2.000.00		
			_				

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691.48	1 000 10	7,000,1	:	2,400.00	830.53		1,712.74		3,350.00	333.34		25.00	75.00	2,000.00	10.00	490.00	1,000.00
			\$2,346.27				:										
	1,390.29	70.100,0	7,528.08			15. (01) 15.	6,666.44	(11) 912.04		2,000.00	6						
691.48	1,390.29		5,181.81	2,400.00	830.53	.51	8,379.18	912.04 (11)	3,350.00	2,333.34	000	25 00	75.00	2,000.00	10.00	490.00	1,000.000
	0000001	0000	4,864.65	2,400.00	:		4,178.32	912.04	:	2,000.00	0000	25.00					1,000.00
691.48	1,390.29		317.16		830.53	16.	4,200.86		3,350.00	333.34			75.00	2,000.00	10.00	490.00	
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial Gift for Social Research in France	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for General Support Radio Research	Recepted Foundation of the Assessment in Name Rockefeller Foundation of 61ft for Researches on Vitames and Related Substances in Relation to	Plant Growth.	sockelette roundation one to research in regard	minants of Occupational Choice.	Nucleoproteins of Animal Cells.	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Economic Aspects of Public Finance	Day Canada.	Theory of Public Utility Rates	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salary of Professor Rafael Taubenschlag	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Preparation of a Report on Post Graduate Problems at Canadian	Rosoff Gift for Prize in Accounting	Sammis (Walter H.) for a Scholarship	Mexico and Arizona	School of Architecture Scholarship Gift	School of Business Accounting Scholarship Gift	School of Engineering.

Expended Balances Balances 1944-1945 June 30, June 80, 1945 1945	\$16,849.95 \$6,092.84 199.05		1,000.00			23.60 80.97	4,546.78	3,034.74	07:670'1
Total Ex Credits 19	\$21,942.79 \$ 199.05	79.83	1,000.00	. =	637.09	23,101.65 125.00 104.57 23.60	4,800.00	6,587.24	
Received 1944–1945	\$650.00				825,00	92,101.92	2,400.00	4,000.00	
Credit Balances June 30, 1944	\$21,292.79 199.05	79.83	125.00 1,000.00 500.00	1,000.43	637.09	125.00	2,400.00	2,587.24	
Debit Balances June 30, 1944									
	Seligman Library Gift for the Purchase of Seligman Collection	Smith (David Bugene) Gift for the David Eugene Smith IAbrary	Smith Gift for Maison Francaise Smyth Gift for Alumni Federation Social Science—Study in Social Work	Special Gift for Aid to Students	Spencer (Frederick B.) Gift for Student Aid State Aid to Blind Pupils	State Scholarships. Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship Gift. Stillif (Mary Louisa) Gift for the Purchase of Books (School of Library Service).	Swedish Legation Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Swedish. Swift and Company Gift for Protein Enrichment of	tho Dictary as Related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin Requirements	

			R	E	P (R	T		0	F	,	Т	Н	E	Т	R	E	A	SI	J F	R F	e F	Ł			
	2,000,000	1.25	127.26	1,060.63				200.00		2,500.00		2.49	300.00	25.00		1	150.00	i t	00.67	3,000.00					1,400.00	
5,650.00		25.00		4,004.0			250.00			2,550.00	200.00	598.63						000	00.061	3,000.00	(15) 566.23	1,000.00		500.00	1,100.00	
5,650.00	2,000.00	26.25	127.26	20.00			250.00	200.00		5,050.00	200.00	601.12	300.00	25.00		1	150.00	000	00.622	6,000.00	566.23 (15)	1,000.00		200.00	2,500.00	
5,650.00	7,000.00	:	00000	6,060.00	300.00		250.00	:		5,050.00		800.00	. :	25.00						6,000.00	566.23	1,000.00		500.00	2,500.00	
	20.00	26.25	127.26					200.00			200.00		300.00	:		3	150.00	00	229.00			:				
			:		\$300.00					:		198.88										:				
Teachers College Gift for General Infirmary Expenses for Teachers College Students	University Extension—Dept. of Accounting Gift	University Extension Scholarship Gift	University Hall Fund Gift.	Viscardi (John E.) Gift for Appointments Office	War Orphan Scholarships.	Warren (George E.) Gift for General Purposes of	the University	Warren (George E.) Gift for Student Aid	Watumull Foundation Gift for Fellowship-Dept.	of Sociology	Wechsler (Robert M.) Scholarship Gift	Welding Research Gift	Westchester Alumni Scholarship Gift	Whiting Gift for Aid of Deserving Students	Wiley Gift to Meet the Cost of Publication of a	Monograph on the University of King's Col-	lege, Halifax	Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation	Willkie (Wendell) Memorial Gift of the Lasker	Foundation	Wilson (Wm. A.) Bequest.	Wise (George S.) Gift for Office of Radio Research	Wise (George S.) Gift for Technical and Adminis-	Social Research	Woodbridge Lecture Publication Fund	

	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944-1945	Total	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30, 1945	Credit Balances June 30,
MEDICAL SCHOOL							
Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons		49 030 89	87A AE	CO 1114 97			69 114 97
American Cyanamid Company Gift for Enzyme		10.0041	÷ ÷ ÷	7:27			
Chemistry	\$2.72	:	5,000.00	4,997.28	4,997.28 (16) \$4,997.28		
Anonymous Gift for Cancer ResearchAnonymous Gift for College of Physicians and Sur-		1,805.85		1,805.85			1,805.85
geons		1,158.32		1,158.32			1,158.32
Anonymous Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in							
Physiology			8,000.00	8,000.00	00.000.00		2,000.00
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Phy-							
sicians and Surgeons No. 2		862.60	31.48	894.08			894.08
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Phy-							1
sicians and Surgeons No. 3		2,582.48	94.26	2,676.74	:		2,676.74
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Phy-							
sicians and Surgeons No. 5		4,422,16	161.41	4,583.57			4,583.57
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Phy-							1
sicians and Surgeons No. 6		6,081.57	221.98	6,303,55			6,303.55
Anonymous Scholarship Gift No. 4		2,862.27	104.47	2,966.74			2,966.74
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Dermatology)		5,165.71	10,000.00	15,165.71	6,446.10		8,719.61
Anonymous Gift for the Study of Respiratory In-							
fections		491.67	5,000.00	5,491.67	4,436.90		1,054.77
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction							
of Dean Carman	:	4,053.79	:	4,053.79			4,053.79
Baruch (Bernard M.) Gift for Physical Medicine		405,000.00	10,000.00	415,000.00	2,841.42		412,158.58
Baird Foundation Gift—Dept. of Neurology			21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00		
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for Cancer Research	8.10		8.10				
Biochemistry Special Printing		563.50		563.50		•	563.50

		K E P	ORT	O F	InE	IKEA	SUKER	
5,743.90	200.00 11,164.54 1,749.35	1,000.00 2,029.21 150.00	5,050.00	756.12	631.50	5,090.55 5.54 242.03 43.871.85	8,681.91 1,338.70 88.80 774.71	1,000.00
								\$171.24
365.15	7,417.55	1,389.05	(17) 349.78	3,191.63	6,863.87	7,683.06 13.40 3,481.70 2.208.33		3,798.01
6,109.05	700.00 18,582.09 1,749.35	1,000.00 3,418.26 200.00	60.00 5,050.00 349.78 (17)	3,947.75	7,495.37	12,773.61 18.94 3,723.73 46.080.18	6,499.35 1,338.70 108.80 1,638.17	3,798.01 800.00 1,000.00
	7,300.00	1,000.00		3,084.96	7,500.00	10,825.00	2,728.56	800.00
6,109.05	11,282.09	1,418.26	60.00 5,050.00 349.78	862.79		1,948.61 18.94 223.73 38.177.14	3,770.79 1,338.70 108.80 1,638.17	3,798.01
					4.63			
Blow (Richard) Gift	Bacteriology. Cancer Research Gift—Dept. of Surgery. Cardiology Research Gift—Dept. of Addicine. Cartiel Fund Citt for Bessevak in Apolica Per-	Chemical Pathology Research Gift. Class of 1929 Prize for Pedodentics.	Cellege of Physicians and Surgeons Scholarship Gift Columbia University Dental Hygiene Gift Commonwealth Fund Gift for Surgical Research Commonwealth Fund Gift for Dent of Obsterior	and Gynecology. Commonwealth Fund Gift for Clinical Review of Basential Hypertension.	Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Serum Treat- ment of Influenza Meningitis—Dept. of Pedi- atrics.	Commonwealth Fund Gift for Respiratory Physiology Dazian Foundation Gift in the Dept. of Biochemistry Dazian Foundation Gift for Medical Research Dental and Oral Surreey Scholarshin Gift	Dental Research Gift. Dental School Dermitory Building Gift. Dermatology—Special Research Fund. Elliot Gift for Research in Oral Histology.	Emeny (Mrs. Brooks) Cift for Research on Pneumacoccus Infections in Nephrosis—Dept. of Pediatrics. Emergency Gift for Biechemical Research. Emergency Gift in the Dept. of Surgery.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Credit Balances June 30,	\$1,933.62 18,575.47	1,175.00	81.00	1,825.53	7.36	34,007.13 492.19 70.75	8,022 45 6,138.64 72.00	400.00
Debit Balances June 30, 1945								\$740.55
Expended 1944-1945	\$1,000.00	825.00	19.00	2,598.35	60.20	992.87	2,381.97 6,361.36 1,620.00	8,613.35
Total Credits	\$2,933.62	2,000.00	100.000	8,923.88 2,064.21	67.56 3,493.21	35,000.00 492.19 70.75	10,404.42 12,500.00 1,692.00	2,872.80
Received 1944-1945	\$1,523.63 24,264.25	2,000.00	100.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	35,000.00	576.00 12,500.00 1,620.00	3,559.28
Credit Balances June 30,	\$1,409.99	559.10	10 000 00	.3,923.88	67.56	492.19	9,828.42	400.00
Debit Balances June 30,								\$686.48
	Endocrine—Cytology Studies Fund—Dept. of Anatomy. Faulkner (Edward Daniels) Memorial Gift for the Study and Treatment of Arthritis.	Foundation for the Investigation of Chronic Pul- monary Disease Gift—Dept. of Medicine Gagarin Gift for Electrophoresis	Given (John L.) Gift for Research in Dept. of Urology Gottesman (D. S. and R. H.) Foundation Gift-	Harford Foundation Gift—Dept. of Medicine. Head Injury Gift—Deot. of Neurology.	Hercules Powder Company Gift for Research in the Dept. of Pharmacology. Hiss (Philip Hanson, Jr.) Memorial Gift Hotheimer (Estate of Lester N.) Gift for Psycho-	analytic Psychosomatic Clinic for Training and Research Dept. of Psychiatry	Hyde (Lillia Babbitt) Foundation Gift for Radio- logical Research Laboratory. Industrial Ophthalmology Gift	International Cancer Research Foundation Gift— Dept. of Biochemistry International Cancer Research Foundation Gift— Dept. of Pathology

	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944-1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944-1945	Debit Balances June 30,	Credit Balances June 30,
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Study of Canine Dis-			\$639.98	\$699.98	\$313.70		\$386.28
Legeric Laboratores with the Studies on the Negaric Complications of Sulfadiozine Therapy		\$987.34	7,000.00	987.34	742.62		244.72 3,417.31
Metabolism and Cholesterol		94.30		94.30	73.17		21.13
matic Research in Psychiatric Criminology Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Studies in		:	6,500.00	6,500.00	3,848.29		2,651.71
Intermediary Metabolism of Choline, Colamine and Related Compounds	:	715.01	3,000.00	3,715.01	2,714.69		1,000.32
Arteriosclerosis	:	8.28		8.28 (20)	(20) 8.28	:	.,
Arteriosclerosis Under Dr. Levy	:	1,266.02		1,266.02	1,266.02 (21) 1,266.02		
of the use of Radioactive Isotopes in Bacteriology Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investiga-	:	127.45		127.45	84.11		43.34
tions on the Relation of Lipoids to Processes of Growth and Aging	:	394.55	:	394.55	84.04		310.51
Corps Foundation Gift for Study of	:	4,221.16		4,221.16	3,618.45		602.71
Changes in Blood Plasma in Various Forms of Shock		2,042.50		2,042.50			2,042.50

		REI	ΡO	RТ		F 1	тне	тR	EAS	URE	R	
42.57	117.33		44,425.73	4,818.90	74.94	463,11	635.65	5,000.00	1,190.52	2,279.03	35,227.23	2,975.60
		:		:								
5,304.16	00.069	(22) 178.36	200.00	4,383.65	753.61	2,844.94	2,621.16		3,809.48	249.34	14,342.01	10,362.33
5,346.73	807.33	178.36 (22)	44,925.73	9,202.55	828.55	3,308.05	3,256.81	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,528.37	49,569.24	13,337.93
5,200.00			1,582.04		400.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	:	30,000.00	10,000.00
146.73	807.33	178.36	43,343.69	9,202.55	428.55	808.02	456.81	:		2,528.37	19,569.24	3,337.93
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of the Mechanism of the Transmission of Nerve Impulse.	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Obesity in Childhood	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Shr Allergy (Dept. of Biolognemistry)	Development of Work in Graduate Medicine	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Traumatic Shock—Dept. of Physiology	Function Studies	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Cortex Studies.	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of Aldehydes in Relation to the Intermediary Metabolism—Dept. of Psychiatry.	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Industrial Ophthalmology	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigations on the Role of Lyozyme and Related Enzymes in Bacterial Infection	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of Theropeutic Procedure for the Relief of Psychosomatic Disorders—Dept. of Neurology.	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Program of Tropical Medicine.	Macy (Josah, Jr.) Foundation crit for Emergency Consultation Service—Army Air Force—Dept. of Medicine

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Credit Balances June 30,	\$7,978.01	2,813.33		2,262.74	407.48	1,863,58					1,888.72	
Debit Balances June 30,											•	
Expended 1944-1945	\$7,025.27	2,250.00	(23) 9.61	2,436.08	1,893.34	2,891.21	894.58		(24) 996.00	1,800.00	736.28	
Total Credits	\$15,003.28	2,250.00	9.61 (23)	4,698.82	2,300.82	4,754.79	894.58		996.00 (24)	1,800.00	2,625.00	
Received 1944–1945	\$15,003.28	2,250.00		1,700.00		2,500.00		7.84		450.00	2,625.00	
Credit Balances June 30,		\$5,270.58	9.61	2,998.82	2,300.82	2,254.79	894.58		996.00	1,350.00		
Debit Balances June 30, 1944								\$7.84				
	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research on Aging.	Markham Research Gift.	Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the	Study of Lipoproteins - Dept. of Biochemistry. Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the	Study of Blood Coagulation	Markle (John and Mary K.) Foundation Gift for Research in Dept. of Dermatology	Ophthalmology	Virus Research. Markle (John and Mary B.) Foundation Gift for	Studies on the Toxidity of Gold Salts in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis	port of a Study of the Effect of Vitamin E Deficiency on Muscle Mctabolism	Study of Antibiotic Derived from the plant A. pulsatilla—Dept. of Bacteriology	

Credit Balanees June 30, 1945		7,513.85	228.70	300.00	1,042.18	413.50	1,486.61	333.59	173.92	1,366.49			3,906.20	5,130.21
Debit Balances June 30,	\$18.31											86.89		
Expended 1944-1945	\$2,568.89	2,148.30	1,200.00		7,203.53	30.50	310.89	293.42		2,399.74	800.00	213.60	416.39	
Total Credits	\$2,550.58	9,661.65	1,200.00	300.00	8,245.71	444.00	1,797.50	627.01	173.92	8,766.23	800.00	144.62	4,322.59	5,130.21
Received 1944–1945	\$2,500.00	5,929.78	1,200.00		8,500.00		:		50.00		800,00			1,500.00
Credit Balances June 30,	\$50.58	3,731.87	228.70	300.00		444.00	1,797.50	627.01	123.92	8,766.23		144.62	4,322.59	3,630.21
Debit Balances June 30, 1944				:	\$254.29		:		-					
	Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for a Study of the Role of Acetic Acid in Intermediary Metabolsm	Odlum (Floyd B.) Gift for Study of Myasthenia Gravis Dept. of Medicine	Gift. Otology Research Gift.	Parke Davis & Company Gift for Research on Dilantin—Dept. of Neurology	Parke Davis & Company Gift for Research on Glutamic Acid	Personal Products Corporation Gift in Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology	Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation Gift for Research on Tooth Deeay	Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation Gift Dept. of Bacteriology	Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity Gift for the Purchase of Books for the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons	Philip Morris & Company Gift in Pharmacology	Fresbyterian Hospital Gift for Bacteriology Departmental Appropriation	Presbyterian Hospital Scientific Research Fund Gift Dept. of Neurology	Proctor and Gamble Company Gift for Research in School of Dental and Oral Surgery	Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift for Salaries in Dept. of Ophthalmology

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1,618.26	59.51	291.60	17,626.78	17.17	142.88	1.131.60	31.35	;	1,749.44					7,487.13		2,149.20	1	497.65	192.62	247.17	3,306.86	6	1,000.00	1,365.64
	:	602.04																						
		10.634.23		(29) 600.97	257.12	1,		000	12,641.45 (30) 10,898.01	1,242.56 (31) 1,242.56		13,354.87		12,970.80		1,850.80		2,280.32	5,807.38	1,018.30				3,738.32
1,618.26	59.51	10,	26,842.29 (28)	618.14 (29)	400.00	2,	31.35					13,354.87		20,457.93		4,000.00		2,111.91	6,000.00	1,265.47	3,306.86	·	1,000.00	5,103.96
		00.009,6	1,044.50		1,297.40	-			10,100.00	1,250.00		14,500.00		13,096.67		4,000.00	,	00.062,1	5,764.73	1,265.00		1 000	1,000.00	3,100.00
1,618.26	59.51	432.19	25,797.79	618.14		843.46	31.35	170	1,341.45					7,361.26			101	1,621.91	235.27	.47	3,306.86			2,003.96
					897.40					7.44		1,145.13											:	
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology	Psychiatry Gift for the Study of Behavior in Con- flict Situations.	Psychosomatic Training Gift.	Putnam Salzer Gift-Dept. of Neurology	Putnam (Tracy) Special Gift—Dept. of Neurology.	Dept. of Psychiatry	Reynolds GiftDept. of Cancer Research	Robbins Gift—Dept. of Surgery	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Dept.	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Metabolic Studies	in Canine Cystinuria	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research-Dept.	of Biochemistry (Isotopes)	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Con-	stitutional Aspects of Disease	Genetic Factors in the Incidence of Nervous	and Mental Diseases Peculiar to Old Age	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Neuro-	Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in the	Enzyme Chemistry	Rockland Farms Gift for the Study of Animal Diets	Rosett (Joshua) Research Gift	Rubin (Dr. I. C.) Gift—Dept. of Obstetrics and	Salzer (Benjamin) Gift for Study of History of Medi-	cine. Salzer (Myra G.) Gift.

					-		
	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30,	Received 1944–1945	Total Credits	Expended 1944–1945	Debit Balances June 30, 1945	Credit Balances June 30, 1945
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. Gift for Research in Dept. of Neurology.		\$500.00	\$750.00	\$1,250.00			\$1,250.00
cillin—Dept. of Medicine. School of Nursing Special Account. Schroeder Scholarship Gift.		1,000.00 11,138.76 50.00		1,000.00	\$275.00		1,000.00 10,863.76
Schweckendieck (Edith M.) Trust Gift for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer—Dept. of Surgery Seaman (Louis Livingston) Fund—Dept. of Bacteri-		2,059.94		2,059.94	362.50		1,697.44
Ology & Dohme Inc Cift in Sunnort of the Work		292.18		292.18	291.22		96.
Sharp & Dohme Gift for the Treatment of Enda-molba Histolytica Infections in the Dept. of			2,200.00	2,200.00	137.50		2,062.50
Public Health			2,000.00	2,000.00	424.88		1,575.12
search in Dept. of Pharmacology. Special Antiseptic Research Gift—Dept. of Surgery. Special Cancer Research Gift.		1,652.93 646.67 1,550.00	50.00	1,652.93 (32) 696.67 (33) 1,550.00	(32) 1,652.93 (33) 696.67		1,550.00
Special Dean's Gift Medical School—Administra- tion		2,633.45	1,000.00	3,633.45	137.50		3,495.95
and Surgeons. Special Infantile Paralysis Gift—Dept. of Bacteri-		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
ology. Special Research Gift—Pathology. Special Scholarship—Medical School.		607.34 4,317.95 5,120.08	3,000.00 650.00 75.00	3,607.34 4,967.95 5,195.08	1,179.26		2,682.34 3,788.69 5,195.08

		F	R E	P	0	R	т	О	F		r l	H)	E	т	RI	E A	S	U	RE	R				Ç
3,888.96 7,078.55	1.672.67	2,299.97								436.16	1,265.05		580.00	1 100 00	7,500.00	81.70		21.61	1,965.26	00	83.41	5,449.17	KoQ 30	
																			-			:		
5,283.56 2,394.60 7,078.69 .14 1,643.75 (34) 1,643.75	1.279.70	93.06	200.00	1,239.52	108.90	6,000.00	(35) 595.00			2,063.84	834.95		420.00			218.30		2,728.90	35.26	0	1,916.59	1,770.83	376 09	
6,283.56 7,078.69 1,643.75	2.952.37	2,393.03	200.00	1,239.52	108.90	5,000.00	595.00 (35)			2,500.00	1,600.00		1,000.00	10000	1,500.00	300.00		2,750.51	2,000.52	0000	2,000.00	7,220.00	905 41	
3,555.15	190.00	945.00	200.00			5,000.00				2,500.00	1,600.00		1,000.00			300.00				0000	2,000.00	6,670.00	750 00	
2,728.41	2.762.37	1,448.03		1,239.52	108.90		595.00				:			1	1,500.00			2,750.51	2,000.52			550.00	155.41	
																				,		:		
Special Surgical—Bacteriological Research Fund in the Dept. of Surgery	Surgical Pathology Laboratory—Special Assistance	Tuberculosis Gift.	Union Theological Seminary Gift for Medical Service	U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps—Nurses Uniform Gift	U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps—Scholarship Gift	University Patents, Inc. Gift	Upjohn Company Gift for Research—Dept. of Pharmacology	Upjohn Company Gift for Research in the School of	Dental and Oral Surgery in Biochemistry and	Periodentology	Viking Gift-Dept. of Anatomy	Vedder (Harman A.) Gift for Research Work in	Medicine	Wallace and Tiernan Products, Inc. Gift for a Study	Warburg Gift for Research on Constitutional Aspects	of Disease	Warner Institute Gift for Research on Neurotropic	Viruses	Warner Gift for Research on Encephalomyelitis and other Virus Diseases	Warner (William R.) & Co., Inc. Gift for Poliomye-	Warner (William B.) & Co. Inc. Cift for Study of	Burn Treatments	Webster Gift for Purchase of the Jerome P. Webster	Library of Flastic Burgery

\$5,046.54 \$1,411,657.35 \$1,072,129.02 \$2,478,739.83
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GIFTS AND RECEIPTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1)	To Income and Expense Account	\$39,006.91
(2)	Refund to Donor.	307.63
(3)	To Principal Class 1918 Fund.	2,830.00
(4)	To Reserve for Amortization of Debt.	50,000.00
(5)	To Reserve for Amortization of Debt.	50,000.00
(6)	To Heat Transfer Research Gift	500.00
(7)	To Woodbridge Lecture Publication Gift	600.00
(8)	Refund to Donor.	100.00
\-/	Refund to Donor.	760.10
	Refund to Donor.	.51
	Refund to Donor.	912.04
(12)		1,000.43
/	Refund to Donor.	120.25
	Refund to Donor.	100.00
	To Reserve for Amortization of Debt.	566.23
(16)		4,997.28
·/	Refund to Donor.	349.78
(18)		449.50
/	To Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift No. 2.	2.428.27
(20)		3.28
(21)		766.02
\—-/	Refund to Donor.	178.36
/	Refund to Donor.	9.61
. ,	Refund to Donor.	996.00
,		
, ,	Refund to Donor.	1,370.72 200.00
	Refund to Donor.	200.00
(21)	To Nutrition Foundation for Research in Effects of Environment on Nutrition Requirements and Cell Respiration	1,576.72
(90)		600.00
	To Salzer (Benj.) Gift for Study of History of Medicine To Putnam Salzer Gift for Neurology	519.50
	Refund to Donor	1,960.45 633.46
	Refund to Donor.	
	Refund to Donor.	1,652.93 696.67
(33)	To Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift No. 2.	
(34)	To Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift No. 2	1,643.75
. ,	Refund to Donor	595.00
(36)	Refund to Donor	849.68

\$169,281.08

SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS AND DESIGNATED FUNDS

AT JUNE 30, 1945

Bonds

SCHEDUL	Æ I-	—II. S	. GOV	ERNI	IENT

		Book Value
\$1,504,000	Treasury 11/4% Bonds, due 1947	\$1,504,000.00
900,000	Treasury 13/4% Bonds, due 1948	905,765.63
1,439,000	Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1954	1,439,000.00
1,850,000	Treasury 21/4% Bonds, due 1962	1,850,000.00
400,500	Treasury 2½% Bonds, due June 15, 1969	400,500.00
39,000	Treasury 2½% Bonds, due Dec. 15, 1969	39,000.00
375	War Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 and 1957	277.50
96,400	War Savings Bonds, Series G, due 1954, 1955, 1956	96,400.00
	-	

\$6,234,943.13

Bonds

SCHEDULE II—RAILROAD

\$32,227.50	\$50,000 Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1995.
35,970.00	50,000 Central New England Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961
	1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5% General Mortgage Bonds,
1,000.00	due 1987
	22,600 Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co. 5% Conv.
7,232.00	Adj. Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 2000
	10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee, St.Paul and Pacific R.R. Co. 5% 50 year
8,375.00	Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1975
	125 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R.R. Co. 4% First Mort-
106.25	gage Bonds, Series A, due 1991
	325 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R.R. Co. 41/2% Second
214.50	Mortgage Income Bonds, due 2011
11 500 00	20,000 Missouri, Pacific R.R. Co. 4% General Mortgage Bonds, due
11,700.00	1975.
4 950 00	10,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1956
4,850.00	
57,298.05	70,000 Wisconsin Central Ry Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949
\$158,973.30	

Bonds

SCHEDULE III—PUBLIC UTILITY

\$19,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 6% Debentures,	
Series A, due 1975	\$19,984.15
31,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 5% Debentures,	
Series B, due 1975	30,347.50
55,000 Continental Gas and Electric Corp. 5% Debentures, due 1958	51,782.50

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		Book Value
\$20,000 H	Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co. 5% First Lien and Refund-	Dook vatur
200,000 M	ing Mortgage Bonds, due 1957	9,600.00
400 000 TY	due 1965	209,687.86
100,000 W	Vest Penn Electric Co. 5% Debentures, due 2030	99,460.00
	=	\$420,862.01
	Bonds	
	SCHEDULE IV-INDUSTRIAL	
\$15,000 S	hell Union Oil Corp. 2½% Debentures, due 1954	\$14,568.75
	-	\$14,568.75
		V14,000.10
	Bonds	
	SCHEDULE V-MUNICIPAL	
\$100 C	City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1957	\$102.23
	Sity of New York 41/2% Corporate Stock, due 1957	3,016.22
	ity of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1958	453.13
	ity of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1959	511.46
	tity of New York 41/4% Corporate Stock, due 1960	5,651.80
500 C	tity of New York 41/4% Corporate Stock, due 1962	500.00
100 C	tity of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1966	103.86
	ity of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1974 ity of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1980	518.87
	ity of New York 3% Corporate Stock, due 1980	2,015.60 615.84
000 C	- Try of New Tork 3% Corporate Stock, due 1980	013.64
	_	\$13,489.01
	Bonds	
	SCHEDULE VI—REAL ESTATE	
\$9.161.46 Fi	ifth Twenty-Second St. Corp. 5½% Income Debentures, due	
	1953	\$1.00
5,580.00 65	57 Lexington Ave. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1956	2.00
	5 Lorimer St. Realty Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1945 avoy-Plaza Inc. 3% Second Mortgage Income Bonds, due	1.00
F 000 00 -	1956	427.50
5,000.00 T	rinity Buildings Corp. of New York 3% First Mortgage	0.000.00
0.000.00.50	Bonds, due 1949.	2,800.00 1.00
	80 West End Ave. Corp. 5½% Income Debentures, due 1955 9-35 West 32nd St. Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1955	1.00
	15 St. Marks Ave. Corp. 4% Income Debentures, due 1946.	1.00
	-	\$3,234.50
	Bonds	
	SCHEDULE VII—MISCELLANEOUS	
\$45,100.00 C	olumbia University Club 3% Income Debentures, due 1952	\$43,925.00
	own Hall Club Inc. 4% Debentures, due 1955	1.00
		\$43,926.00
	=	

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE I-RAILROAD

Shares	Book Value
1,300 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. 5% Non-Cum	\$112,852.53
14 Erie R. R. Co. 5%	1,148.00

\$114,000.53

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE II-PUBLIC UTILITY

500	American District Telegraph Co. 5%	\$52,500.00
1,000	American Gas and Electric Co. 43/4%	104,115.00
100	American Water Works and Electric Co. \$6.00	7,900.00
1,000	Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4½%	105,437.50
555	Carolina Power and Light Co. \$5.00	57,952.65
1,000	Consumer's Power Co., \$4.50	102,236.00
1,500	General Telephone Corp. \$2.50	79,872.00
250	Jersey Central Power and Light Co. 51/2%	25,300.00
1,000	New Orleans Public Service Inc. 43/4%	110,825.00
2,000	North American Co. 53/4% (Par \$50)	104,433.48
500	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 5%	52,375.00
500	Northern States Power Co. \$5	49,187.50
1,000	Ohio Cities Water Co. 6%	101,000.00
1,000	Ohio Public Service Co. 7%	113,801.20
3,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 51/2% (Par \$25)	91,086.25
1,000	Pacific Lighting Corp. \$5	103,000.00
1,000	Peninsular Telephone Co. \$1.40	26,794.94
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 6% (Par \$50)	38,548.45
50	Public Service Corp. of New Jersey \$5	5,325.00
1,000	Public Service Corp. of New Jersey 6%	117,862.50
800	Rochester Gas and Electric Co. 6%, Series D	81,550.00
2,200	Southern California Edison Co. 6%, Series B, (Par \$25)	63,250.00
1,000	Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. 5%	105,576.75
1,000	Toledo Edison Co. 7%	110,000.00
300	West Penn Electric Co. 6%	27,421.20
1,700	West Penn Electric Co. 7%	165,325.60

\$2,002,676.02

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE III-INDUSTRIAL

1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 4% Convertible	\$104,000.00
2,086	American Cyanamid Co. 5% (Par \$10)	20,860.00
100	American Smelting and Refining Co. 7%	11,825.00
220	American Tobacco Co. 6%	31,227.50
100	American Woolen Co. 7%	7,550.00
500	Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. \$2.50	25,519.26
700	Crane Co. 5% Convertible	71,450.00
1,000	Crown Zellerbach Corp. \$5	98,243.75
	Food Fair Stores Inc. \$2.50 With Warrants	5,300.00
285	General Motors Corp. \$5	34,200.00
	Hooker Electrochemical Co. \$4.25	19,800.00

Shares	Book Value
1,000 International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. 7%	\$120,000.00
500 McCrory Stores Corp. 5%, with warrants	52,500.00
100 Melville Shoe Corp. 4% Convertible	10,500.00
250 New York Times Co. 8% Third Non-Cum	25,000.00
2,000 Pure Oil Co. 6%	211,532.81
500 Safeway Stores, Inc. 5%	54,500.00
2,000 Tide Water Associated Oil Co. \$4.50 Convertible	195,451.50
1,100 Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. \$1.50 Convertible	38,500.00
100 United Corp. \$3	4,675.00
100 United States Rubber Co. 8% Non-Cum	4,562.50
900 United Stores Corp. \$6 Convertible	57,212.64
	\$1,204,409.96
Preferred Stocks	
SCHEDULE IV—BANK	
500 Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Rochester, N. Y.) 4% (Par \$50)	\$25,000.00
Preferred Stocks	
SCHEDULE V—INSURANCE	
565 Merchants Fire Assurance Co. 7%	\$67,800.00
Preferred Stocks	
SCHEDULE VI-MISCELLANEOUS	
75 Ilinon Minaral Land Ca	21.00
75 Huron Mineral Land Co	\$1.00
106 Rolfe Coal Mining Co.	1.00
2 Samarkand, Inc. 8%	
2 Standard and O/0	
	\$4.00
Common Stocks	
SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD	
2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co	\$263,546.87
5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co.	185,653.10
100 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co	1,525.00
201 Erie R. R. Co.	3,969.75
40 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. V. T. C	480.00
4,000 Great Northern Ry. Co. (Pfd.)	279,382.20
150 Illinois Central R. R. Co.	5,256.25
2,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co	129,628.25
100 New York Central R. R. Co	3,575.00
1,160 Norfolk and Western Ry. Co	232,960.90
100 Pennsylvania R. R. Co	3,512.50
2,200 Southern Pacific Co	208,894.14
100 Southern Ry. Co	3,275.00
2,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co.	302,498.72
	\$1,624,157.68

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

Shares	Book Value
2,350 American Telephone and Telegraph Co	\$365,791.00
7,200 Commonwealth Edison Co.	201,612.54
1,000 Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore	90,175.00
1,000 Consolidated Natural Gas Co	33,634.48
200 Houston Lighting and Power Co	13,087.25
1,100 Pacific Gas and Electric Co	41,537.50

\$745,837.77

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

	Abbott Laboratories, Inc	\$35,789.64
	Addressograph-Multigraph Corp	53,995.94
1,500	Air Reduction Co	71,445.50
500	Allied Chemical and Dye Corp	74,233 00
	Amerada Petroleum Corp	136,427.11
	Amerex Holding Corp.	306.25
	American Can Co	59,170.75
	American Car and Foundry Co	2,750.00
500	American Chicle Co	50,712.50
3,500	American Cyanamid Co., "B"	121,630.00
	American Home Products Corp	141,076.18
	American Locomotive Co	3,450.00
	American Machine & Metals Inc.	5,062.50
1,000	American Tobacco Co., "B"	74,345.92
	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	14,300.00
2,400	Atlantic Refining Co	54,397.50
500	Bethlehem Steel Corp	43,942.50
	Borg-Warner Corp	12,769.69
100	California Packing Corp	2,687.50
100	Christiana Securities Co	287.094.50
500	Columbian Carbon Co	42,956.00
4,280	Commercial Investment Trust Corp	198,510.28
350	Congoleum-Nairn, Inc	10,412.50
150	Continental Baking Co	1,575.00
750	Continental Oil Co	25,007.30
500	Creole Petroleum Corp	13,312.50
1,000	Crown Zellerbach Corp.	16,140.00
1,200	Dome Mines Ltd	33,936.83
1,000	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	37,500.00
100	Freeport Sulphur Co	3,950.00
330	Gabriel Co	2,805.00
10,000	General Electric Co	589,745.01
	General Motors Corp	211,651.50
2,000	General Precision Equipment Corp	57,768.46
100	Gillette Safety Razor Co	1,725.00
100	Great Western Sugar Co	2,900.00
	Gulf Oil Corp	92,039.42
1,000	Homestake Mining Co	46,173.29
7,100	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd	185,031.80
	Humble Oil and Refining Co	143,375.00
	26/100 International Business Machines Corp	44,419.00

Shares	Book Value
500 International Harvester Co	\$36,027.20
6,000 International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd	263,010.70
100 Kennecott Copper Co	2,150.00
300 Life Savers Corp	8,929.69
500 Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., "B"	55,627.00
3,000 May Department Stores Co	80,698.50
2,000 Melville Shoe Corp.	76,356.00
1,916 Metal and Thermit Corp	45,515.00
200 Middle States Petroleum Corp., V. T. C. for class "A"	3,950.00
600 Middle States Petroleum Corp., V. T. C. for class "B"	2,325.00
2,500 Montgomery Ward and Co	120,786.07
100 Nash-Kelvinator Corp	2,087.50
100 National Cash Register Co	3,625.00
800 National Lead Co	12,098.00
2,000 Newmont Mining Corp	107,354.38
2,000 Ohio Oil Co	22,294.99
1,100 J. C. Penney Co	101,025.00
200 Pfizer (Chas.) and Co	2,750.00
2,000 Phillips Petroleum Co	85,125.67
500 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co	63,012.50
1,000 Pullman Inc.	52,429.50
1,212 75/100 Remington Rand Inc	24,200.00
2,100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., "B"	113,837.50
400 St. Joseph Lead Co	11,924.00
550 Sears Roebuck and Co	43,383.27
1,000 Sherwin-Williams Co.	112,147.50
3,050 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co	45,968.25
2,000 Sperry Corp.	81,985.50
600 Standard Oil Co. of California	18,919.19
816 Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	24,465.75
2,000 Standard On Co. of New Jersey	149,029.04 122,518.59
3,100 Texas Co.	159,547.51
100 Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	3,586.91
1,000 Timken Roller Bearing Co.	64,275.00
1,000 Union Carbide and Carbon Corp	79,597.50
100 United Carbon Co	7,349.48
1,000 United Fruit Co.	67,342.65
500 United States Rubber Co.	29,625.00
	\$5,313,401.21
Common Stocks	
SCHEDULE IV—INSURANCE	
3,000 American Re-Insurance Co.	\$110,815.52
971 Continental Insurance Co	39,104.74
500 Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co	21,307.63
1,000 Merchants Fire Assurance Co.	58,025.00
	\$229,252.89
Common Stocks	
SCHEDULE V-BANK	
	\$27,200.00
SCHEDULE V—BANK 600 Bankers Trust Co	\$27,200.00 126,374.11

108	COLU M BIA UNIVERSITY	
Sh	ares	Book Value
5	00 Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co	\$52,750.00
	00 Chase National Bank	153,346.26
	00 Chemical Bank and Trust Co	198,954.15
	20 First National Bank of the City of New York	36,354.00
	00 Guaranty Trust Co	315,138.75
	00 Manufacturers Trust Co	116,387.50
	00 National City Bank of New York	153,550.00
	=	\$1,180,054.77
	Common Stocks	
	SCHEDULE VI-MISCELLANEOUS	
	2 American Womans Realty Co. Inc.	\$1.00
1	0 Burlington Gas Light Co.	1.00
	0 Godfrey L. Cabot Inc.	1.00
	0 Capitol Building Co.	3,900,00
	0 City Housing Corp.	1.00
	4 Clinton Hall Association and Mercantile Library	4.00
20	0 Ferro-Nil Corp	1.00
	5 Huron Mineral Land Co.	1.00
	0 Lawyers Mortgage Co	3,570.00
	0 Maple Leaf Mining and Development Co	1.00
	5 New Brunswick Ry. Co	1.00
	1 New York Historical Society	1.00
1	0 New York Realty and Improvement Co	1.00
	1 New York Society Library	1.00
1	3 Norfolk Country Club Realty Corp	1.00
	0 Phillips (Thomas) Co	45,000.00
	35 Rolfe Coal Mining Co	1.00
4(0 Tropical Fruit Growers Association	1.00
	8 Yuruari Development and Gold Dredging Co	1.00
		\$52,489.00
	=	
	Msicellaneous	
Agreemen	with Greenberg, Publisher, Inc	\$1.00
	with Harcourt, Brace and Co	1.00
Agreemen	s with Macmillan Co	3.00
	with Charles Scribner's Sons	1.00
	with D. Van Nostrand Co	1.00
Agreemen	s with Yale University Press	2.00
	ith Westinghouse Districted and Manufacturing Co.	1.00

Contract with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.....

Interest in Geneva County, Alabama, Oil Syndicate.....

Interest in Los Pozos Gold Mining Co. of Mexico City

Stock in Affiliated Corporations..... Warrants to Purchase 22 Shares of Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland

Common Stock.....

1.00 \$515.00

1.00

2.00

2.00 500.00 -

Bonds and Mortgages

bonds and Mortgages	
Face Amount	Book Value
\$56,000.00 Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 4%, Open	
Mortgage	\$56,000.00
57,600.00 2479-2491 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, at 3% Open	
Mortgage	57,600.00
7,350.00 280 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage	1.00
3,187.50 271-3 Avenue B and 600-6001/2 East 16th Street, New York,	
at 3½%, Open Mortgage	1.00
110,975.00 Southwest Corner Bailey Avenue and 230th Street, Bronx, at	
6%, Open Mortgage	110,975.00
3,167.50 530 Beach Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1950	3,167.50
2,895.00 172 Beaumont Street, Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, at 6%,	
Open Mortgage	2,895.00
283,000.00 26-28 Beaver Street, New York, at 4%, due 1948	283,000.00
3,565.82 676 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (2/3	
interest in \$5,348.75 Mortgage)	3,545.83
60,000.00 188 Bowery, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	60,000.00
800.00 345 Brewster Street, Painted Post, N. Y., at 5%, due 1948	1.00
3,063.86 102 Brighton 11th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	2.00
(3% interest in \$4,595.79 Mortgage)	2,724.29
550,000.00 1218-1228 Broadway, New York, at 4%, due 1945	550,000.00
572,500.00 1241-1251 Broadway, New York, at 41/2%, Open Mortgage.	572,500.00
3,000.00 Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn. (Portion of) due 1948	3,000.00
1,500.00 198 Canisteo Street, Corning, N. Y., at 5%, Open Mortgage	1.00
3,166.67 2762 Claffin Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1946 (1/3 interest in	1.00
\$9,500 Mortgage)	3,143.43
3,840.00 2819 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage	3,840.00
900.00 Clark Street, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, due 1954	1.00
1,000.00 Clark Street, Riverside, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, due 1949	1.00
500.00 Clark Street, Riverside, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mort-	1.00
gage	1.00
7,000.00 60 Coleridge Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	7,000.00
223,589.37 Southwest Corner College Avenue and East 170th Street,	1,000.00
Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage	000 500 97
17,500.00 203-5 Crescent Street, Long Island City, at 5½%, Open	223,589.37
Mortgage	17 500 00
5,500.00 2080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	17,500.00
12,160.00 4667 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5%, Open	5,500.00
	10 100 00
Mortgage.	12,160.00
3,100.00 209 Dennison Parkway, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Vendor's Lien	1.00
2,600.00 324 Dennison Parkway, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Vendor's Lien	1.00
7,625.00 31 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,700.14
56,430.00 2921-2929 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Long Island, at 5%,	FG 100 00
Open Mortgage	56,430.00
125,000.00 49-51 Duane Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	125,000.00
122,000.00 812 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1955	122,000.00
4,700.00 5021 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,700.00
6,000.00 890 Faile Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage	5,892.02
71,437.50 168 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1950	59,073.38
3,860.00 6016 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	3,794.90
332,160.82 Northeast Corner First Avenue and 89th Street, New York, at	000 100 5
34%, Open Mortgage	332,160.82
183,350.00 131-145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	183,350.00
400.00 265 Flint Avenue, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mortgage	1.00
6,272.50 171-63 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open	
Mortgage.	6,272.50
6,272.50 171-67 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open	
Mortgage	6,272.50

		D 1 77 1
Face Amount		Book Value
\$3,482.50	2440 Gilmore Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open	***
	Mortgage	\$3,482.50
300,000.00	98-102 Gold Street, New York, at 3½%, due 1951	300,000.00
2,800.00	57 Gorton Street, Corning, N. Y., at 5%, due 1949	1.00
1,700.00	10 Gouverneur Lane, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (1/2	1 700 00
	interest in \$3,400 Mortgage)	1,700.00
117,645.00	644-654 Greenwich Street and 111-115 Barrow Street, New	117 645 00
0.000.00	York, at 4½%, due 1948	117,645.00
2,370.00	211-17 Hollis Avenue, Queens Village, Long Island, at 5%,	2,370.00
4 000 00	Open Mortgage (2% interest in \$3,555 Mortgage)	2,370.00
4,032.00	1304 Intervale Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$12,096 Mortgage)	4,032.00
0.000.00	66 Irving Place, New York, at 4%, due 1948 (1/6 interest in	2,002.00
8,800.00	\$52,800 Mortgage)	8,800.00
14 005 00	Property in Village of Irvington, Town of Greenburgh, West-	0,000.00
14,023.00	chester County, N. Y. at 5%, due 1947	14,025.00
600.00	Property in Jackson County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1949	600.00
	Jericho Turnpike and Park Place, Floral Park, Long Island, at	000.00
15,199.99	6%, Open Mortgage (1/7 interest in \$110,600 Mortgage).	15,799.99
5 616 97	110-11 Jerome Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 4½%,	10,100.00
5,010.01	Open Mortgage	5,616.87
23 988 75	1214 Avenue K, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in	0,020101
20,000.10	\$95,955 Mortgage)	23,988.75
10 000 00	394 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, Open Mortgage	9,711.62
500.00	Eastside Lake Keuka, Marilena Park, Township of Wayne,	.,
300.00	N. Y., at 6%, Open Mortgage	1.00
45,000.00	34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 4%, due	
20,000.00	1946	45,000.00
29.550.00	1204 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 41/2%, Open Mortgage	29,550.00
	1940 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	
-,	(1/3 interest in \$5,100 Mortgage)	1,700.00
336,600,00	800 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	336,600.00
	1136 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1950	20,000.00
4,000.00	1473 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	
	(1/3 interest in \$12,000 Mortgage)	3,930.00
1,000.00	Southside Main Street, Campbell, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mort-	
	gage	1.00
300.00	Southside Main Street, Village of Presho, N. Y., at 6%, Open	
	Mortgage	1.00
5,666.67	438 Manhattan Avenue, New York, at 3½%, Open Mortgage,	
	(1/3 interest in \$17,000 Mortgage)	5,666.67
	475 Manhattan Avenue, New York, at 51/2%, Open Mortgage	5,307.50
2,573.34	365 Milford Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (1/2 in-	
	terest in \$7,720 Mortgage)	2,573.34
3,633.33	170 Minna Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (36 in-	
	terest in \$5,450 Mortgage)	3,556.00
60,875.00	1732-1742 Morris Avenue, Bronx, at 41/2%, due 1950	60,875.00
	88-90 Murray Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	15,000.00
	126-136 Nassau Street, New York, at 31/2%, Open Mortgage	250,000.00
	679 Nereid Avenuc, Bronx, at 5%, due 1948	2,500.00
49,000.00	136 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., at 2%, Open Mort-	40,000,00
0.000	gage	49,000.00
2,796.87	373 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (1/4 interest	2,796.87
0.000.00	in \$11,187.50 Mortgage)	1.00
3,000.00	North Hamilton Street, Painted Post, N. Y., at 5%, due 1946	1.00
800.00	123-02 One Hundred Seventh Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage (1/2 interest in \$2,400 Mortgage)	800.00
	at 3/0, Open Mortgage (73 interest in \$2,400 Mortgage)	000.00

Face Amount	Book Value
\$1,500.00 154 Park Avenue, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mortgage	\$1.00
2,060.00 225 Park Avenue, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Vendor's Lien	1.00
203,965.22 Southwest Corner Pinehurst Avenue and 176th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	203,965.22
284,553.32 Northeast Corner Riverside Drive and Payson Avenue, New	200,300.22
York, at 3%, Open Mortgage	284,553.32
55,990.24 318 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, at 51/2%, Open Mortgage	
(3% interest in \$83,985.36 Mortgage)	55,756.91
4,143.73 439 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,143.73
3,940.00 257 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 3 ½%, due 1952 (1/3 interest	
in \$11,820 Mortgage)	3,940.00
492,792.05 361-3 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage 5,266.67 7203 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Morgtage (3	485,887.34
interest in \$7,900 Mortgage)	5,150.67
16,900.00 28 South Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1953	16,900.00
1,000.00 8 Spruce Street, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mortgage	1.00
15,649.65 Northwest Corner Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Brook-	
lyn, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, due 1948 (18/100 interest in \$86,942.50 Mort-	
gage)	15,622.08
5,909.10 376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1949	5,909.10
1,750.00 242 Steuben Street, Painted Post, N. Y., at 5%, due 1949	1.00
971,548.43 Northwest Corner Tenth Avenue and 36th Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage	746,009.86
230,000.00 289-91 Third Avenue and 205-15 East 22nd Street, New York,	140,000.00
at 3%, Open Mortgage	230,000.00
69,000.00 1261-5 Third Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.	69,000.00
3,524.33 1884 Third Avenue, New York, at 51/2%, Open Mortgage, (1/4	
interest in \$10,573 Mortgage)	3,524.33
8,360.00 3850 Third Avenue, Bronx, at 41/2%, due 1946 (1/3 interest in	
\$25,080 Mortgage)	8,360.00
1,557.49 55-19 Thirty Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4%, due 1947	1,557.49
(¼ interest in \$6,230 Mortgage)	1,001,49
1947 (1/4 interest in \$6,020 Mortgage)	1,505.00
17,149.00 981 Tiffany Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage	11,217.21
202,350.00 780-6 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	202,350.00
1,700.00 4418 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 41/2%, due 1948 (1/4 in-	
terest in \$6,800 Mortgage)	1,700.00
7,216.67 44-11 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Long Island City, at 41/2%,	
Open Mortgage (% interest in \$10,825 Mortgage)	7,216.67
4,160.00 35-04 Twenty-first Avenue, Long Island City, at 6%, Open Mortgage (2% interest in \$6,240 Mortgage)	4,160.00
13,000.00 859 Union Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage	10,000.00
920.83 321 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, Open Mortgage (1/4	20,
interest in \$2,762.50 Mortgage)	902.80
106.700.00 183-7 Varick Street and 68-76 King Street, New York, at 4%,	
due 1949	106,700.00
3,319.28 Property in Washington County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1947	1.00
82,000.00 771-5 Washington Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	82,000.00
400.00 384 Wautauga Avenue, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Open Mortgage	1.00 1.00
1,900.00 55 West Erie Avenue, Corning, N. Y., at 5%, due 1949 4,825.00 2208 Avenue X, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,825.00
2,150.00 264 East 2nd Street, Corning, N. Y., at 6%, Vendor's Lien	1.00
29,088.00 745-7 East 6th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.	29,088.00
3,662.82 1779 West 6th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1949	3,662.82
1,483.34 1440 East 7th Street, Brooklyn, at 41/2%, due 1950 (1/4 interest	
in \$4,450 Mortgage)	1,483.34

Face Amou		Book Value
\$5,790.00	1025 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	\$5,790.00
2,233.34	629 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (1/3	
	interest in \$6,700 Mortgage)	2,233.34
16,250.01	175-9 16th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (3 in-	
	terest in \$24,375 Mortgage,	16,250.01
91,591.00	139-49 West 19th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949	91,591.00
55,250.00	429-35 East 23rd Street and 432-8 East 24th Street, New	
	York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	55,250.00
298,900.00	549-57 West 23rd Street and Northeast Corner 23rd Street	
	and Thirteenth Avenue, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	298,900.00
436,440.10	3-7 East 27th Street and 4-6 East 28th Street, New York, at	
	4%, due 1952	436,440.10
337,223.85	6-8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	337,223.85
6,755.00	2770 West 33rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,755.00
47,500.00	126 West 34th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	42,500.00
295,000.00	335-43 West 35th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1954	295,000.00
278,600.00	19-21 West 36th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1955	278,600.00
622,562.21	141-5 West 36th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	622,562.21
39,600.00	25-7 West 37th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	39,600.00
298,500.00	40-42 West 37th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1955	298,500.00
423,550.00	323-7 West 38th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.	423,550.00
315,000.00	248-256 West 39th Street, New York, at 41/4%, due 1954	315,000.00
1,095.83	1554-39th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1945 (1/3 interest in	
	\$3,287.50 Mortgage)	1,095.83
	18 East 41st Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949	190,000.00
	16-18 West 46th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.	112,500.00
10,000.00	420-2 West 46th Street, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage	
	(1/3 interest in \$30,000 Mortgage)	9,735.75
13,510.00	553 West 51st Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage	13,510.00
4,856.20	32-52 53rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945.	4,606.20
130,000.00	154-6 East 53rd Street, New York, at 1½%, Open Mortgage	130,000.00
	1240-54th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1950	4.975.00
36,991.68	837 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 41/2%, Open Mortgage (3/3 in-	
	terest in \$56,062.50 Mortgage)	36,991.68
1,905.75	2137 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (1/4 interest	
	in \$7,623 Mortgage)	1,905.75
21,562.48	579 61st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (1/4 interest in	
	\$86,250 Mortgage)	21,562.48
247,996.66	243-9 West 67th Street and 248-50 West 68th Street, New	
	York, at 3%, Open Mortgage	247,996.66
16,000.00	317 East 71st Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage (Part	
	of Mortgage for \$17,500)	15,836.20
6,755.00	40-39 73rd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, at 5%, Open	
	Mortgage	6,755.00
5,900.00	41-32 74th Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mort-	
	gage	5,900.00
10,350.00	417 East 78th Street, New York, at 41/2%, Open Mortgage	10,350.00
180,000.00	309-27 East 94th Street, New York, at 41/2%, due 1948	180,000.00
4,503.52	570 East 94th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (3/3	
	interest in \$6,755.28 Mortgage)	4,503.52
2,328.12	494 East 95th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (1/4 interest	
	in \$9,312.50 Mortgage)	2,328.12
7,066.67	40-31 99th Street, Corona, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mort-	
0.050.00	gage (% interest in \$10,600 Mortgage)	7,066.67
	177-32-106th Road, Jamaica, Long Island, at 4%, due 1949.	3,878.80
4,000.00	123 East 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	3,000.00
12,000.00	542 West 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	12,000.00

Face Amount	Book Value
\$2,880.00 89-32 116th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at	
Open Mortgage	
Open Mortgage	3,377.40
3,377.50 107-23 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, Open Mortgage	
31,562.50 417-419 West 118th Street, New York, at 4½%, due	
15,440.00 58 East 120th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgs	
3,000.00 145 West 123rd Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgo	
(½ interest in \$9,000 Mortgage)	
10,532.50 500 West 132nd Street, New York, at 4%, due 1946 (1/4)	
in \$31,597.50 Mortgage)	
293,863.82 Northeast Corner 134th Street and Riverside Drive, Ne	
at 4%, Open Mortgage	
1,383.33 40-38 157th Street. Flushing, Long Island, at 5%	
Mortgage (1/4 interest in \$4,150 Mortgage,	
9,000.00 83 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.	
10,500.00 85 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.	
25,000.00 401 West 201st Street, New York, at 3%, due 1949	
	011 011 000 05
	\$11,841,336.37
Danticipation Contificates	Address of the Addres
Participation Certificates	
\$520.04 1042-1052 West Beach Street, Long Beach, L. I., at	41670
Past Due	
1,309.43 594-596 Broadway, New York, at 3%, due 1951	
1,433.47 1705 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1946	
100,000.00 38-44 Court Street, 186 Remsen Street and 391 Fulton	
Brooklyn, at 2%, past due	
388.80 2203-2217 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	•
1,934.81 126-128 Franklin Street, New York, at 5%, past due.	
2,090.00 Grand Street and 48th Street, Maspeth, Long Island,	
past due	
401.02 2238 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, at 5½%, past due	
213.50 42-50 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	
19,775.44 483-495 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past decreased	
938.19 West Side Locust Valley Road, Brookville, Long Isl	
5½%, past due	
200.00 62-70 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past du	
4,809.31 325 Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due	
24,401.21 921-943 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past	
119.47 178 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	•
12,404.41 209-223 Avenue P, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945	
3,492.50 1069-75 Park Avenue, New York, at 3%, due 1947	
933.33 36 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due	
4,753.66 805 Riverside Drive, New York, at 4½%, due 1948	
195.30 343 St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens, at $4\frac{1}{2}$	
1947	195.30
1947	195.30 et, New
1947	195.30 et, New 2,206.70
1947	195.30 et, New 2,206.70 818.81
1947. 2,206.70 Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Stree York, at 4½%, due 1949. 821.73 47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947. 4,546.92 586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945.	195.30 ht, New 2,206.70 818.81 4,546.92
1947. 2,206.70 Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Stree York, at 4½%, due 1949. 821.73 47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947. 4,546.92 586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945. 2,412.50 3300-8 Third Avenue and 991-5 Boston Road, Br	195.30 tt, New 2,206.70 818.81 4,546.92 onx, at
1947. 2,206.70 Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Stree York, at 4½%, due 1949. 821.73 47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947. 4,546.92 586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945. 2,412.50 3300-8 Third Avenue and 991-5 Boston Road, Bronx, at 4½%, past due.	195.30 tt, New 2,206.70 818.81 4,546.92 onx, at 2,412.50
1947	195.30 tt, New 2,206.70 818.81 4,546.92 onx, at 2,412.50 te. 57.63
1947. 2,206.70 Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Stree York, at 4½%, due 1949. 821.73 47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947. 4,546.92 586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945. 2,412.50 3300-8 Third Avenue and 991-5 Boston Road, Bronx, at 4½%, past due.	195.30 tt, New 2,206.70 818.81 4,546.92 onx, at 2,412.50 tee. 57.63 579.12

Face Amour	ıt	Book Value
\$480.00	Northwest Corner Wooster Street and West 3rd Street, New	
	York, at 5½%, past due	\$212.24
4,680.00	35-37 Worth Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949	1.00
2,140.00	586 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	2.140.00
3,189.88	1709-1717 East 4th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due	3,189.88
721.71	109-113 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due	721.71
	972 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	499.87
	68-82 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due	967.49
	532 West 30th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1947	1,227.83
629.64	150-154 East 49th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1948	618.98
	474 51st Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due	1,129.78
	16-18 East 53rd Street, New York, at 5%, past due	4,002.81
	205-213 East 67th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1949	1,200.00
	37-32 80th Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 41/2%, past due.	7,187.83
	163-169 East 81st Street, New York, at 21/2%, due 1949	3,518.43
	2251 81st Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1946	8,242.61
	526-528 86th Street, Brooklyn, at 3 ½%, due 1947	4,612.05
	164 West 88th Street, New York, at 5%, past due	1,188.06
	107-123 West 93rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due	1.00
	143-149 West 96th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1949	6,398.92
367.50	New York Title and Mortgage Co. Series A2, at 5%, past due.	82.50
366.66	Prudence Bonds Corp. Certificates (Dryden Apartments Is-	
	sue), at 5%, past due	1.00
	Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 49A, at 51/2%, past due	3.00
	Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 51A, at 5½%, past due	2.00
487.79	Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 63B, at 5½%, past due	1.00

\$235,842.64

SECURITIES SUMMARY

AT JUNE 30, 1945

Bonds

Schedule I—United States Government. \$6,234,943.13 Schedule III—Railroad. 158,973.30 Schedule III—Public Utility. 420,862.01 Schedule IV—Industrial. 14,568.76 Schedule V—Municipal. 13,489.01 Schedule VI—Real Estate 3,234.50 Schedule VII—Miscellaneous 43,926.00	
Preferred Stocks	
Schedule I—Railroad \$114,000.53 Schedule II—Public Utility 2,002,676.02 Schedule III—Industrial 1,204,409.96 Schedule IV—Bank 25,000.00 Schedule V—Insurance 67,800.00 Schedule VI—Miscellaneous 4.00	
Common Stocks	
Schedule I—Railroad \$1,624,157.68 Schedule II—Public Utility 745,837.77 Schedule III—Industrial 5,313,401.21 Schedule IV—Insurance 229,252.88 Schedule V—Bank 1,1800054.77 Schedule VI—Miscellaneous 52,489.00 MISCELLANEOUS BONDS AND MORTGAGES PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES	
	\$31,526,774.54
DISTRIBUTION	
Special Endowments—Principal. Special Endowments—Income. Student Loans. Gifts. General Endowment.	\$26,571,570.24 737,454.46 243,412.50 1,541,209.50 2,433,127.84 \$31,526,774.54

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1944	0, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	Deductions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945	0, 1945
Land: 111th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway. Improvements to Grounds	\$2,022,440.06 61,539.15			: : : · : : · : : · :	\$2,022,440.06 61,539.15	10 000 000
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway.	2,000,000.00	\$2,083,979.21 2,429,601.17			2,000,000.00	\$2,083,979.Z1 2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.	:	563,193.40				563,193.40
sterdam Avenue. Baker Field, Broadway, 218th St. and Harlem Ship Canal.	736,656.65	503,656.95			736,656.65	503,656.95
Improvements and additions to Baker Field Alumni House: Alterations and Equipment	270,730.19	1,007,386.84			270,730.19	1,007,386.84
Avery Library Building: Construction Equipment	339,821.42	341.651.10			339,821.42	341.651.10
Baker Field Boat House. Baker Field Boat House Equipment. Baker Field Foree.		2,554.82 2,850.98 88.306.99				2,554.82 2,850.98 2,830.98
Daner Freu Crainstains. Manor House, Improvements and Furnishings Boat House at Highland, N. Y. Casa Italiana: Equipment.	315,526.06 2,009.61	30,040.00			315,526.06 2,009.61	30,040.00

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\$582.924.57	3,166.44	18,465.53		165,925.65			337,194.81			335,012.85			411,108.45			387,529.63			510,728.75			374,210.03			662,627.14		6	1,000,349.95		
\$265,388.90		104 045 65	00.086		286,575.50	50,619.31		299,725.43	35,287.42		362,610.91	48,497.54		352,656.66	34,862.97		486,572.26	24,156.49		337,202.65	37,007.38		536,427.47	126,199.67		781,108.11	219,241.87		1,662,295,39	
																	:	:												
:																			510,728.75									:		
6589 994 57	3,166.44	18,465.53		165,925.65			337,194.81			335,012.85			411,108.45			387,529.63						374,210.03			662,627.14			1,000,349.98		
\$265,388.90			164,945.65 980.00		286,575.50	50,619.31		299,725.43	35,287.42		362,610.91	48,497.54		352,666.66	34,862.97		486,572.26	24,156.49		337,202.65	37,007.38		536,427.47	126,199.67		781,108.11	219,241.87		1,662,295.39	
Land	g: Construction		Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction			Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment		Construction	Equipment
	Chemical Engineering Building: Construction.	Crocker Research Building: X-Ray Equipment	Earl Hall: Construction and Equipment	market moont fundate	Engineering Building:			Faculty House:			Faverweather Hall:			Furnald Hall:			Hamilton Hall:			Hartley Hall:			Havemeyer Hall:			Havemeyer Hall Annex:	(Chandler Laboratory)		John Jay Hall:	

		At June 30, 1944), 1944	Additions 1944-1945	Deductions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945	10, 1945
	Commons Equipment	\$67,694.06	\$1,871,052.59	\$5,248.34	\$8,503.34	\$64,439.06	\$1,867,797.59
Johnson Hall:	Construction Equipment	1,145,942.25 90,473.72 43,868.39		4,016.23		1,145,942.25 90,473.72 47,884.62	6
Kent Hall:	Construction	588,704.91	1,280,284.36			1,164.50	1,284,300.59
Library Building:	Construction Equipment	1,108,461.08 103,038.31 46,600.00	089,809,41			1,108,461.08 103,038.31 46,600.00	000,000
Livingston Hall:	Construction	333,607.50 32,106.83	1,258,099.39			333,607.50 32,106.83	1,258,099.39
Philosophy Building: Physics Building: (Pupin Physics Laboratory)	Construction & Equipment Construction	1,282,809.17	352,574.38			1,282,809.17	352,574.38
(Rutherford Observatory) President's House:	ConstructionFurnishing	196,830.82	1,550,859.70			196,830.82	221,240.99
St. Paul's Chapel:	Construction Equipment	266,676.54	350,685.81			266,676,54	350,685.81
Schermerhorn Hall:	Construction. Equipment	485,292.87	603,241.25	603,241.25		485,292.87	603,241.25

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198 000 84	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,010,125.05	20 P. S.	3,595,301.04		1,752,987.28 24,184.92	34,624.72	24,789.89	31,333,33	22,833.00	37,712.65	21,691.88	2,000.00	76,848.60	390.00
\$942,850.82 255,240.02	1,005,957.47	534,863.38 42,314.45	309,817.97 25,037,35	988,431.53 31,474.20	656,691.52 33,240.80 43,149.23			:							
						:									
		L,010,125.00 For 100 00				\$24,184.92									
41 108 090 84	1 000 000	1,010,122.33	2 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3,595,301.04		1,752,987.28	34,624.72	24,789.89	31,333.33	22,833.00	37,712.65	21,691.88	2,000.00	4,600.00	390.00
\$942,850.82 255,240.02	7.47	45	.35	53	80 23			:	: :	:	:	: :	:	: :	: :
\$942	1,005,957.47 70,534.86	534,863.38	309,817.97 25,037.35	988,431.53	656,691.52 33,240.80 43,149.23										
Schermerhorn Hall Extension: Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction & Equipment 988,431. Equipment 31,474	Power House Equipment 656,691. Power House Conduits 33,240. Gymnasium Equipment 43,149.		No. 411 West 117th Street (Maison Francaise)	re)			No. 423 West 117th Street (Deutsches Haus)	No. 429 West 117th Street (research)		Construction & Equipment	Class of 1883 Mines—Setting Bust of Professor Egleston Class of 1885 Sun Dial.

			Additions	Deductions		
	At June 30, 1944), 1944	1944-1945	1944-1945	At June 30, 1945	, 1945
Class of 1886 Granite Exedra.		\$5,000.00				\$5,000.00
Class of 1889 Mines "Hammerman"		5 000 00				2,000.00
Class of 1890 Arts and Mines-Statue of Letters and pylon		8,598.72				8 598.72
Class of 1891 Gates		15,000.00				15,000.00
Class of 1893 Chapel Bell		5,114.84				5,114.84
Class of 1897 Boat House,		8,000.00				8,000.00
Class of 1906 Clock		13,148.95				13,148,95
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties, Visit	:	7,100.10				1,159.16
to Columbia		4,197,27				4 197 27
Fountain of the God Pan		12,013.50				12,013,50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates		2,563.00				2,563.00
Hamilton Statue		10,900.00				10,900.00
Huntington Portrait.		2,127.00				2,127.00
Lighting University Grounds		1,035.00				1,035.00
Portrait of President Butler		9,880.57	:			9,880.57
Seth Low Memorial Tablet		1,010.00				1,010.00
Marcellus fiartiey Research Tablet.		417.00		:	:	417.00
Munroe Smith Tablet		1,374.00	:		:	1,374.00
Van Amringe Memorial		1,540.00				1,840.00
Hegeler Furnace.		2.000.00				2,000,00
Model of Coal Mine	:	250.00				250.00
Braden Mine Models		1,700.00				1,700.00
Installation of Cross Connected Fire Mains		17,912.57				17,912.57
Animal Accommodations		1,842.49				1,842.49
South Court Fountains		4,932.88				4,932.88
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses.		16,486.50				16,486.50
Optical Instruments		7,100.00			-:	7,100.00

		OF THE TREASURER	12
	\$57,274.84	P. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	10,006,405.62 1,522.70
\$2,579.90 749.25 8,168.98 2,882.77 38,033.59	4,814.55 45.80 30,382.79 37,316.40	628,969,31 33,896.20 1,400.00 14,938.07 39,92.63.14 724,075.50 513,488.01 9,068.47 1,720,845.40 43,432.73 4,347,444.60 76,550.10	750,000.00
		\$137.35	750,000.00
		\$327.97	1,522.70
		67,688 67,688	10,006,215.00
\$2,579.90 749.25 8,168.98 2,882.77 38,033.59	4,814.55 45.80 30,382.79 37,316.40	628,969,31 33,896,20 14,938,07 39,088,07 39,263,14 724,075,50 513,488,01 9,068,47 1,720,982,75 4,347,444,60 76,550,10 76,950,10	Equipment 750,000.00 Primate Colony at Puerto Rico
Boulevard Sewer. 129th Street Sewer. Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park. Opening 116th Street. Opening 120th Street.	Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway On 116th Street for Inwood Park. Dutside Street Work.	ical School: (59th Street) Buildings. Equipment Library. Roof Laboratory. School of Dentifyre. Sloane Hospital for Women ical School: (168th Street) New Site—168th Street—Land New Residence Hall Site. Improvements to New Site. Improvements to New Site. Bard Hall Comstruction and Equipment. New Buildings. New Buildings. New Equipment. School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Buildings and	

	At June 30, 1944	10, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	Deductions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945	30, 1945
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn		\$53,963.70 1.00	\$53,963.70	1.00		\$53,963.70
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment. Less Reserve for Johnson Hall Less Reserve for Dental School Less Reserve for Haveneyer Hall Less Reserve for Pupin Physics Laboratory Less Reserve for Pupin Physics Laboratory Regulation of Academic Buildings and Equipment Less Reserve for Chandler Hall Less Reserve for Chandler Hall Less Reserve for John Jay Less Reserve for Restoration Chandler Museum Less Reserve for Restoration of the Grove.	\$92,683.73 2.85 1.75 107.12 3,121.34 257,367.54	\$39,740,811.29	\$33,777.46	\$8,640.69	\$97,085.93 1,462.80 1,75 3,121.34 368,483.15 1,462.52 1,462.52 1,924.77 6,000.00 50.00	683
		\$39,387,526.96				\$39,286,208.80
	11		_	_		

RENTAL PROPERTY

At June 30, 1945 (Net)	\$28,230,310.76 2,435,367.63	\$29,298.08 \$30,665,678.39	\$97,293.99	11,200.45	9,994.73	53,598.13	14,003.42	16,291.45	51,225.75	23,972.15	30,257.86	9,405.10	692,972.42	19,304.70	5,117.60	21,766.66	2,049.70	21,760.85	44,361.43
Decrease and	\$29,298.08	\$29,298.08	\$2,230.36	269.83	257.35	756.17	311.19	362.03	1,204.44	528.05	1,019.46	202.18	23,100.38	946.10	113.72	483.70	45.55	483.57	1,355.63
Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve																			45,717.06
At June 30, 1944 (Net)	\$28,230,310.76 2,464,665.71	\$30,694,976.47	\$99,524.35		10,252.08	34,784.06	14,314.61	16,653,48	52,430.19		31,277.32	9,670.94	716.0			22,250.36	2,095.25	22,244.42	
	GENERAL FUNDS UPPER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION. LOWER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION, \$2,394,000.00 PLUS SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS AT COSTLand 2,464,665.71		OTHER PROPERTIES AT NET BOOK VALUES Ameterdam Avenue and 115th Street	47-9 Barclay StreetBuilding	:	53 Barclay StreetBuilding		:	65-7 Barclay StreetBuilding and Lease	69-73 Barelay StreetBuilding	treet	81 Barclay StreetBuilding	53 Barelay Street	et	Br	:			

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At June 30, 1945 (Net)	\$63.061.51	21,427.90	3,116.72	3,568.19	5,307.13	7,025.10	3,558.72	1.00	14,107.31	13,716.40	23,576.02	8,983.74	2,088.92	11,338.20	36,265.22	6,834.72	18,091.23		23,646.44	8 180 95	5 967 63	13,603.72	166,277.97	286,396.08	61,750.72	119,166.68	20,461.98	17,926.17
Decrease and Depreciation	\$1.404.14	510.36	69.26	97.14	117.94	156.18	101.81		317.25	304.81	681.91	222.07	158.48	251.96	814.60	151.89	402.58	602.72	525.48	181 78	139 61	302.31	1,897.08			2,102.67	192.99	175.09
Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve																								\$378.37				
At June 30, 1944 (Net)	\$64,465.65	21,938.26	3,185.98	3,665.33	5,425.07	7,181.28	3,660.53	1.00	14,424.56	14,021.21	24,257.93	9,205.81	2,247.40	11,590.16	37,079.82	6,986.61	18,493.81	27,724.95	24,171.92	8 369 03	6 100 94	13,906.03	168,175.05	286,017.71	61,750.72	121,269.35	20,654.97	18,101.26
	261-7 Greenwich Street.	38 Murray StreetBuilding and Lease	40 Murray StreetBuilding	42 Murray StreetBuilding					52-4 Murray StreetBuilding and Lease	ete					yBuilding a			44. West Droadway	46 West Broadway					306 East 35th StreetLand	41 West 47th StreetLand and Building	524 East 73rd StreetLand and Building		407 West 117th StreetLand and Building

IC E I	OKI	OF THE TREASURER	1 40
14,329.62 18,440.49 18,121.67 99,173.28 51,961.82 180,532.24 15,683.62 15,829.74	\$50,228.41 \$2,608,167.71 \$79,526.49 \$33,273,846.10		\$2,174,560.79
102.64 186.04 179.25 959.11 317.73 597.41 70.03 256.56	\$50,228.41	\$996.00 \$997.00 \$33.524.04 4,208.38 4,208.38 8,685.37	\$49,635 90
15,489.32 181,129.65 15,755.65 5,724.99 3,613.98	\$222,091.96	\$13,931.65 29,885.72 8,193.60 8,199.600 17,829.62 \$70,837.62 \$70,837.62 \$25,926.55 411,703.14 205,706.22	
14,432.26 18,626.53 18,300.92 100,132.39 36,790.23 10,361.31	\$2,436,304.16 \$33,131,280.63	\$13,931.65 29,885.72 985.72 8,193.63 17,829.62 1.00 \$70,837.62 \$1,205,926.55 \$1,205,926.55 \$411,703.14 205,706.28	\$2,224,196.69
425 West 117th Street. Land and Building 431 West 117th Street. Land and Building 401 West 118th Street. Land and Building 405 West 118th Street. Land and Building 501 West 121st Street. Land and Building 522 West 123rd Street. Land and Building 524 West 123rd Street. Land and Building 526 West 123rd Street. Land and Building	Total General Funds	SPECIAL FUNDS Cardozo (Benjamin N.) Endowment: 1308 Avenue "N." Brooklyn. 1308 Avenue "N." Brooklyn. 1308 Avenue "N." Brooklyn. 1308 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. 1234 East 5th Street, Brooklyn. 1324 East 7th Street. 124 East 7th Street. 1377-32 106th Road, Jamaica, N. Y. 138 Morningside Drive. 138 Morningside Drive. 1460-64 Riverside Drive. 12and and Building	Columbia University Permanent Alumni Endowment: 14th Road and 165th Street, Whitestone, N. Y

At June 30, 1945 (Net)	\$12,603.01	\$1,421,162.31 1,560,444.23 46,770.87 369,810.00 1,116,289.45 231,664.48 2,637.01 327,547.81 6,248.00 44,100.00 22,335.00 24,610.00 24,610.00 28,955.00 26,670.00 40,967.35 406,355.28 33,198.36	26,300.00 39,818.48 45,480.00
Decrease and Depreciation	\$5,163.11	\$11,991.73 1,500.00 5,913.38 7,952.76 6,615.63 1,596.26	
Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve		\$305,242.31 4,795.00	
At June 30, 1944 (Net)	\$5,163.11 12,603.01 \$17,766.19	\$1,115,920,00 1,572,435,96 48,270,87 369,810,00 1,111,494,45 236,977,01 335,500,57 6,248,00 44,100,00 22,335,00 22,335,00 28,955,00 28,955,00 412,970,91 34,794,62	39,818.48 45,480.00
	Delafield Endowment: 1779 West 6th Street, Brooklyn	Eno (Amos F.) Endowment: 1556–60 Broadway. 1680–8 Broadway. 1680–8 Broadway. 1680–8 Broadway. 1610 Broadway. 1610 Broadway. 1620–8 Broadway. 1630–8 Broadway. 1640–8 Broadway. 1640–9 Equipment Jand Broadway. 21 Claremont Avenue. 220–25 Claremont Avenue. 1640 Equipment Application Broadway is a proper and Broadway is a proper street. 24 Front Street. 250–31 Front Street.	133 Roosevelt Street and 293 Front Street. 21 South Street. Land and Building

Land and Building
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ledy Endowment: 102 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn (1/4 Interest)
404 West 116th Street. Land, Building and Equipment 424-30 West 116th Street. Land, Building and Equipment 424-30 West 116th Street.
117th Street, Morningside Drive and 118th StreetLand and Building
Land and Building
Land and Building
Land and Building
Land and Building
2093 Ryer Avenue, Bronx (1/3 Interest)Land and Building
Land and Building
pur Trand
Land and Building
401 Fowell Street, Brooklyn (/3 Interest)

					_			120
1.00	\$7,333.20	\$2,700.00 9,050.00 1,100.00 14,259.00	\$27,109.00	\$25,922.76 17,353.52 215,500.00 15,799.71 113,750.00	\$388,325.99	\$7,879.87	\$20,263.32	\$127,044.86 252,151.73 211,490.81 322,092.03 443,728.42 65,112.49
	\$6,680.45							\$97,406.48
	\$2,722.50			\$893.61 601.71	\$1,495.32		\$2,481.00	\$223
1.00	\$11,291.15	\$2,700.00 9,050.00 1,100.00 14,259.00	\$27,109.00	\$25,029.15 16,751.81 215,500.00 15,799.71	\$386,830.67	\$7,879.87	\$17,782.32	\$127,044.86 252,151.73 211,490.81 97,406.48 321,868.07 443,728.42 65,112.49
1665 50th Street, Brooklyn (½ Interest)Land and Building		Fullips Endowment: Englewood, New Jersey. Englewood, New York Highland Fells, New York Teaneck, New Jersey. Land 55 West 90th Street (Remainder Interest). Land and Building		Phoenix Endowment: 92 First Avenue. 94 First Avenue. 176 Madison Avenue. 411 East 5th Street. Land and Building 21 East 33rd Street. Land and Building		Schieffelin Endowment: 624 Wythe Avenue, BrooklynLand and Building	Randolph Gift: 558 East 158th StreetLand and Building	Special Endowments (Unallocated) 362–70 Avenue "A". 25 Claremont Avenue. 636 Eighth Avenue. 812 Eighth Avenue. Fland and Building 812 Eighth Avenue. Claremont Building 616–8 Fulton Street. Claremont Building 616–7 Macombs Place. Claremont Building

	At June 30, 1944 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1945 (Net)
7123 Matthews Avenue Land and Building 456 Riverside Drive Land and Building 136-40 West 23rd Street Land and Building 15-19 East 30th Street and 20 East 31st Street Land and Building 25-7 West 30th Street Land and Building 19-21 West 35th Street Land and Building 542-8 West 36th Street Land and Building 642-8 West 36th Street Land and Building 521-31 West 43rd Street Land and Building 531-31 West 43rd Street Land and Building 530-2 West 47th Street Land and Building Land and Building Land and Building Barrent Land and Building Barrent Land and Building Barrent Land and Building Barrent Land and Building	\$4,522.97 295,973.83 158,679.93 102,281.57 247,423.46 311,859.85 137,520.43 313,175.43 671,974.81 50,476.47		\$247,423.46 \$11,859.85 \$13,175.43	\$4,522,97 295,973,83 158,619.68 238,679,93 102,281,57 137,520,43 47,976,47
622-4 East 81st Street. Land and Building 614-20 West 153rd Street. Land and Building Land and Building Land Street. Land and Building Land Building Land Land and Building Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land	\$5,363,23 105,582,60 105,582,60 \$4,445,342,41 \$1,00 1,00 1,00 83,00	\$223.96	\$972,365.22	77,947.01 85,383.23 105,532.60 \$3,473,201.15 \$1.00 1.00
Total Special Funds	\$16,909,383.64	\$383,452.80	1 1	\$1,130,935.50 \$16,161,900.94
Total of General and Special Funds Rental Property	\$50,040,664.27	\$605,544.76	- 11	\$1,210,461.99 \$49,435,747.04

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

At June 30, 1945	\$2,887.44	36,609.14	100,000.00	1,320,000.00	89,918.63	9,945.00
Additions 1944-1945		\$647.00			6,774.85	125.00
At June 30, 1944	\$2,887.44	35,962.14	100,000.00	1,320,000.00	83,143.78	9,820.00
	(A) For General Purposes ALTSCHUL (BENJAMIN) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Altschul, the income and, after twenty-five years, the principal may be used for any purpose of the University. Established 1933	ALUMNI WAR BONUS FUND: Proceeds of Adjusted Compensation Certificates donated by Columbia University War Veterans, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1929.	BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND: Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910	CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Legacy of Horace W. Carpentier, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustecs may from time to time direct. Established 1918	CIVIL ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORIES FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on January 5, 1925, by the transfer of the sum of \$10,000 from the unexpended balance on June 80, 1924, of receipts from the Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories, this sum to be set up as a Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund, the income or principal of which shall be used as the Trustees may from time to time determine. Established 1925.	CLASS OF 1897 ARTS, MINES AND ARCHITECTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1897, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937

At June 30, 1945	\$17,000.00	3,501.62	10,000.00	166,770.55	7,933,773.85	50,000.00	58,486.83
Additions 1944-1945				\$9,675.33	17.31		2,055.89
At June 30 1944	\$17,000.00	3,501.62	10,000.00	157,095.22	7,933,756.54	50,000.00	56,430.94
	CLASS OF 1902 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1902 College, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1928	CLASS OF 1912 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND JOURNALISM FUND: Twenty-Fifth anniversary gift of the combined 1917 classes of College, Engineering and Journalism. The income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1942	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND: Inaugurated by a gift of \$10,000.00 from the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines and subsequently increased by gifts from the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.	ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923	FIRE INSURANCE FUND: For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University.	GREGORY (HENRY ELSWORTH) FUND: Bequest of Henry Elsworth Gregory, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941

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2,553.374.71	,	40,247.14	653,693.46		818,259.34	2,365.95	\$13,866,833.66	
1,236.24		,	232.59				\$20,764.21	
2,552,138.47		40,247.14	653,460.87		818,259.34	2,365.95	\$13,846,069.45	
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1910.	KILLOUGH (W. H. D.) FUNDS: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, for the general endowment of the University. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.	KRUMB (HENRY) FUND: Gift of Henry Krumb, the income to be paid to beneficiaries in accordance with the deed of gift, thereafter the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.	PELL (MARY B.) FUND: Bequest of Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914	REUSSNER (ELLA) FUND: Bequest of Ella Reussner, the income to be used for such purposes as the Trustees may direct. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1939.	VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND: Bequest of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918	YEAR END CLUB FUND: Gift of the Year End Club in memory of the fifteen original members, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1940.		

At June 30, 1945		\$65,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	10.85	3,251.00	101,000.00
Additions 1944-1945							
At June 30,		\$65,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	10.85	3,251.00	101,000.00
	(B) For Designated Purposes	ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH: Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, Ernest Kempton Adams, such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the etipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income re- ceived in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904.	ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913	ALDRIDGE (WALTER H.) FUND: Gift of Walter H. Aldridge, the income to provide scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1936.	ALUMNI NEWS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors to establish this fund. Established 1940	ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used in connection with the annual appropriation known as the President's Scholarship Fund. Established 1935	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913

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100,000.00	7,670.29	62,300.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	21,000.00	6,000.00
					:	6,000.00
100,000 00	7,670.29	62,300.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	21,000.00	6,000.00
Metallurgy in the School of Mines. The clear Annual Sum of \$5,000 to be paid to the donor during his lifetime. Established 1925	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used for the support and promotion of work in the field of agricultural economics and rural and social sciences in the School of Business of the University. Established 1942.	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to be loaned to students in the School of Engineering. Any sums repaid by students to be set up in separate fund, the income to be used in aid of scientific research in Physics and Chemistry. Established 1934.	ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916	AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery, the income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000	BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922	BANGS (FRANCIS SEDGWICK) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs to establish a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of her husband, Francis Sedgwick Bangs of the Class of 1878 and a Trustee of the University from 1900 to 1920; the scholarship to be awarded to a qualified student who is a member of either the Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, or the Latin race; and preferably one who has been a student in Columbia College. Established 1926

At June 30, 1945	\$29,000.00	3,556.72	2,200.00	10,000.00	69,600.00
Additions 1944-1945		\$72.19			
At June 30, 1944	\$29,000.00	3,484.53	2,200.00	10,000.00	69,600.00
	BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.	BARKER (MARY PERIN) FUND FOR STUDENT AID, SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of staff members, alumni, students and friends of the School of Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students in that School. Established 1938.	BARLOW (DR. WALTER J.) FUND: Gitt of Dr. Walter J. Barlow, the income or principal to be used to meet the cost of Columbia University Medals, Established 1930	BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND: Legacy from President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889	BARNARD LIBRARY FUND: The residuary estate of President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library', the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. The medal will next be awarded in June, 1945. Established 1889.

16,250.00	43,617.90	141,744.48		10,000.00	10,000.00
					<u>:</u>
16,250.00	43,617.90	141,744.48		10,000.00	
BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND: The residuary estate of Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.	BARSTOW (FREDERIC D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1935.	BARSTOW (W. S.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in any of the Engineering Schools of the University. Established 1935	BEARNS (JOSEPH H.) FOUNDATION: Bequest of Lillia M. Bearns, the income to be used for prizes in Music. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1926.	BECK FUNDS: Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000.00 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe,' the income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law.' Established 1899. Beck Scholarship Fund. \$2,000.00 Beck Prize Fund.	BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND: Bequest of Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920

At June 30, 1945	\$10,300.00	1,000.00	100,000.00	88,675.67	1.570.00	126,720.35	6,200.00
Additions 1944-1945				\$713.23 (Decrease)		1,533.33	
At June 30, 1944	\$10,300.00	1,000.00	100,000.00	89,388.90	1,570.00	125,187.02	6,200.00
	BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND: Bequest of Julius Beer, the income to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903	BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States, Established 1893.	BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the promotion of humane education. Established 1907	BERTUCH (FREDERICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frederick Bertuch, the income to be applied in assisting needy students to pursue courses of study in any department of the University. Established 1929	BJORKWALL (CHARLES H.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Ottle E. Bjorkwall in memory of her brother, Dr. Charles H. Bjorkwall, the income to provide an annual prize to a member of the graduating class of Columbia College who has given conspicuous evidence of unselfishness during his college course. Established 1937	BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906	BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922.

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1,000 00	1,200.00	2,500.00	25,500.00	24,028.60	7,010.83	2,000.00
					2,010.83	
1,000.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	25,500.00	24,028.60	5.000.00	2,000.00
BOUVIER (W. SERGEANT) MEMORIAL CUP FUND: Gift of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr. and John Vernou Bouvier III, the income to provide an annual Cup to be presented to the member of the Freshman Crew who has best exhibited the qualities of college loyalty, self-discipline and improvement in watermanship throughout the rowing season. Established 1930.	BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew, Edward Sutliff Brainard, of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established	BREEVOORT-EICKEMEYER FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Florence Brevoort Elckemeyer in memory of her father, James Renwick Brevoort and her husband, Rudolph Elckemeyer, the income to provide a fellowship and prize in Paint- ing and Photography. Established 1943.	BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science, Established 1915	BRITTON (NATHANIEL LORD AND ELIZABETH GERTRUDE) FUND: Bequest of Nathaniel Lord Britton, the income to be used for the Departments of Geology and Botany. Established 1934	BRONNER (HARRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Harry Bronner, the income to provide a Scholarship for a deserving student in the School of Business. Established 1941.	BUNNER PRIZE FUND: Gift of friends of Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896

At June 30, 1945	\$5,000.00	5,000.00	483.39	2,618.34	3,000.00	6,000.00
Additions 1944-1945			\$167.02	61.68		
At June 30, 1944	\$5,000.00	5,000.00	316.37	2,556.66	3,000.00	6,000.00
	BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913	BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE FUND: To provide for possible claims against the University for loss of property while in cloak rooms, check rooms, etc. at the University. Established 1942	BUSINESS ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for one or more Alumni Scholarships in the School of Business. Established 1934	BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND: Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years and a silver or bronze medal annually for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world of philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914	BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903

	RE	PORT () F THE	TRE	ASUR	ER	141
2,742.75	1.00	1.00	6,000.00	228,084.50	219,095.42	75,000.00	15,000.00
					11,219.20		
2,742.75	1.00	1.00	6,000 00	228,084.50	207,876.22	75,000.00	15,000.00
BUTLER (SUSANNA EDWARDS SCHUYLER) FUND: Bequest of Eliza Rhees Butler, the income to be expended under the direction of the President. Established 1935	CABOT (MARIA MOORS) FUND: Gift of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, the income to be awarded annually as the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished public service in journalism which shall advance sympathetic understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Established 1941	CALDWELL (EUGENE WILSON) FUND: Bequest of Eugene Wilson Caldwell, the income to be used in support of instruction and research in the application of physical science to medicine, surgery and public health. Established 1935	CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Glit of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900	CAMPBELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of William Campbell, the income to provide a Fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1938.	CARDOZO (BENJAMIN N.) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin N. Cardozo, to establish a Chair of Jurisprudence in the Law School. Established 1938.	CARNEGIE (ANDREW) FUND FOR THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income or principal to be used for the support of the School of Library Service. Established 1938	CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to accumulate until further action by the Trustees. Established 1937

	At June 30, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945
CARNEGIE CORPORATION PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation to endow a professorship in the School of Library Service. Established 1938.	\$150,000.00		\$150,000.00
CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gitt of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906	250,000.00		250,000.00
CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gitt of General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1993.	300,100.00		300,100.00
CASA ITALIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various doners, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Casa Italiana. Established 1926.	8,477.87		78.777.8
CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923.	285,000.00		285.000.00
CENTER FUND: Git of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order Established 1896.	180,000.00		180,000 00
CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917	151,792.50		151,792.50

	R E	PORT	ог тне	TRE	ASUR	ER
	7,500.00	1,100.00	381.00	1,050.00	10,000.00	100.00
	7,500.00	1,100.00	381.00	1,050.00	10,000.00	100.00
CHAMBERLAIN (LYDIA C.) FUND: Gift of Lydia C. Chamberlain, the income to be used for fellowships in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust. (Principal held by Trustees under the Deed of Trust.) Established 1920.	CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910	CHANLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Givil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877.	CHAPEL FURNISHING FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on Feb. 1, 1926, by the transfer of the balance of the St. Paul's Chapel Windows Gift Account. This sum to constitute a special fund, either the principal or income of which may be used for furniture and equipment of St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1926.	CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beekman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913	CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902.	CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924.

At June 30. 1945				\$2,000.00				
Additions 1944-1945								
At June 30, 1944				\$2,000.00				
	CLASS OF 1878 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1878 Mines of \$1,000.00, added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1929.	CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$5,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1930.	CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$200.00 added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1931.	CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the Class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921.	CLASS OF 1881 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1881 College of \$10,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.	CLASS OF 1882: Gift of the Class of 1882 of \$8,250.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.	CLASS OF 1883: Gift of the Class of 1883 of \$1,500.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1933.	CLASS OF 1884: Gift of the Class of 1884 of \$50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1935.

	,	REPORT	O F	THE	TREAS	5 U K I	s R	1-4
		14,125.00	2,310.00		8,000 00	425.00		
						\$25.00		
		14,125.00	2,310.00		8,000.00	400.00		
CLASS OF 1884 ARTS AND MINES: Gift of the Class of 1884 Arts and Mines of \$380.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.	CLASS OF 1884 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1884 Engineering of \$700.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.	CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910.	CLASS OF 1886 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books or pamphlets. Established 1936	CLASS OF 1887 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines of \$50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.	CLASS OF 1887 MINES, DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines, for the endowment of room 933 Livingston Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND: For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917	CLASS OF 1888 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1888 Arts and Mines, of \$2520. Added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund	

At June 30, 1945	\$500.00	15,300.00	1,040.29		18,300.00	
Additions 1944-45					\$200.00	
At June 30, 1944	\$500.00	15,300.00	1,040.29		18,100.00	
•	CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915.	CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND; Glit of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. If in any year the income be in excess of the amount required for this purpose, the University may apply such surplus income for the general use of the University. Established 1917	CLASS OF 1893 MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1893, the income to be expended as designated by the Class Unless the Class shall make such designation, the income to be used in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1933.	CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES: Gifts of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines of \$16,108.11 added to the permanent alumni fund. Received 1919, 1923, 1931 and 1940.	CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896, Arts and Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.	

	REPOR	TOF	тне	TRE	ASURE	R	147
	6,356.47		250.00	500.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	
	6,356.47		250.00	200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	
CLASS OF 1898 PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1888 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service. character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923. (See Van Am	Prize Fund in this Schedule for amount.) CLASS OF 1898 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1899 College of \$1,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1925.	CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students of the School of Engineering. Established 1939	CLASS OF 1900 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND FOR STUDEN'T AID: Gift of the Class of 1900 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of the students in the School of Engineering. Established 1940	CLASS OF 1991 COLLEGE AND MINES FUND FOR ROWING TROPHY: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Mines, the income to be used for the purchase each year of a cup or other suitable trophy to be awarded to a member of the Varsity Grew as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941.	CLASS OF 1901 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911	

At June 30, 1945		\$21,130.00	3,600.00		9,297.00	1,000.00	12,840.39
Additions 1944-1945		\$1,120.00			25.00		12,840.39
At June 30,		\$20,010.00	3,600.00		9,272.00	1,000.00	
	CLASS OF 1903: Gift of the Class of 1903 of \$12,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1930.	CLASS OF 1904 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1904 College and Science, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1929.	CLASS OF 1905 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Engineering, in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of their graduation. For the maintenance of the Class of 1905 gates at Baker Field and other parts of Baker Field. Established 1940.	CLASS OF 1906: Gift of the Class of 1906 of \$12,603.03 added to the Revolving Fund for Athletic Activities. Re- eeived 1931.	CLASS OF 1907 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1907, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for "The Class of 1907 Scholarship," to be awarded annually, with first pre- ference to sons and other descendants of class members. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1909 FLAGPOLE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 7, 1927, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of the flagpole on Baker Field	CLASS OF 1909 MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1909, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1944.

	R	E P O R	TOF	тне	TREA	SURI	e R	149
4,500.00	1,500.00	7,357.00	8,920.00	5,500.00	1,389.42		3.00	4,545.00
		25.00			35.00			
4,500.00	1,500.00	7,332.00	8,920.00	5,500.00	1,354.42		3.00	4,545.00
CLASS OF 1911 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1911 to endow a room in one of the dormitories for a deserving student each Session. Established 1936	CLASS OF 1912 LAW FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be disposed of under the guidance of members of the Class and of the Law School Faculty. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1913 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1913, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938	CLASS OF 1914 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING—25rH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1914, to Establish a Fund in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of its Graduation. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1916, COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1916, College and Engineering ,the income to endow Room 201 in Hartley Hall. Established 1941	CLASS OF 1916 LAW-SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1916, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937	CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1917 Engineering of \$2,500.00 added to the Engineering School Student Loan Fund. Received 1928.	CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Git of the Class of 1917, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1938.	CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE AND JOURNALISM—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1917 College and Journalism, the income to endow a Dormitory Room in Perpetuity. Established 1936

At June 30, 1945	\$2,830.00	4,500.00	9,904.85		2,055.61	972.00		437.00	169.00
Additions 1944-1945	\$2,830.00	: : : : : : : :	9,904.85		195.00	40.00			
At June 30, 1944		\$1,500.00			1,860.61	932.00		437.00	169.00
	CLASS OF 1918 FUND FOR BOOKS FOR THE COLLEGE STUDY: Established by the transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the purchase of books. Established 1945.	CLASS OF 1920 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920 for the endowment of room 603 Hartley Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1930	CIASS OF 1920—25TH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1944.	CLASS OF 1921 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1921 Mines of \$110.00 added to the Wendell Medal Fund. Received 1927.	CLASS OF 1921 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1921 College, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1936	CLASS OF 1922 COLLEGE—SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1922, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937.	CLASS OF 1926 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT PUND: Gift of the Class of 1926, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Estab-	lished 1937	CLASS OF 1927 COLLEGE—LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1927, to be held by the University for Library Endowment. Established 1937

	R	EPORT	OF T	HE	TREAS	URER
1,286.23	373.86	704.93	1,506.98	141.50	277.67	24,000.00
45.29				:	222.67	8,000.00
1,240.94	373.86	704.93	1,506.98	141.50	55.00	16,000.00
CLASS OF 1927 FUND: Gift of the members of the Class of 1927, the income to be added to the principal until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1929.	CLASS OF 1929 TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1929, the income to be used for general purposes unless the class otherwise designates. Established 1939.	CLASS OF 1930 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1930 to establish a fund for underwriting the expenses of qualified representatives who may be invited to speak concerning, or give exhibitions of, college activities. Established 1940.	CLASS OF 1931 COLLEGE, TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1931 College, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1941.	CLASS OF 1932 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1932 to endow a Dormitory Room annually. Established 1936	CLASS OF 1935—5711 ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1935 College, to establish a cumulative scholarship fund designed to send some son or sons of members of the class through Columbia. Established 1940	COLLE FUND: Bequest of Edward F. Cole, the income to be used to assist worthy, deserving and desirable students. Established 1943.

At June 30, 1945	\$566,000.00	1,325.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	34,481.91
Additions 1944-1945					
At June 30, 1944	\$566,000.00	1,325.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	84,481.91
	COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Kate Collins Brown, the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300.) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purpose aforesaid, after making every proper effort to do so, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918	COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN MEMORIAM FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN PERPETUITY FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909	COLUMBIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for the support of Columbiana. Established 1930

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6,026.68	10,037.72	1,100.00	17,025.00	2,500.00	1,700.00	50,000.00
6,026.68	10,037.72	1,100.00	17,025.00	2,500.00	1,700.00	60,000.00
COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION FUND: Representing surplus funds of the association, the income may be used for scholarship aid if not needed by the association. Established 1940.	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND: From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911.	CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND: Gitt of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906.	COTHEAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.	COWLES (JUSTUS A. B.) FUND: Bequest of Justus A. B. Cowles, the income to be used in support of the athletic interest of the University. Established 1940	CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND: Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One bundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913	CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND: Bequest of Lura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908.

At June 30, 1945	\$30,262.40	10,000.00	1,300.00	19,000.00	160,000.00	21,170.03
Additions 1944-1945	\$36.94	(Decrease)		19,000.00	•	745.50
At June 30, 1944	\$30,299.34	10,000.00	1,300.00		160,000.00	20,424.53
	CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND: Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921.	GURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of George William Curtis, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing conditions of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899	CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND: Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.	CUTHELL (CHESTER W.) 1905 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 to establish this fund. Established 1945	CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide travelling fellowships. Established 1913	GUTTING (W. BAYARD, Jr.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.' \$600 annually is payable to Grafin Eva von Wurmbrand during her lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of ex- cellence to justify the award. Established 1912

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	86,600.00	1,070.00	308.92	38,333.01	250,000.00	1,000.00	17,873.00
_			207.35	26,333.01	-		
	86,600.00	1,070.00	101.57	12,000.00	250,000.00	1,000.00	17.873.00
DA COSTA DEODESCODENTE BIIND.	Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to	DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903	DAVIS (A. M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Glft of A. M. Davis, the income to be added to principal until further notice. Established 1944	DAVIS (EDWIN F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Edwin F. Davis to establish this fund, the income to provide one or more scholarships in the University. Established 1939.	DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.	DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND: Gitt of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917.	DEUTSCHES HAUS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Adolph Busch received in 1912 and later transferred to the Germanistic Fund: re-established in 1928, the income to be expended in equipping and maintaining the Deutsches Haus

At June 30, 1945	\$15,400.00	12,880.00	381,656.51	100,000.00	2,500.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
Additions 1944-1945		\$540.00	4,568.64			10,000.00	11,500.00
At June 30, 1944	\$15,400.00	12,340.00	377,087.87	100,000.00	2,500.00		11,500.00
	DEWITT (GEORGE G.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. George G. DeWitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three years course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917	DIBBLEE (EZRA REED AND FRANCES M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Charlotte Dibblee, in memory of her father and mother, the income to provide two scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1933	DITSON (ALICE M.) FUND: Bequest of Alice M. Ditson, the income to provide fellowships in Music. Established 1940	DITSON (CHARLES H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Charles H. Ditson, the income to maintain a chair, to provide scholarships, fellowships etc., in Music. Established 1931	DONALDSON (MRS. JOHN WILLCOX) FUND FOR NEVIS: Gift of Mrs. John Willcox, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of Nevis. Established 1940.	DOWNES (STANCLIFF BAZEN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Bazena Treat Downes Merriman, the income to provide a scholarship in Civil Engineering. Established 1945	DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND: Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894

	RE	PORT OF	THE	TRE.	ASURI	ER	15
43,500.00	1,460.00	11,500 00	48,053,47	1,325.00	100,000.00	5,000 00	1,000.00
43,500.00	1,460.00	11,500.00	48,053.47	1,325.00	100,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND: Bequest of William A. Dunning, the income to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923	DWIGHT MEMORIAL RESIDENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for Scholarships in the Law School. Established 1936.	DYCKMAN FUND: Gitt of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman of the class of 1810 (M.D.1 813) and James Dyckman of the class of 1811, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899	DYCKMAN INSTITUTE FUND: Gift of the Dyckman Institute, the income to assist one or more students as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1943	EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907	EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903	EDSON (HERMAN ALDRICH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich to establish this Fund. Established 1925	EIMER (AUGUST O.) MEDAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of August O. Eimer of the Class of 1906, the income to provide medals for proficiency in swimming under the direction of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Established 1927

At June 30, 1945	\$5,000.00	8,000.00	75,000.00	2,100.00	16,750.00	30,000.00	20,000.00
Additions 1944-1945							
At June 30,	\$5,000.00	8,000.00	75,000.00	2,100.00	16,750.00	30,000.00	20,000.00
	EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs D. L. Einstein, the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911	ELLIS (GEORGE ADAMS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of George Adams Ellis, the income to provide an annual scholarship in the Law School. Established 1927.	ELLIS (GEORGE W.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of George W. Ellis for Fellowships for graduate students from the State of Vermont. Established 1930.	ELSBERG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son. Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the 'Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912.	EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND: Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913	EVANS (HENRY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be awarded annually as a fellowship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.	EVANS (HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to an undergraduate in Columbia College entering upon his Freshman year, whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the cost of his college education. Established 1926.

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15,002.85	10,000.00	3,000.00	668,435.10	51,907.02	561.00	760.35	10,000 00
			\$28.538.72	51,907.02			
15,002.85	10,000.00	3,000.00	644,896.38		561.00	760.35	10,000.00
FACULTY HOUSE MAINTENANCE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on October 5, 1925 by the transfer of the halance of the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Bequest, this sum to constitute a special fund, the income to be used for the physical maintenance and upkeep of the Faculty House. Established 1925	FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887, School of Mines, to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921.	FIELD (OTIS W.) FUND: Bequest of Otis W. Field, the income to be awarded annually to the man of the Junior or Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Dean of the University, shall be deemed most worthy to receive same; basing the award on the good character and fair scholarship of a scholar who is working his way through college and is in need of financial assistance. Established 1930	FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture Established 1913.	FISHER (LIZETTE ANDREWS) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Lizette A. Fisher, the income to provide a fellowship to a woman graduate student in the Department of English. Established 1945	FOX (RICHARD H.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Fox, the income to provide the Fox Prize in the College. Established 1927	FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY FUND: Representing the amount of life memberships. The income to be used for the current expenses of the organization. Established 1986.	GARIBALDI (GIUSEPPE) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Italian Government, the income to defray the tuition expenses of worthy students who plan to specialize in the study and teaching of Italian. Established 1932

At June 30, 1945	\$16,500.00	20,000.00	18,000.00	1,250.00	10,000.00	155.00	22,752.89
Additions 1944-1945			\$2,000.00			-	1,252.89
At June 30, 1944	\$16,500.00	20,000.00	16,000.00	1,250.00	10,000.00	155.00	21,500.00
	GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.	GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843	GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA RESEARCH FUND: Gift of the Geological Society of America, the income to be used for research. Established 1940	GERMAN LECTURE FUND: Gift for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901	GIBSON (WILLIAM HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Honora Gibson Pelton in memory of her father, William Henry Gibson, of the Class of 1875, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1927.	GIFFORD (RALPH WALDO) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts of Various Alumni to establish a scholarship Fund. Established 1937.	GILBERT (FRANKLIN CARL) FUND: Gitt of Alice M. Gilbert, the income and such part of the principal as may be necessary to be paid to the donor during her lifetime in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1942

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50,500.00	5,900.00	30,000.00	18,425.00	9,500.00	6,992.00	1,000.00	14,500.00
			: : : : : :	:			
50,500.00	5,900.00	30,000.00	18,425.00	9,500.00	6,992.00	1,000.00	14,500.00
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Contributions by the friends of Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911.	GLADNEY (FRANK Y.) DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Frank Y. Gladney, a member of the Class of 1902, the income to be used each year for the cost of a dormitory room for a deserving Law School Senior. Established 1937	GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.	GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.	GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banke to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904	GOULD (EDWIN J.) FUND: Gift of Edwin J. Gould, the income to be used toward the expenses of the Columbia University Rowing Crews. Established 1933	GREEN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913	HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND: Bequest of Goorge Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.

At June 30, 1945	\$1,000.00	6,000.00		119,000.00	144,890.46	10,000.00	6,614.45
Additions 1944-1945		:			\$490.82	:	6,614.45
At June 30, 1944	\$1,000.00	5,000.00		119,000.00	144,399.64	10,000.00	6,614.45
	HAMILTON (JOHN CHURCH) FUND: Bequest of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917	HAND (ELLEN KING) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand, the income to be used for the aid of deserving students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Columbia College. Established 1941	HAND (THOMAS JENNINGS) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand of \$1047.34 added to the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1941.	HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND: Gift of the children of Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.	HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND: Bequest of Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922	HARRISON (JAMES RENWICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of James Renwick Harrison of the Class of 1917 to the Athletic Association, the income to be used for the James Renwick Harrison Scholarship in accordance with a plan to be approved by Mrs. Harrison, his mother. Established 1932	HAUGHTON (PERCY D.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Haughton Memorial Committee in memory of Percy D. Haughton, the income to be applied to the rental and maintenance of a specified room in John Jay Hall to be known as the Haughton Memorial Room. Established 1926

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20,205.29	910,000.00	150,000.00	3,610.20	51,000.00	12,500.00	7,500.00	110,097.20
4,983.10			:	51,000.00			
15,222.19	910,000.00	150,000.00	3,610.20		12,500.00	7,500.00	110,097.20
HAWKES (DEAN HERBERT E.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be expended for Scholarships for deserving students in Columbia College. Established 1943.	HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918.	HEPBURN (A. BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922	HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First awarded October 1, 1925, and biennially there- after. Established 1924.	HOLLINGWORTH (LETA STETTER) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Hary L. Hollingworth, the income to be used for a fellowship to be awarded each year to a woman graduating or graduated from the University of Nebraska under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift, Established 1944	HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIF FUND: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn to establish this Fund. Established 1935	HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn, the income to be available for the assistance of a student in that School, Established 1938	HOW (HALL J.) FUND: Bequests of Minnie How, Mary How Steffens and John Gordon How in memory of their father Hall J. How, the income to provide a professorship. Established 1936

	At June 30, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945
HOWARD (BRONSON) LIBRARY FUND: Representing assets received from the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the income to be devoted to the maintenance of the collection known as "The Bronson Howard Collection for American Dramatists." Established 1942	\$7,319.84		\$7,319.84
HUBER (FREDERICK W., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded, under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924	5,000.00		5,000.00
ILLIG FUND: Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898	2,300.00		2,300.00
INDO-IRANIAN FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908.	. 15,000.00		15,000.00
INSTITUTO HISPANICA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930.	5,612.99		5,612.99
INSTITUTO HISPANICA PERMANENT FUND, FELLOWSHIP INTERCOLLEGIATE ALLIANCE: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	105.10		105.10
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE FUND: Established by the transfer of a gift, the income to be expended through King's Crown for the chest teams, Established 1932.	396.00		396.00

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5,032.12	9,999.36	1,000.00	100,000.00	1,800.00	21,000.00	2,000.00
\$ 177.20					21,000.00	
4,854.92	98.999.36	1,000.00	100,000.00	1,800.00		2,000.00
ITALIAN SOCIETIES ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Italian Societies, the income to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$100,000, the income then to be used for the support of scholarships for students in Italian or for support of research and general studies in the field of Italian literature, the sciences, history and art. Established 1934	JACKSON (A. V. WILLIAMS) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES: Created by act of the Trustees on January 9, 1939, by the transfer of the balance remaining on July 1, 1938 in the gifts received from Alexander Smith Cochran and from Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee; the fund to be administered in accordance with the suggestions set forth in Mrs. Jackson's letter addressed to the President under date of December 21, 1938. Established 1939	JACKSON (RICHARD G.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Margaret Doyle to establish the Richard G. Jackson Memorial Prize in Columbia College, in memory of her grandson. Established 1943	JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND: Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908	JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND: From the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Original gift, \$1,589.92 to which has been added accrued in- come \$210.08. Established 1917.	JOHNSON (ALICE AND DOUGLAS) FUND: Bequest of Douglas W. Johnson, the income to be used for research in Geology in accordance with the terms of the will. Established 1945	JOHNSTON (EDWARD W. S.) FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, the income to be used for the upkeep of the Scudder-Johnston collection in the Library. Bstablished 1926.

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At June 30, 1945	\$1,100.00	5,000.00	209,872.78	20,000.00	t d	45,045.87	1,000.00
Additions 1944–1945			\$129.49 (Decrease)		9	6,269.14	1,000.00
At June 30, 1944	\$1,100.00	5,000.00	210,002.27	20,000.00		34,559.87	
	JONES (ADAM LEROY) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Lily S. Murray Jones, the income to provide a prize in Logic and the Methods of Science. Established 1934.	JOUET (CAVALIER HARGRAVE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Belinda Hearn Jouet, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Mines. Established 1941	KELLETT (EURETTA J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Euretta Jane Schlegel, to establish fellowships for the study of letters at Oxford or Cambridge University, England. Established 1931.	KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924.	KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) MEMORIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION IN GEOLOGY: Gift of former students and friends of Professor James Furman Kemp and others interested in scientific research, the income and under exceptional circumstances portions of principal, to be expended in support of research and publication in Geology, in accordance with the deed of	Gift. Established 1936. KENDALL (EDWARD HALE) FUND: Bequest of Edward Hale Kendall, the income to provide a scholarship or travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture. Established 1935.	KEPPEL LEGACY FUND: Gift of James H. Mackintosh to establish this fund, the purpose to be determined later. Estab- lished 1945.

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	1,500.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	8,250.00	130.00	137,572.80	216,764.00
							216,764.00
	1,500.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	8,250.00	130.00	137,572.80	216,764.00
KILLOUGH (JAMES H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. (Principal held by Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.	KUNZ (GEORGE FREDERICK) FUND: Bequest of George Frederick Kunz, the income to be used for the purchase of specimens in the Department of Mineralogy in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1935	LAHEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Richard Lahey to establish a free scholarship in the School of Science. Established 1932.	LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND: Bequest of John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.	LAW LIBRARY FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500), John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000), and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).	LAW SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING RESEARCH FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain, the income to be used for the expenses of the Bureau having to do with legislative drafting. Established 1938	LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND: Bequest of Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923

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	At June 30, 1945	\$84,325.87	5,175 21	12,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
	Additions 1944-1945	\$46.63				•		5,000.00
	At June 30, 1944	\$84,279.24	5,175 21	12,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
		LODGE (STANWOOD COCKEY) FOUNDATION: Gift of an Anonymous Donor the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime, to his wife after his death and thereafter for the publication of works in Classical Philology and Literature. Established 1930	LOEB (JAMES) FUND: Bequest of James Loeb, the income to be used to maintain the Labor Library. Established 1934	LOUBAT FUND: Git of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First Prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.	LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Estab- lished 1903	LYDIG FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hannah M. Lydig, for the endowment and maintenance of a Fellowship. Established 1931.	MACMAHON (KATHERINE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Katherine MacMahon, the income to be awarded to the first year student in Journalism deemed most worthy by the Faculty of that School as a help for further study in the School of Journalism during the following year. Established 1925. Bequest \$1,500.00 augmented by gifts from Mrs. Louise Ewing Dexter, \$4,500.00.	MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.

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3,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	. 50,000.00	75,114.69	13,769.03	27,450.00
					98:96	
3,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	75,114.69	13,670.07	27,450.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND: Legacy of Edwin Manners, the income to be applied to the purchase of books on the English Language and Literature. Established 1914.	MARLING (ALFRED E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alfred E. Marling, the income to be applied toward scholarships in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trustees on March 7, 1938. Established 1938	MASON (WILLIAM) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students in Music, or to the purchase of books for the University Library of Music, or as a prize for musical composition or otherwise for the advancement of the art of music in the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1933.	MATHEWS LECTURESHIP FUND: Bequest of Charles T. Mathews to establish a lectureship in the School of Architecture, said lectureship to consist of ten lectures during each and every school year on the "History of Gothic Architecture." Established 1934.	MATTHEWS (JAMES BRANDER) FUND FOR THE DRAMATIC MUSEUM: Bequest of James Brander Matthews for the maintenance and enlargement of the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum. Established 1930	MAYER (RALPH EDWARD) FUND: Contributions by the friends of Professor Ralph Edward Mayer to establish this fund to perpetuate the memory of his constant devotion to the University and of his unselfish service to the Alumni, the income to be used for a scholarship or loan fund for the benefit of deserving students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who may be in need of assistance. Established 1924	McCLYMONDS (LOUIS K.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds in memory of her husband, Louis K. McClymonds, the income to provide scholarships to young men of limited means receiving the relative highest standing in the entrance examinations in Columbia College. Established 1926

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	At June 30, 1945	\$1,000.00	25,000.00	80,469.02	10,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	1,050.00
	Additions 1944-1945	\$1,000.00							
	At June 30, 1944		\$25,000.00	80,469.02	10,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	1,050.00
		McCORMICK (JOHN KERNAN) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Edith A. McCormick in memory of her son John Kernan McCormick of the Class of 1913, the income to be applied to the Dean's Fund of Columbia College. Established 1945	McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two travelling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889	MEAD (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD) FUND: Proceeds of a Trust Fund established by William Rutherford Mead on May 25, 1920, the income to be used toward the cost of maintenance of the School of Architecture. Established 1936	MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) EMERGENCY LOAN FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be loaned to deserving students. Established 1928.	MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.	MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the principal or income to be expended for the support and maintenance of the basketball team in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1928	MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928	MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND: Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895.

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1,600.00	1,000.00	268,000.00	54,873.80	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,010.00	
			506.94				
1,600.00	1,000.00	268,000.00	54,366.86	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,010.00	
MERGENTIME (JAMES HENRY) FUND: Bequest of James Henry Mergentime to be used at the discretion of the Trustees to promote the study of organic chemistry. Established 1930	MICHAELIS (DR. ALFRED MORITZ) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Jeanette Michaelis, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded annually to a student in Columbia College for proficiency in certain designated courses in Physics. Established 1926.	MILLER (NATHAN J.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, in memory of her husband, Nathan J. Miller, to found a Chair in Jewish History, Literature and Institutions. Established 1928	MITCHEL (JOHN PURROY) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mary Purroy Mitchel, the income to be used for the sole purpose of assisting one or more young men of American birth and citizenship enrolled as regular undergraduate students in Columbia College. Established 1938.	MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908.	MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of William B. Moffat, M.D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862	MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in Accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916.	

At June 30, 1945	\$12,500 00	50,000.00	7,500.00	44,500.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	200,000.00
Additions 1944-1945		-	-		:			200,000,00
At June 30, 1914	\$12,500.00	50,000.00	7,500.00	44,500.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	200,000.00
	MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924	MORROW (DWIGHT W.) FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL: Bequest of Dwight W. Morrow, the income to be used for the School of Law. Established 1932	MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the friends of Joseph Mosenthal to found a fellowship in Music, Established 1898	MUIR (DOWNIE D.) FUND: Bequest of Downie D. Muir, the income to assist young men working their way through the Graduate Business School of Administration. Established 1940.	MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND: Gift of George Welwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for Research in Legal History Established 1924	MURTHA (THOMAS F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Clara W. Murtha, Raymond W. Murtha and Thomas V. Murtha in memory of Thomas F. Murtha, the income to be used for the benefit of needy students in the School of Law. Established 1932.	NEWBERRY (JOHN S.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Bashford Dean, the income to be awarded annually as the John S. Newberry Prize, in the Department of Zoology. Established 1929.	NIVEN (ROBERT JOHNSTON) FUND: Bequest of Charlotte E. de Sers in memory of her father, Robert Johnston Niven, to endow a chair in such branch of learning as the Trustees may decade. Established 1930

25,000.00	3,050.00	00'000'09	30,000.00	3,279.80	6,700.00	15,000.00	66,500.00
25,000.00	3,050.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	3,164.30	6,700.00	15,000.00	66,500.00
OCHS (ADOLPH S.) FUND: Bequest of Adolph S. Ochs to establish this fund. Established 1936.	ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND: Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909.	PARKER FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of \$30,000 from a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the current expenses of the Institute of International Affairs. Established 1937	PATERNO LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Carlo M. Paterno and Dr. Charles V. Paterno, the income to be used for the purchase of books and the binding thereof for the Paterno Library in the Casa Italiana, etc. Established 1938.	PEELE (ROBERT) PRIZE FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott, the income to be given annually to a member of the graduating class in Mining and Metallurgical Engineering who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in his course of study. Established 1925.	PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a travelling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898	PERKINS (EDWARD H., Jr.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Norton Perkins in memory of his father, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., the income to provide a scholarship in History or Economics. Established 1926	PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, Jr.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912

At June 30, 1945	\$194,958.81	20,000.00	79,587 07	12,514.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,176,848.57
Additions 1944-1945	\$194,958.81					:	1,176,848.57
At June 30, 1944		\$20,000.00	79,587.07	12,514.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	
	PFISTER (JOSEPH C.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Joseph C. Pfister the income to provide one or more fellowships in the field of Mathematical Physics in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1945.	PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for Scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1931	PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND FOR BARNARD COLLEGE: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for any purpose of Barnard College. Established 1931.	PHILLIPSON (BRAINERD F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Engineering in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1936	PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbadienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902.	PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND: From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1904	PHOENIX FUND: Bequest of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, the income to be used for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881.

		R	EPOR	T OF THE	TREASURI	ER	175
	8,085.78	31,840.12	5,000.00	19,135.68	15,000.00	100,000.00	1,300,000.00
	284.14	454.43					1,300,000.00
	1,001.04	31,385.69	5,000.00	19,135.68	15,000.00	100,000.00	1,300,000.00
PLUMMER (MARY WRIGHT) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library to establish a scholarship in the School of Tibrary School of Tibrary 1000	PORTER (DAVID B. AND WIFE) MEMORIAL FUND:	Bequest of Thekla B. Forter, the income to be loaned to worthy students in the Law School. Estab-lished 1936.	PRENTICE FUND FOR ROWING: Bstablished by transfer of the Prentice Gift for Rowing received in 1926, the income to be paid to the Association for the support of rowing. Established 1929.	PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$50,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.	PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899	PSYCHOLOGY FUND: Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899	PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL, OF JOURNALISM: Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.

At June 30, 1945	\$550,000.00	310,000 00	307,022.99	7,810.78	15,619.58	2,500.00	5,000.00
Additions 1944-1945			\$64.30				
At June 30, 1944	\$550,000.00	310,000.00	306,958.69	7,810,78	15,619.58	2,500.00	5,000.00
	PULITZER PRIZE FUND: Gift of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for prizes in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1903	PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools, one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th St. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.	PUPIN FOUNDA'TION: Gift of Michael I. Pupin, the income to be used in aid of scientific research in Physics and Physical Chemistry in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1928.	RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK: Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, the income to be used for the benefit of the Religious and Social work of the University. Established 1939.	RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICE: Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, to be used in connection with the work done by the Resident Physician and his assistants on the campus. Established 1939	RECKFORD (LOUIS J.) FUND: Gift of Miss Adelaide Reckford in memory of her father, Louis J. Reckford, of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books and other illustrative material for the University Library. Established 1929.	REISINGER (HUGO) FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.

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3,768.86	4,436.14	5,400.00	1,000.00	3,630.00	71,637.91	12,000.00	10,000.00
182.72							10,000.00
3,636,14	4,436.14	5,400.00	1,000.00	3,630.00	71,637.91	12,000.00	10,000.00
RHODES (F. B. F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott in memory of his classmate, Francis Bell Forsyth Rhodes, School of Mines, '74, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded on Commencement Day of each year to a member of the graduating class in Metallurgy, in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1926.	RITCHIE (PETER C., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Virginia J. Ritchie to establish a scholarship in Columbia College. Established 1939	ROGERS (HOWARD MALCOLM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henrietta Rogers to establish this Fund. Established 1925	ROLKER (CHARLES M., JR.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College, who in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an under- graduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.	ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and litera- ture. Established 1922	ROSS (GEORGE) FUND: Bequest of Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.	SACKETT (HENRY W.) FUND: Bequest of Henry W. Sackett, the income to provide two annual scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1930.	SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922

At June 30, 1945	\$12,000.00	6,000.00	12,500.00	186,203.00	5,000.00
Additions 1944-1945					
At June 30, 1944	\$12,000.00	6,000.00	12,500.00	186,203.00	6,000.00
	SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders, to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, N. Y. Established 1922.	SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y., in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually, and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917	SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889	SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) ENDOWMENT FUND: Established by the transfer of the unexpended balance on June 30, 1832 of the Schermerhorn Gift, the income to be applied to the maintenance and equipment of the work to be carried on in Schermerhorn Hall and Schermerhorn Hall Extension. Established 1932	SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, 'for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime.' Established 1877.

	RE	PORT	OF THE	TR	EAS	URER		179
500,000.00	17,661.80	18,000.00	100,000.00	274.50	10,000.00	10,700.00	10,000.00	
	\$2.28							_
200,000.00	17,659.52	18,000.00	100,000.00	274.50	10,000.00	10,700.00	10,000.00	_
SCHERMERHORN (WILLIAM C.) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mrs. John Innes Kane in memory of her father, William C. Schermerhorn, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may direct, to the support of the religious work of the University. Established 1927.	SCHIEFFELIN (LUCY STELLA) FUND: Bequest of Lucy Stella Schieffelin, the income to be used for the furtherance of musical education. Established 1937	SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898.	SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Git of Jacob H. Schilf for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.	SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Alumni to establish this Fund. Established 1937	SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900	SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND: From the Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.	SCRANTON (MARY N.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary N. Scranton, the income to provide free scholarships to deserving young men, residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1937	

At June,30, 1945	\$83,486.53	12,000.00	885.11	170,256.46	10,000.00	33,962.93
Additions 1944-1945	\$4.62		31.17	2,181.59		33,962.93
At June 30, 1944	\$83,491.15	12,000.00	853.94	168,074,87	10,000.00	
	SEAGER (SCHUYLER FISKE) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Professor Henry R. Seager, the income to be paid to beneficiaries under the Will during their life-time, thereafter the income is to be expended annually for the advance- ment of economic study and research. Established 1932.	SEIDL FUND: The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter 'to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad.'	SHAVER (MARY M.) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used to aid a student in the School of Library Service. Established 1943	SHEPHERD FOUNDATION: Bequest of William R. Shepherd, the income to be paid to his widow during her lifetime and thereafter approximately one-half of the income shall be used for the promotion of research and instruction in history; the remaining half for the promotion of the Medical Service of the University as a Faculty Health Fund for members of the teaching staff of the University. Established 1938.	SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND: Gift as a memorial to William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908	SMITH (DAVID EUGENE) FUND FOR THE LIBRARY: Bequest of David Eugene Smith, the income to be used for enlarging the library on the history of mathematics. Established 1944.

20,000.00	37,816.25 ×	E P O R 00.000.02	T OF T	HE TR 00.000,9	E A S U 00.000.00	8 E B 8	181
20,00		20,00	30,00	90'9	5,00	4,00	101,697.75
							101,697.75
20,000.00	37,816.25	20,000.00	30,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	101,697.75
Gift of David W. Smyth, of the Class of 1902, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship to a student in Columbia College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. Established 1926	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND: To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918	STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND: Bequest of Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910	STROSS (LUDWIG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ines Stross, in memory of her husband, Ludwig Stross, the income to furnish financial aid to students working their way through college or academic department of the University. Established 1943.	STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.	STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW FUND: Representing royalties received by the Faculty of Political Science, the income to be used for the expenses of the studies. Established 1941	THE 1884 SCHOOL OF ARTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1884, School of Arts, the income to be used in accordance with present practice for a Resident Scholarship to be held by a student in Columbia College. Established 1934	THOMPSON (WILLIAM BOYCE) FUND: Gift of William Boyce Thompson, the principal or income to be used under the direction of a committee of five, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in accordance with the deed of gift. Established 1936

At June 30, 1945	\$10,000.00	4,200.00	5,000.00	663,309,42	13,500.00	6,182.00	11,500.00
Additions 1944-1945				\$18,840.92	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At June 30, 1944	\$10,000.00	4,200.00	5,000.00	614,468.50	13,500.00	6,182.00	11,500.00
	TODD (HENRY ALFRED) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry A. Todd, the income to provide an annual prize in French. Established 1936	TOPPAN PRIZE FUND: Gitt of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her husband, Robert Noxon Toppan, the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904	TOWNSEND (GRACE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Grace C. Townsend, the income to be awarded as a scholarship at such times and in such manner as the University may determine. Established 1941	TREMAINE (ADA B. B.) FUND: Bequest of Ada Byron Bampton Tremaine, the income to be used for a course of not exceeding twenty lectures in each year; the subject to be of a theologic, scientific, art or hygienic nature. Established 1942.	TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a memorial of the late Professor Trow-bridge to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893	TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.	TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of 'American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc.' Established 1885

	REPORT	OF T	HE T	REAS	JRER		18
402.00	6,500.00	6,100.00	200.00	5,500.00	25,000.00	1,000.00	
402.00	6,500.00	5,100.00	600.00	6,500.00	25,000.00	1,000.00	
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing the works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922	VAN AM PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923	VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910	VAN AMRINGE MEMORIAL FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance of gifts received for the Van Amringe Memorial, the income to be used for the upkeep and repair of the Van Amringe Memorial. Established 1927	VAN BUREN (JOHN D., Jr.) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.	VANDERPOEL (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frank Vanderpoel to found scholarships in the Schools of Applied Science. Established 1936.	VAN RENSSELAER (MARIANA GRISWOLD) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Maximilian Foster, the income to be awarded to the student who submits during the college year the best example of English lyric verse. Established 1926	

At June 30, 1945	\$10,000.00	705.69	1,477.25	9,000.00	100,000.00	10,340.00	
Additions 1944-1945							
At June 30, 1944	\$10,000.00	705.69	1,477.25	9,000.00	100,000.00	10,340.00	
	VAN SINDEREN (HOWARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students of the Law School, or any other purpose designated by the President with the approval of the Trustees. Established 1933.	VAN VALKENBURGH (AGNES) MEMORIAL FUND: From a committee representing the faculty and alumni of the former Library School of the New York Public Library, the principal or income to be expended under the direction of the faculty of the School of Library Service. Established 1936.	VERNON (SUSAN HUNTINGTON) FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance remaining in the Hispanic Institute General Account Gift, the income to provide a prize in Spanish. Established 1941	VON SCHRENK (ARNOLD) FUND: Bequest of Helen von Schrenk in memory of her husband, Arnold von Schrenk, the income to be used for scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1943.	WARING FUND: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of George E. Waring The income of the fund shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct	WATSON (MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, the income or principal to be expended in such ways as the President may direct. Established 1936	

D: ty, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of ty. the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of 1,600.00 1,600.00				
1,600.00 1,600.00	ï			
1,600.00 1,600.00	ty, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of			1
	oem. Established 1935	1,600.00	ı,	85
				,

748.80 \$25.00 773.80	6,000.00	0.000 12,000.00	4,924.74 75.26 5,000.00	0.00 10,600 00	3,000.00 3,000.00	5,000.00 5,000.00	1,600.00 1.600.00
47	900	12,000.00	4,92	10,000.00	3,00	5,00	1,60
WENDELL MEDAL FUND: Gift of the friends in the Alumni and Faculty of Professor George Vincent Wendell to honor and perpetuate his memory, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded each year to a student in the graduating class of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who has been chosen by his class as best exemplifying the ideals of character, scholarship and service represented by Professor Wendell. Established 1924.	WHEBLIER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923	WHEBLIBR (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914.	WILLIS (HENRY PARKER) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors through the Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, the income to be used for a fellowship in the School of Business as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941.	WILSON (EDMUND B.) FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: Bequest of Frederic Kammerer, the income to be expended solely for aid to biological research under the direction of the Department of Zoology. Established 1933	WOLFFRAM (ADELINE) FUND: Bequest of Adeline Wolffram, the income to be used for the Department of German. Established 1941. **.	WOLFFRAM (CHARLES BERTHOLD) FUND: Bequest of Amalie Wolfram, in memory of her husband, Charles Berthold Wolfram, the income to purchase literary works published and printed in the German language. Established 1931	WOODBERRY PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Woodberry Society, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of Columbia for an original poem. Established 1935

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

At June 30, 1945	\$21,172.12	758,45		10,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	26,638,43
Additions 1944-1945								
At June 30, 1944	\$21,172.12	758.45		10,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	26,638.43
	WOODBRIDGE FUND: Bequest of Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, the income to be used for the work of the Department of Philosophy. Established 1940.	WRIGHT (HENRY) MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of the Housing Study Guild, the income to be used for the purchase of additions to the Henry Wright Memorial Library. Established 1938.	MEDICAL SCHOOL	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Established by transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the work of the Institute of Cancer Research. Established 1932	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE: Established by the transfer of a gift for the erection of a Medical School Dormitory, the income to be used for the Department of Medicine until such time as the principal is used for the erection of the Dormitory. Established 1982.	ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide one or more scholarships as the Trustees may direct. Established 1937.	BEEKMAN (GERARD) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY: Gift of the Beekman Family Association, the income to help pay the expenses of a Fellow to serve at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. Established 1940	BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, Jr.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909.

	R E	FORT	r TH	E LKE	ASUR.	e K	107
100,000.00	215,427.26	32,250.00	10,600.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00	19,000.00
	\$4,694.90		10,600.00				19,000.00
100,000.00	210,732.36	32,250.00		50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00	19,000.00
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND: Bequest of Emil C. Bondy, the income to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.	BORNE (JOHN E.) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Mills Borne in memory of her husband, John E. Borne, the income to provide a Professorship for Medical and Surgical research. Established 1939	BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND: From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee, in honor of William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.	CAHILL (GEORGE F.) FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used in the Department of Urology under the direction of Dr. Cahill. Established 1945.	CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income to be used for graduate medical instruction and research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1938	CARPENTER (CLARENCE) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Josephine L. Carpenter in memory of her husband, Clarence Carpenter, the income to be used to promote Cancer Research. Established 1928	CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904.	CARTER (HERBERT S.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the family and friends of Dr. Herbert S. Carter, the income to be used primarily for lectures in the Medical School. Established 1929

At June 30, 1945	\$16,341.06	15,250,00	5,000.00	8,196.11	2,425,00	182.00	67.00
Additions 1944-1945	\$438.11			245.00	2,425.00		
At June 30, 1944	\$15,902.95	15,250.00	5,000.00	7,951.11		182.00	00'.29
	CARTWRIGHT LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until further action by the Trustees, the annual income then to be used for the support of lectureships at the Medical School in accordance with the wishes of Benjamin Cartwright. Original gift \$8,800.50. Established 1928	CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894	CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in commemoration of the thirty- fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to provide a Resident Scholarship at the Col- lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1934	CLASS OF 1912 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be used for Scholarships in accordance with the wishes of the Class. Established 1927	CLASS OF 1920 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920, the income to be used for scholarship purposes. Established 1945	CLASS OF 1928 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1928, the purpose to be designated later. Established 1939	CLASS OF 1933 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1933 for the purchase of medicalinstruments. Established 1936

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1,125.00	1,415,000.00	198,996.34	5,446,035.08	173,800.00	170.48	6,500.00	10,000.00
		165.80 (Decrease)					10,000.00
1,125.00	1,415,000.00	199,162.14	5,446,035.08	173,800.00	170.48	6,500.00	
COCK (THOMAS F., M.D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the 'Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize' for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915.	CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911	DELAFIELD (FRANCIS) ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$200,000, the income then to be used for the salary of a professorship in the Department of Pathology, Original gift \$119,022.20. Established 1928	DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of Joseph R. DeLamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919	DENNETT (HORACE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Lizzie Dennett Lockwood, the income to provide annual scholarships to Third and Fourth year students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1932	DENTAL COLUMBIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Representing the proceeds of the publication of the 1940 Dental Columbian, the principal to be held by the University until the accrued interest is sufficient to offer as a scholarship. Established 1941.	DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf, the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.	DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M.D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M.D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912

At June 30, 1945	\$2.000.00	18,000.00	8,575.87	12,863.92	1,000.00	1,000.00	7,678.50
Additions 1944-1945							\$269.00
At June 30, 1944	\$2,000.00	18,000.00	8,575.87	12,863.92	1,000.00	1,000.00	7,309.50
	DRAPER LIBRARY FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used to maintain the Draper Memorial Collection of books in the Medical School Library. Established 1929.	DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Dr. Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910	EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for cancer research. Established 1941	EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for a scholarship or for research work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1941.	EWELL (ELLA MARIE) MEDAL FUND: Bequest of Glover C. Beckwith-Ewell in memory of his wife, Ella Marie Ewell, the income to provide an annual medal in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1926	FAULKNER (EDWARD DANIELS) FUND FOR THE CURE OF ARTHRITIS: Gift of Marianne Gaillard Faulkner, the income to be used for the prosecution of research into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of arthritis. Established 1940	GEORGE AND CHARLIE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeous through the George and Charlie Scholarship Committee, the income to be used for a scholarship for undergraduate students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1942.

					11 11 15 0	10 13 10	101
34,525.16	17,959.62	2,500.00	1,083,027.81	600,000.00	1,312,763.96	31,400 00	6,000.00
1,079.97				:			
33,445.19	17,959.62	2,500.00	1,083,027.81	600,000.00	1,312,763.96	31,400.00	6,000.00
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923.	GRIFFITHS (WILLIAM E.) FUND: Bequest of William E. Griffiths, for the general purposes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1936.	GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library at the Medical School. Established 1920.	HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.	HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for the department of Surgery in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1930	HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.	HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships	HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of Frank Hartley, M.D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914.

At June 30, 1945	\$1,000.00	83,817.00	24,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,025.00
Additions 1944-1945					;		5,025.00
At June 30, 1944	\$1,000.00	83,817.00	24,500.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	HAYS (WALTER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. Walter Hays, the income to be used for the promotion of research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929.	HEMINGWAY (W. H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Herbert Hemingway, to be used for the Hemingway Scholarships in Medicine. Established 1928	HOLT (L. EMMETT) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. L. Emmett Holt to establish a fellowship for the study of the diseases of children. Established 1925.	HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921.	HUBER (JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA) MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income to be expended for the purchase of books on internal medicine. Established 1929	HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921	JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921

JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York, Established 1921	20,000.00		20,000.00
JAMES (WALTER BELKNAP) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. Walter B. James, the income to be used for the benefit of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1927. Augmented in 1928 by gift of Mrs. Walter B. James, \$25,000.00.	50,000.00		50,000.00
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.	26,750.00		26,750.00
JANEWAY PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Matilda S. J. Wisner, the income to be awarded annually to the student graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with the highest marks for efficiency and ability. Established 1933	1,000.00		1,000.00
KNAPP MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: Representing assets received from the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital at the time of its consolidation with the University, the income to be used for postgraduate study, teaching and research in Ophthalmology in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Established 1940	750,596.60	\$25,380.91	775,977.51
KOPLIK CHILDREN'S SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henry Koplik in memory of his wife, Stephanie Koplik, the income to be paid every two years to the physician, under thirty years of age, who shall be selected by a committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical School for having shown special aptitude for original work in the investigation of diseases of children. Established 1928	15,000.00		15,000.00
LEE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914. Original gift \$20,000.00. Augmented in 1928 by \$10,000.00.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00

At June 30, 1945	\$10,000.00	5,000.00	12,340.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	116,670.98
Additions 1944-1945						\$15,926.11
At June 30, 1944	\$10,000.00	5,000.00	12,340.00	1,000.00	10,000 00	100,744.87
	MARKOE (FRANCIS HARTMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Madeline Shelton Markoe in memory of her husband Francis Hartman Markoe, the income to be awarded annually to a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929.	Mcaneny (Marjorie) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College, Established 1921	MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND: Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31, 1922, by the transfer of \$12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924	MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921	MILLER (GUY B.) FUND: Bequest of Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904	OPENHYM RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Augustus W. Openhym, the income to be used for research into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer. Established 1936.

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50,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	500.00	75,995.49	8,600.00	5,200.00
50,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	500.00	75,995,49	8,600.00	5,200.00
OTTMANN (MADELEINE L.) RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Madeleine L. Ottmann, the income or principal to be used for research in the Department of Neurology. Established 1931.	PIERRE (CHARLES AND LILLIAN) EDUCATIONAL FUND: Gift of Lillian Pierre, the income to be used for the promotion of the work of the Department of Urology at the Medical School. Established 1934	PROUDFIT (MARIA McLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons, as being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellow- ship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.	ROBINSON (MEYER R.) FUND: Bequest of Meyer R. Robinson, the income to be used in support of medical research. Established 1937.	SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Donors for the endowment of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1929.	SIMON (THEODORE W.) FUND: Bequest of Theodore W. Simon for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1927	SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894.

At June 30, 1945	\$1,900.00	10,000.00	8,050.00	34,000.00	50,000 00	8,000.00	
Additions 1944-1945		\$10,000.00					
At June 30, 1944	\$1,900.00		8,050.00	34,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	
	STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891.	SURGICAL BACTERIOLOGY RESEARCH FUND: Gift of various donors, the principal and income to be drawn upon by Dr. Melency in the Department of Surgery. Established 1944	SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND: Gitt from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920, of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1887. Established 1921.	TILNEY (FREDERICK) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for research in the field of neurological sciences. Established 1940.	TUCKER (ERVIN ALDEN) FUND: Bequest of George Anna Tucker, in memory of her husband, Ervin Alden Tucker, M D., the income to provide an annual fellowship in Obstetrics. Established 1936	VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND: Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915	

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2,134.50	5,200.00	2,879.45	800.00	6,100.00	\$43,801,141.81	
850.00		1,094.45			\$620,585.60	
1,784.50	6,200.00	1,785.00	800.00	6,100.00	\$43,180,556.21	
YAN WOEKT SCHOLAKSTHF FUND: Gift of various donors, to provide a scholarship to a senior student in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1940	WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS: Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921.	WECHSLER (ROBERT M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income or principal to be expended under the direction of the Dean of the Medical School. Established 1944	WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921	WHEELOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock, and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907.		

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

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	At June 30, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	At June 30,
	1544	1944-1945	1945
Apparatus: Optical	\$7,110.00		\$7,110.00
Autobiography: John Stuart Mill	100.00		100.00
Avery Architectural Building	341,079.68		341,079.68
Baker Field	732,483.30		732,483.30
Bard Hall	1,764,373.50		1,764.373.50
Boat House: Baker Field	58,334.23		58,334.23
Boat House: Class of 1897	8,000.00		8,000.00
Casa Italiana	315,000.00		315,000.00
Castings: Duriron	75.00		75.00
Chapel Furnishing	3,382.00		3,382.00
Chemical Laboratories	30,000.00		30,000.00
Clock: Class of 1906	1,159.64		1,159.64
Commemorative Portrait of Their Bri-	,,,,,,,		
tannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia	4,197.27		4,197.27
Crocker Research Laboratory: X-Ray	.,		-,
Equipment	18,465.53		18,465.53
Da Costa Laboratory	20,000.00		20,000.00
Deutsches Haus.	30,000.00		30,000.00
Earl Hall: Building	164,950.82		164,950.82
Earl Hall Close	5,075.00		5,075.00
East Field	420,000.00		420,000.00
Egleston (Professor): Setting of Bust	390.00		390.00
Engineering Apparatus	450.00		450.00
Engineering Building	333,486,84		333,486.84
Exedra: Granite.	5,000.00		5,000.00
Faculty House: Building	306,965.37		306,965.37
Faculty House: Equipment	28,047,48		28,047,48
Fayerweather Hall: Building	330,894.03		330,894.03
Filter: Rotary	1,000.00		1,000.00
Flagstaff: Class of 1881	4,600.00		4,600.00
Fountain of Pan	12,013.50		12,013.50
Furnace: Hegeler	2,000.00		2,000.00
Furnald Hall: Building	350,000.00		350,000.00
Gates: Class of 1882	1,500.00		1,500.00
Gates: Class of 1888	2,000.00		2,000.00
Gates: Class of 1891	15,000.00		15,000.00
Goldsmith Library	850.00		850.00
Hamilton Hall: Building	507,059.16		507,059 16
Hamilton Hall: Clock	1,913.90		1,913.90
Hamilton Hall: Gates	2,020.00		2,020.00
Hamilton Hall: Gemot	1,000.00		1,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Class of 1909 Shield	20.00		20.00
Hamilton Statue	11,000.00		11,000.00
"Hammerman" Statue	5,000.00		5,000.00
Hartley Hall: Building	350,000.00		350,000.00
Hartley Hall: Stained Glass Windows	2,000.00		2,000.00
Havemeyer Hall: Building	567,321.73		567,321.73
Havemeyer Hall: Annex	999,749.98		999,749.98
Havemeyer Hall: Laboratory	600.00		600.00
Highland, N. Y.: Property	30,000.00		30,000.00

	At June 30,	Additions	At June 30,
	1944	1944-1945	1945
Huntington Portrait	\$2,127.00		\$2,127.00
Illuminating University Grounds	1,035.00		1,035.00
Instruments: Optical.	9,930.00		9,930 00
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Property	1.00		1.00
John Jay Hall: Building	1,662,295.39		1,662,295.39
John Jay Hall: Equipment	6,000.00		6,000.00
Johnson Hall: Building.	1,235,846.93		1,235,846.93
Kent Hall: Building.	588,704.91		588,704.91
Library: Building	1,100,639.32		1,100,639,32
Library Building: Alterations	15,800.70		15,800.70
Library: Equipment	2,570.00		2,570.00
Library: Marble Columns	1,678.00		1,678.00
Library: Torcheres	6,000.00		6,000.00
Livingston Hall: Building	333,707.50		333,707.50
Livingston Hall: Memorial Window	1,124.00		1,124.00
Maison Française: Building	33,300.00		33,300.00
Medical School (New): Building	4.094,044.02		4,094,044.02
Medical School (New): Equipment	18,569.72		18,569.72
Medical School (New): Residence Hall Site	508,692.43		508,692.43
Medical School (New): Site	855,001.00		855,001.00
Medical School (Old): Additions	117,842.07		
Medical School (Old): Building	71,551.05		117,842.07
Medical School: Removing and Rebuild-	11,551.05		71,551.05
ing	53,000.00		E9 000 00
Medical and Surgical Equipment	14,912.80		53,000.00
Mineral Specimens: Dufourcq Collection	300.00		14,912.80
Model: Buildings and Grounds	19,972.70		300.00
Model: Braden Copper Co	1,700.00		19,972.70
Model: Coal Mine	250.00		1,700.00
Morningside Heights Site	331,150.00		250.00
Nichols Laboratories	30,000.00		331,150.00
Pathological Laboratory	19,136.94		30,000.00
Philosophy: Building	350,000.00		19,136.94
Physics: Building.	1,521,163.94		350,000.00
Power House: Equipment	153,250.00	9975 000 00	1,521,163.94
Precision Laboratory	8,000.00	\$275,000.00	428,250.00
President's House Furnishing	14,410.17		8,000.00
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico	,		14,410.17
Publications: Cragin Collection	1,522.70		1,522.70
St. Paul's Chapel: Bell	1,400.00 5,120.84		1,400.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Building	250,000.00		5,120.84
St. Paul's Chapel: Bunding St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture	3,221.62		250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture St. Paul's Chapel: Memorial Windows			3,221.62
	32,700.00		32,700.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Organ and Case St. Paul's Chapel: Tablet	27,000.00		27,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Tablet	880.00		880.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Building	5,280.00		5,280.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Extension	544,552.44		544,552.44
School of Business: Building	1,198,090.84		1,198,090.84
	995,009.01		995,009.01
School of Dentistant Ruilding	380,627.53		380,627.53
School of Dentistry: Building	33,500.00		33,500.00
School of Dentistry: Equipment School of Journalism: Building	5,584.92		5,584.92
	563,501.21		563,501.21
School of Mines: Building	335,111.03	1	335,111.03

		1	
	At June 30, 1944	Additions 1944-1945	At June 30, 1945
School of Mines: Torcheres	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Ski Jump at Camp Columbia	400.00		400.00
Sloane Hospital for Women: Additions and Alterations	399,263,14		399,263,14
Smith (Munroe) Tablet	1,840.00		1,840.00
South Court Fountains	4,932.88		4,932.88
South Field.	54,707.00		54,707.00
South Field Grading	11,500.00		11,500.00
South Hall	3,594,755.04		3,594,755.04
Statue of Letters and pylon	8,598.72		8,598.72
Statue of Science and pylon	13,148.95		13,148.95
Sun Dial—116th Street	10,000.00		10,000.00
Telescope	5,497.35		5,497.35
Trophy Room: Equipment	980.00		980.00
University Hall: Enlargement	764,385.76		764,385.76
Van Amringe Memorial	20,238.34		20,238.34
Vanderbilt Clinic: Building	350,000.00		350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy	50,000.00		50,000.00
	\$30,653,723.87	\$275,000.00	\$30,928,723.87

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS Received for the Purchase of Land and Erection and Equipment of Buildings

See Permanent Funds pages 198-200

(For list of gifts other than money see separate pa	ampniet
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(1 of the of gires office than money see separate p	umpintee,	
Name Purpose Adams (Edward D.)	Date	Amount
Building	1913	\$8,000.00
Street	1910	20 000 00
All '.b (Mr. Tri.b. 1)		30,000.00
Aldrich (Mrs. Richard) Medical School (old) Additions.	1917	5.00
Alexander (Chas. W.)	1906	300.00
Alumni Association of Columbia	1000	000,00
	1000	007.50
College	1906	997.50
Alumni Association of Columbia		
College	1908	10,000 00
Alumni Association of Columbia		
College	1900-13	100,756.41
Alumni FundSchool of Dental & Oral Surgery		
· (new)	1921-27	28,540.29
Gifts\$27,290.29	1021 2.	20,040.20
Interest 1,250.00		
200 540 00		
\$28,540.29		
Anderson (Mrs. E. M.) Medical School (old) Additions.	1917	5,000.00
Animal Care Equipment Fund Primate Colony at Puerto Rico	1940	1,522.70
Anonymous	1910	14,410.17
Gift\$30,000.00		
Expenses \$2,174.70		
Expenses \$2,114.10		
Transfer to		
Transfer to		
Special		
Special Endow-		
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13		
Special Endow-		
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13		
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13		
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13 ————————————————————————————————————		
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17	1931-32	56.834.23
Special Endow- ments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous	1931-32	56,834.23
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Have-		
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915	30,000.00
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17	1915 1909	30,000.00 1,000.00
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65 10,691.58
Special Endowments 13,415.13 ———————————————————————————————————	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150.007.65 10,691.58
Special Endowments 13,415.13 — 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall. Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (old) Additions Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment.	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80
Special Endowments 13,415.13 — 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field. Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall. Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment. Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (old) Additions Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Medical of buildings and grounds	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70
Special Endowments 13,415.13 — 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field. Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall. Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment. Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (old) Additions Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Models of buildings and grounds Anonymous. Models of buildings and grounds Anonymous. Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel.	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80
Special Endowments 13,415.13 — 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field. Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall. Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment. Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment. Anonymous. Models of buildings and grounds Anonymous. Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel. Anonymous. School of Dental & Oral Surgery	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08 1908	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150.007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70 2,846.62
Special Endowments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Models of buildings and grounds Anonymous. Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel Anonymous. School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150,007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08 1908	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150.007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70 2,846.62
Special Endowments 13,415.13 15,589.83 \$14,410.17 Anonymous. Boat House, Baker Field Anonymous. Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall Anonymous. Hamilton Statue. Anonymous. Livingston Hall Equipment Anonymous. Medical School (new) Building Anonymous. Medical School (removing and rebuilding). Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Medical and Surgical Equipment Anonymous. Models of buildings and grounds Anonymous. Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel Anonymous. School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08 1908	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150.007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70 2,846.62
Special Endow-ments 13,415.13 15,589.83	1915 1909 1937 1929 1917-19 1915 1919-21 1906-08 1908	30,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 150.007.65 10,691.58 15,000.00 4,712.80 19,972.70 2,846.62

Name Purpose	Date	Amount
AnonymousSouth Field Grading	1909	\$1,500.00
AnonymousSouth Hall Equipment	1935	111.62
AnonymousTrophy Room Equipment	1922	980.00
Arnold (Harriette) Power House Equipment	1945	100,000.00
Association of the Alumni of Col-		
umbia CollegeSkı Jump at Camp Columbia	1935	400.00
Aub (Miss Alma C.)Medical and Surgical Equipment	1921	200.00
Avery (Samuel P.)Avery Library Building	1911-14	339,250.00
Babcock (Samuel D.)Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Babcock & WilcoxSteam Boilers—Power House	1907	3,250.00
Baker (George F., Jr.) Medical School (old) Additions	1917	2,500.00
Baker (George F.)Baker Field	1922-24	730,583.15
Total amount of		
Gifts\$771,940.59		
Taxes 41,357.44		
\$730,583.15		
=======================================		
Baldwin (Helen, M. D.)Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co Optical Instruments	1920-24	9,100.00
Beck (Chas. Bathgate) Bequest.Kent Hall Building	1899-1912	385,672.57
Total Bequest\$382,808.37		
Interest on bequest 10,373.20		
\$393,181.57		
Less legal expenses 7,509.00		
\$385,672.57		
Beekman (Gerard)Beekman window: St. Paul's		
Chapel	1906	600.00
Beekman (Gerard) Minturn window: St. Paul's		
Chapel	1906	600.00
Benson (Mary)Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Bernheim (A. C.)Morningside Heights Site	1892	1,000.00
Bernheim (Mrs. Geo. B.)Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Blossom (Francis)Earl Hall Close	1932	1,000.00
Bolling (Virginia C. S.) TrustPower House Equipment	1945	7.00
Bondy Fund IncomeX-Ray Equipment: Crocker		
Laboratory	1922	10,677.85
Bondy Fund IncomeX-Ray Equipment: New Medi-	1005	19 497 00
cal School	1935	13,427.90
Brackenridge (Geo. W.)Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50,000.00
Braden Copper Co	1925	1,700.00 5,497.35
Bruce (Catherine Wolfe) Telescope for New Observatory.	1899	0,451.00
Gift of \$10,000 received 1899.		
The gift with interest was		
partly used in expenses; the		
balance remaining was used		
in part payment of the cost of a telescope in the Physics		
Building erected in 1925-26.		
Building ReconstructionSchool of Business Building	1937	255.69
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of Havemeyer Hall Construction	1927-29	6,525.00
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of Ravemeyer Hall Construction. Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of School of Business Building	1913-24	64,188.71
Bequest \$63,396.26	1010-24	04,100.11
Interest 792.45		
interest 152.45		

\$64,188.71

Name Purpose	Date	Amount
Carnegie Corporation Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	\$1,100,000.00
Carter (Henry C.)Morningside Heights Site	1892	150.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.)	2002	100.00
Chapel	1905	600.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.) Estate	1500	000.00
of	1920	11 160 01
	1920	11,162.81
Bequest \$10,000.00		
Interest 1,162.81		
A11 100 01		
\$11,162.81		
Civil Engineering Testing Lab-		
oratory FundTesting Machine: Engineering		
Building	1935	22,999.65
Principal \$18,497.76		
Income 4,501.89		
\$22,999.65		
Clark (Alfred C.)	1893	10,000.00
Clark (Edward Severin)Fountain of Pan: the Grove	1908-09	12,013.50
Clark (J. William)School of Dental and Oral Sur-		
gery (new)	1927	10,511.11
Gift\$10,000.00		
Interest 511.11		
111001050111111111111111111111111111111		
\$10,511.11		
ψ10,011.11 —————————————————————————————————		
Class of 1874	1912-13	1,678.00
Class of 1880 Gates: Hamilton Hall	1907	2,020.00
Class of 1881, Arts and MinesGemot: Hamilton Hall	1911	1,000.00
Class of 1881	1906	4,600.00
	1300	4,000.00
Class of 1881, College, Mines and	1006	2 500 00
Political ScienceMantel: John Jay Hall	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1882	1897-98	1,500.00
Class of 1882, ScienceTorcheres: School of Mines	1907	1,000.00
Class of 1883, Arts, Mines, and	4000	-
Political Science	1908	5,280.00
Class of 1883, MinesSetting Bust of Professor Egles-		
ton	1913	390.00
Class of 1884, Arts and MinesClock: Hamilton Hall	1907	1,913.90
Class of 1884, ScienceGrading South Field	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1885, CollegeStained glass window "Soph-		
ocles," Hartley Hall	1885	1,000.00
Class of 1885, CollegeSun Dial: South Field	1910	10,000.00
Class of 1886Granite Exedra: the Quadrangle	1911	5,000.00
Class of 1888		
119th Street	1913	2,000.00
Class of 1889 Barnard Window: St. Paul's		
Chapel	1914	1,200.00
Class of 1889, Mines Meunier Statue, "The Hammer-		
man": the Quadrangle	1914	5,000.00
Class of 1890Statue of Letters and pylon: S.		2,000.00
E. Cor. Broadway and 116th		
Street	1913-16	8,598.72
Class of 1891, CollegeStained Glass Window "Vergil"	1010-10	0,000.12
	1891	1,000.00
(Hartley Hall)	1031	1,000.00

Name Purpose	Date	Amount
Class of 1891		\$15,000.00
Class of 1891 Earl Hall Close		4,075.00
Class of 1893 Bell: St. Paul's Chapel		5,120.84
Class of 1896, Arts and MinesPanels: John Jay Hall	. 1926	2,500.00
Class of 1897Boat-house: Baker Field		8,000.00
Class of 1897, Arts and MinesPrentice Eight-oared shell		1,500.00
Class of 1899		5,000.00
Class of 1900 Statue of Science and pylon: 1		
E. Cor. Broadway and 1166 Street		13,148.95
Class of 1906		1,159.64
Class of 1909Shield: Hamilton Hall		20.00
Class of 1915, College and		
Science	y	
Hall		1,000.00
Clinton (De Witt)		
Chapel		300.00
Cochran (Alexander Smith)Kent Hall Building	1909	100,000.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery	o.1	
and Oral Surgery (New)		68,654.09
College of Physicians and Sur-	. 1024	00,004.00
geonsMedical School (old) Buildin	ng 1903	71,551.05
Columbia University Athletic	-0	
AssociationBoat-house at Highland, N.	Y. 1921	30,000.00
Converse (E C.)Medical School (old) Additio		1,000.00
Cragin (E. B.)		1,400.00
Crocker Fund IncomeX-Ray Equipment: Crocker La		
oratory		7,787.68
Crocker Fund IncomeX-Ray Equipment: New Me		5,141.82
Cutting (R. Fulton)		10,000.00
Commonwealth FundLaboratory Building: New Me		10,000.00
ical School		290,000.00
Da Costa (Charles M.)Laboratory, Schermerhorn Ha	all 1890	20,000.00
Davies (Julien T.)Barnard Window: St. Pau	l's	
Chapel		1,000.00
Davies (Julien T.)Benson Window: St. Pau		200.00
Chapel		600.00
De Lamar Fund, Income of Medical School (old) Additio De Peyster (Mrs. Frederic J.) De Peyster Window: St. Pau		3,600.00
Chapel		600.00
DeWitt (George G.) Barnard Window: St. Pau		000.00
Chapel		500.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)Furnishing Men's Faculty Cli		495.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley) Hartley Hall Building		175,000.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)South Court Fountains		4,932.88
Dodge (William E.) Earl Hall		164,950.82
Gift\$159,540.		
Interest 5,410.	44	
\$164,950.	82	
	=	
Donahue (Mrs. James P.) School of Dental and Oral Su	ır-	
gery (new)		55,745.15
Gift \$50,000.		
Interest 5,745.	15	
257.515	1.5	
\$55,745.	19	

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Douglas (Eliz.) Estate of P	ower House Equipment	1945	\$50,000.00
Dryden (Forest F.)		1918	1,000.00
Duriron Castings CoC		1935	1.00
	Chemical Engineering	1920	75.00
Eddy (Jesse L.)		1918	500.00
Epsilon Psi EpsilonO Fayerweather (Daniel B.) Be-		1927	1,800.00
questF	-	1891-1917	330,894.03
	Bequest\$346,319.73 Less Expenses 15,425.70		
	\$330,894.03		
Fish (Stuyvesant) F	ish Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
France-America CommitteeM		1914	2,000.00
Frank (Dr. John) Estate ofSe	chool of Business Building	1923	2,589.64
	Bequest \$2,389.85		
	Interest 199.79		
	\$2,589.64		
Fuller (Paul, Jr.)	Iaison Francaise Equipment	1913	100.00
acyF	urnald Hall Building	1912-14	350,000.00
General Education Board M		1925-28	1,299 732.57
	Gift\$1,250,000.00		
	Interest 49,732.57		
	\$1,299,732.57		
General Optical Co	ntical Instruments	1920-27	2,020.00
Globe Optical Co		1920	250.00
Goldsmith (Byron B.) Estate of G		1927	850.00
Gould (George J.) T		1909	100,000.00
Griscom (Acton)Si		1924	30.00
Guiterman (Edward) Estate of P	ower House Equipment	1945	400.00
Hall (Martha M.) Foundation,			
IncL	ical School	1937	180,000 00
Hamilton Manufacturing CoO		1927	560.00
Hand (Mrs. Learned)M		1917	50.00
Harkness (Edward S.)N		1923	855,001.00
	Gift, 1923 assess-		
	ed valuation\$1,180,000.00		
L	ess Value of		
	land transferr-		
N	ed as follows: eurologi-		
A	cal Insti-		
	tute\$120,000.00		
N	ew York		
	State		
	Psychi-		
	atric Hos-		
	pital 74,999.00		

Name	Purpose Presbyterian	Date	Amount
	Hospital \$130,000.00		
	\$324,99	99.00	
	\$85 5, 00		
Harkness (Edward S.)	Residence Hall site, New Mall School Bard Hall (new) Medical School South Hall Power House Equipment Medical and Surgical Edment Morningside Heights Site.	Medi	\$508,692.43 1,764,373.50 3,594,643.42 150,000.00 10,000.00 5,000.00 662,582.10
	exp \$500.00 Takes. 667.47 Harris (Ellen C.) Fund . 141,017.64		
Havemeyer (Henry O.) a others	\$662,5	82.10 1896 00.00 93.35	414,206.65
Hawes (A. J.)	Maison Francaise: 411 117th Street	West 1913 g 1923-32 1893-96	30,000.00 218,620.43 4,000.00 1,000.00
Estate of	Interest 5	g 1920 00.00 81.40 	5,581.40
Huntington (Archer M.) [srae] (Leon)	School of Business Buildin Gift\$5,0 Expense	g 1919	1,000.00 3,255.00

Name Purpose	Date	Amount
Jackson (Mrs. A. V. Williams) . Tablet: St. Paul's Chapel	1939	\$880.00
James (Arthur Curtis) Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
James (D. Willis) Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	59,000.00
James (Dr. W. B.) Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500,00
Jarvie (James N)		
gery (new)	1916	105,000 00
Gift\$100,000.00		
Interest 5,000.00		
\$105,000 00		
Jennings (Miss Anne B.) Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500 00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)Hartley Hall Building	1904-05	175,000.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)Philosophy Building	1910-11	350,000.00
Jessup (Morris K.)Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Jones (James Elwood) Model of Coal Mine	1923	250.00
Jusserand (J. J.)	1913	200.00
Kane (Annie C.) Estate ofHavemeyer Hall Annex	1927	337,167.88
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of Havemeyer Hall Building	1927	54,590.08
Kane (Annie C.) Estate ofUniversity Hall	1927	108,242.04
Keene (Charles S.) Estate ofEngineering Building	1933	232,687.19
Kennedy (John Stewart) Hamilton Hall Building	1905-06	506,061.66
Gifts\$500,000.00	1303-00	500.001.00
Interest 6,061.66		
Interest 0,001.00		
\$506,061.66		
=======================================		
King (Hon. John A.)	1892	1,000.00
King (Willard V.)	1002	1,000.00
rebuilding)	1915-16	2,000.00
King (Willard V.)	1313-10	2,000.00
(new)	1927	2,000,00
Kingsland (Mrs. A. C.) Kingsland Window: St. Paul's	1521	2,000.00
	1006	200.00
Chapel	1906	300.00
Kingsland (Mrs Geo. L.) Kingsland Window: St. Paul's	1000	200.00
Chapel	1906	300.00
Ladenberg (Mrs. Emily)Medical School (removing and	1015	1 000 00
rebuilding)	1915	1,000.00
Lagemann (Miss Anna)Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Lange (Edmund)School of Dental & Oral Surgery	1000	EC 90
(new)	1929	56.80
Langeloth (Jacob) Estate of School of Business Building	1915	5,062.50
Bequest \$5,000.00		
Interest 62.50		
@E 000 E0		
\$5,062.50		
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)Barnard and Lawrence Windows		
St. Paul's Chapel	1923	18,400.00
Gift\$20,000.00	1520	10,400.00
Transferred to		
Chapel Furnishing		
Fund 1,600.00		
rund 1,000.00		
\$18,400.00		
\$18,400.00		
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.) St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1923	3,727,00
Constitution of the contract o	1020	2,,,2,,,,0

Name	Purpose Balance of gift for Memorial Windows \$1,600.00 Interest \$2,456.53 Less transfer to Chapel Furnishing Fund 329.53	Dale	Amount
	2,127.00		
	\$3,727.00		
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.)So	chool of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	\$5,366.11
	\$5,366.11		
Lengovitz (Emil G.)En Lewisohn (Adolph)So Livingston (Edward de Peyster,	ngineering Apparatus	1919 1904 - 05	450.00 250,000.00
John Henry and Goodhue)M			
Low (A. A.)	Hall	1909 1892-94	1,124.00
Low (Seth)		1892	15,000.00 5,000.00
Low (Seth) Li		1896-99	1,100,639.32
Low (Seth) BequestLi		1938	15,800.70
McClelland (John)	athological Laboratory: Med-		
	ical School	1891	19,136.94
McLean (James)		1918	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)M		1914	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)		1918	12,000.00
Macy (Mrs. and Mr. V. Everit) M Marling (A. E.)		1917-19 1919	6,000.00 1,000.00
McMillin (Emerson)So		1917-18	568,069.02
	Gift of 2,040 Shares of Com- mon Stock of the American Light & Traction Co., the		,
	proceeds of which, together		
	with interest and dividends, amounted to \$568,069.02.		
Mead (Grace Hartley) La	· · ·		
	ical School	1938	11,000.00
Mehler (Miss Elsa)		1917	10.00
Moore (William H.) M		1918	1,000.00
Morgan (J. Pierpont)	umination of University	1892-95	100,000.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)Sc	Grounds	1913	1,035.00
	(new)	1927	2,622.92
	\$2,622.92		
Mosher (Eliza M.)	edical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00

Name Purpose Mower (Sara E.) Estate of School of Business Building	Date 1920-21	Amount \$110,226.04
\$88.881.09 Interest 21,344.95		
\$110,226.04		
Munsey (Frank A.)Toward Purchase of East Field	1910	50,000.00
Nash (William A.)Medical School (old) Additions	1918	250.00
New Jersey Zinc Co	1923	2,000.00
Nichols (William H.) Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall	1912	30,000.00
Notman (George) Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Notman (Mrs. George) Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Ogden (David B.)Ogden Window: St. Paul's	1000	COO OO
Chapel Ohver Continuous Filter CoRotary Filter	1906 1919	600.00 1,000.00
Optometrical Club of Brooklyn. Optical Instruments.	1927	1,500.00
Optometrical Society of the City	1021	1,000.00
of New YorkOptical InstrumentsOsborne (Mr. and Mrs. Wm.	1927	1,750.00
Church)Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1.000.00
Ottindorfer (Oswald) Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Palmer (Edgar) Medical School (old) Additions	1919	3,000.00
Parish (Henry)Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Parsons (Mrs. Elsie Clews)Medical School (old) Additions	1918	100.00
Parsons (Mrs. Edgerton)Medical School (old) Additions Parsons (General William Bar-	1917	5.00
clay)Portrait Peabody (George Foster and	1928	2,570.00
Charles)Organ and Case: St. Paul's		
Chapel	1905-06	27,000.00
Pell (Howland) and othersPell Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Pendleton (Francis K.) et alPendleton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Philosophy. Department of	1300	000.00
(Members)Autobiography of John Stuart		
Mill	1923	100.00
Phoenix Legacy: Income Observatory and Telescope:		
Physics Building	1928	35,748.90
Equipment of Schermerhorn Hall	1930	39,960 84
Engineering Building	1932	5,000 00
School of Mines	1932	9,588.18
Testing Machine: Engineering		
Building	1935	5,000.00
Pratt (Mrs. Chas. M.)	1917	500.00
Prentis (Edmund A.)Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties'		
Visit to Columbia	1939	4,197.27
Pulitzer (Joseph)School of Journalism Building		563,501.21
Gift of \$1,000,000 to establish	2000 01	000,002.22
and endow a School of Jour-		
nalism, of which \$563,501,21		
was expended in the con-		
struction of the building, the		
balance remaining in the		
Pulitzer (Joseph) Fund for		
School of Journalism.		

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Randolph (Wm. Fitz) Estate of . Haveme	yer Hall Building	1933	\$92,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.)Medical	School (new) Building	1938	4,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.) Estate of Medical		1942	6,000.00
Reid (D. G.)Medical		1918	1,000.00
Rives (George L.) Barclay		1010	2,000.00
	l	1906	600.00
Rives (George L.)Medical	G-1 - 1 /D	1300	000.00
		1010	10.000.00
	lding)	1916	10,000.00
Rives (George L.) Estate of Medical			
	lding)	1918	25,000.00
Robinson (M. R.) School of			
		1925	25.00
Rockefeller FoundationMedical		1925-28	1,051,828.80
Gift	\$1,008,333.33		
Intere	st 43,495.47		
	\$1,051,828.80		
Sands (B. Aymar)Barnard	Window: St. Paul's		
	l	1914	500.00
Sands (Sarah A.) Estate of Sands			
	d	1906	600.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus)Barnard		1300	000.00
	d	1913	1,000.00
-	4	1313	1,000.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es-	**	1000.00	0.00 0.07 9.7
tate ofFaculty	House	1922-23	306,965.37
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es-		1000 00	05 550 40
tate ofFaculty		1922 -2 3	27,552.48
	st\$304,442.77		
Intere	st 30,075.08		
	\$334,517.85		
Buildi	ng\$306,965.37		
Equip	ment 27,552.48		
	\$334,517.85		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of		1929-32	1,244,549.26
	merhorn Hall		
	sion\$1,158,130.00		
	merhorn Hall		
	ges) 86,419,26		
(Chan	600)		
	\$1,244,549.26		
Schonmonham (F Augustus) Fo			
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate ofLivingst	an Hall	1926	275,000.00
		1320	210,000.00
	est\$262,993 25		
Intere	st 12,006.75		

	\$275,000.00		
			150 100 10
Schermerhorn (William C.)Scherme		1896-99	458,133.18
Schiff (Jacob H.)	side Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
School of Dentistry Endowment			
Fund (Income)School of	f Dentistry Building	1919-21	26,000.00

Name School of Dentistry Endowment	Purpose	Date	Amount
Fund (Income)Se	chool of Dentistry Equipment	1921	\$5,584.92
Scribner (Mrs. Arthur)N		1917	25.00
Seligman (Isaac N.) Estate of		1920	3,384.00
, and a second	Bequest \$5,464.17		-,
	Van Am-		
	ringe		
	Mem-		
	orial. \$1,554.32		
	Avery		
	Lib-		
•	rary. 1,829.68		
	3,384.00		
	Balance (Gift Acct.) \$2,080.17		
Shepard (F. J.)		1919	500.00
Sloan (Samuel)		1892	5,000.00
Sloan (Samuel)T		1907	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D.) .Sl	terations and additions)	1912	399,263.14
Smith (Lenox) Estate of E		1912	57,800.00
Smith (Lenox) Estate of E	Bequest \$55,349.68	1541	51,000.00
	Interest, etc 2,450.32		
	2,400.02		
	\$57,800.00		
CH CORE		1005	00 104 00
Smith (Lenox) Estate of U		1937	20,104.99
Smith (Lenox) Estate of P Smith (Mrs. Munroe) M		1945	868.09
Smith (Mrs. Muhroe)	Professor Munroe Smith	1927	1,840.00
Sorchan (Mrs. Victor) M		1917	1,000.00
Staff (Mary E.) BequestP		1945	62.52
Standard Optical Co		1920	60.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and			
Daughter)	ineral Specimens (Du Fourcq		
	collection)	1921	300.00
Stetson (Francis Lynde)K		1905	10,000.00
Stewart (Lispenard) Li			
	Chapel	1906	600.00
Stewart (Wm. Rhinelander) R		4000	200.00
Stales (Olisia Walaster Dhalas) M	Chapel	1906	600.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps) .To	oward purchase of East Fleid.	1910	20,000.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps and Caroline Phelps)St	Paul's Chanal Construction	1904-06	250,000.00
Straight (Mrs. Willard D.) M		1917	1,000.00
Straus (Oscar S.)		1311	1,000.00
200000 (000000 20)	Chapel	1906	500.00
Sulzberger (Dr. Nathan) La			
	meyer Hall	1918	600.00
Sutro (Mrs. Lionel)		1917	50.00
Thomas (Belle) M		1917	25.00
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate			
ofJo	hn Jay Hall Building	1935-36	1,662,295.39
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate			
ofK	ent Hall Building	1936-37	93,032.34

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate ofLiv	ringston Hall Building	1936-37	\$58,607.50
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	nool of Mines Building	1936-37	32,801.13
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	iversity Hall	1938	22,725.60
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of	nson Hall Building	1935-36	683,222.90
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate ofSch		1936-37	42,721.72
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate			
ofUn		1936-37	177,944.05
Thompson (Mary Clark)Me		1918	2,500.00
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of .Joh		1936-37	552,624.03
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of . Phy	ysics Building	1936	1,485,415.04
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of. Po	wer House Equipment	1945	123,096.16
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of . Uni Van Amringe Memorial Com-		1936-37	334,612.67
mittee	n Amringe Memorial	1917-22	18,684.02
tate of		1934	10,000.00
I.	aul's Chapel	1906	600 00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George			
W.)Vai	adorbilt Clinia: Ruilding and		
		1895	350,000.00
Vanderbilt ClinicSch	Equipment		
		1920	7,500.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius) Mo		1892	100,000.00
Vanderbilt (William K.)To		1910-14	250,000.00
Various DonorsCas		1928	315,000.00
Various DonorsCol		Various	1,900.15
Various DonorsHu	ntington Portrait	1938	2,127.00
Various DonorsSch	ool of Business Building	1936-37	4,881.49
Various DonorsSch	ool of Dental & Oral Surgery		
(new)	1916-18	26,000.00
Various DonorsSou	th Field	1903-05	54,707.00
Various DonorsMe	dical School Equipment	1928	1,475.00
Various (Interest on Gifts) Me	dical School (old) Additions	1918	95.49
Villard (Henry) Estate of Mo		1901	50,000.00
Wallace (J. M.)Me		1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (Elizabeth)Me		1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (John I.)Me		1918	2,500.00
Watson (Thomas J.)Me		1918	1,000.00
Webber (John) Estate of Sch		1918	1,116.28
	Bequest\$1,000.00	1010	1,110.20
1	nterest 116.28		
	\$1,116.28		
	=======		
William (Blair S.) Sch	ool of Dental & Oral Surgery		
	new)	1927	214.86
	Gift\$200.00		
	nterest 14.86		
	\$214.86		
Wilson (Wm. A.) Estate ofPo	wer House Equipment	1945	566.23
(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	and	_	

\$30,928,723.87

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1944-45

A.

	FTS TO CAPITAL:			
1.	General Endowment:			
	Alumni Fund Committee, for the Columbia	University	en coc 09	
	Permanent Alumni Fund		\$3,898.93	
	Alumni Fund Committee, from the following	g, for the		
	purposes named:			
	Estate of Louis Rennes, for the Colum-			
	bia University Permanent Alumni	01 050 00		
	Fund	\$1,350.90		
	Estate of Albert Rosenblatt, to be added			
	to the contributions of the Class of			
	1927 Law for the Columbia University	500.00		
	Permanent Alumni Fund	500.00		
	Exstein (Myron W.), for the Alumni	047.00		
	War Bonus Fund	647.00		
	Class of 1895, to be added to the Colum-			
	bia University Permanent Alumni	0.005.50		
	Fund	3,925.50		
	Class of 1897 College and Engineering,			
	for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and	105.00	6,548.40	
	Architects Endowment Fund	125.00	0,040.40	
			50,000.00	
	Estate of Archibald Douglas, unrestricted		50,000.00	
	Estate of Elizabeth Douglas, unrestricted	4.3	566.23	\$111,013.56
	Estate of William Alexander Wilson, unrestrict	tea	300.20	φ111,010.00
2	Special Endowments:			
۷٠	Alumni Fund Committee, from the following	g, for the		
	purposes specified:			
	Boese (John Henry,) for the Harrington			
	Scholarship Fund	\$10.00		
	Class of 1888 College & Engineering, for			
	the Class of 1888 Arts and Mines Fund	25.00		
	Class of 1896 College & Engineering, to			
	be added to the Class of 1896 Arts &			
	Mines Scholarship Fund	200.00		
	Class of 1904 College & Engineering, for			
	the Class of 1904 Scholarship Fund	20.00		
	Class of 1905, to establish the Cuthell			
	(Chester W.) 1905 Scholarship Fund.	19,000.00		
	Class of 1907 College & Engineering, for			
	the Class of 1907 College & Engineer-			
	ing Scholarship Fund	25.00		
	Class of 1912 P. & S., for the Class of			
	1912 P. & S. Scholarship Fund	245.00		
	Class of 1913 College & Engineering, to			
	be added to the Class of 1913 Scholar-			
	ship Fund	25.00		
	Class of 1916 Law, to he added to the			
	Class of 1916 Law Scholarship Fund	35.00		
	Class of 1920, College of Physicians &			
	Surgeons, for the Class of 1920 College			
	of Physicians & Surgeons Scholarship			
	Fund	2,425.00		

Class of 1920, for the Class of 1920	
Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund \$9,605.00	
Class of 1921, for the Class of 1921 Scholarship Fund	
Class of 1922, to be added to the Class	
of 1922 College Scholarship Fund 40.00	
Class of 1935, to be added to the Class	
of 1935 Scholarship Fund	
Dental Alumni Association, for the Van Woert Scholarship Fund	
Woert Scholarship Fund	
Scholarship Fund	
Various donors, for the Hawkes (Dean	
Herbert E.) Memorial Fund 1,474.50	
Wagner (Richard) Jr., for the Wendell Medal Fund	\$22 DAE 07
Medai Fund	\$33,945.97
Anonymous, for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund.	13.30
Anonymous, for the George & Charlie Scholarship Fund	14.00
Cahili (Prof. George F.), for the Cahill (George F.) Fund,	
Department of Urology	5,000.00
Fund	25.00
Class of 1904 College & Science, for the Class of 1904	20.00
Scholarship Fund	1,100.00
Davis (A. M.), for the A. M. Davis Scholarship Fund	200.00
Estate of Myra Carter Church, for the Knapp Memorial Fund.	5,000.00
Estate of Edward F. Cole, for the "Cole Fund"	8,000.00
Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.)	.,
Scholarship Fund	16,989.91
Estate of Lizette A. Fisher, to establish the Fisher	*** 007.00
(Lizette Andrews) Fellowship Fund Estate of Douglas W. Johnson, to establish the Alice &	51,907.02
Douglas Johnson Fund	22,000.00
Estate of Edith A. McCormick, to establish the McCor-	
mick (John Kernan) Memorial Fund	1,000.00
Estate of David Eugene Smith, to establish the Smith	99.069.09
(David Eugene) Fund	33,962.93
Society Research Fund	2,000.00
Gordon (Mrs. Joseph D.), for the Knapp Memorial Fund	
in the Department of Ophthalmology	1,000.00
Hollingworth (Prof. Harry L.), to establish the Holling-	F1 000 00
worth (Leta Stetter) Fellowship	51,000.00
Dept. of Urology	5,000.00
Lamont (Mrs. Thomas W.), to be added to the Wood-	
bridge Fund	1,400.00
Mackintosh (James H.), for the Keppel Legacy Fund	1,000.00
Matthews (Wm. H.), for the George F. Cabill Fund, Dept. of Urology	100.00
Mersereau (Dr. Wm.), for the George & Charlie Scholar-	
ship Fund	5.00
Miller (Mrs. Robert M.), for the George & Charlie	050.00
Scholarship Fund	250.00 500.00
victions (George), for the George F. Canin rund	300.00

Pfister (Joseph C.), to establish the Pfister (Joseph C.) Fellowship Fund Various donors, for the Class of 1909 Memorial Fund Various donors, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund Wechsler (Dr. I. S.), for the Robert M. Wechsler Scholarship Fund Wilson (Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Fund.	197,000.00 12,863.39 3,469.50 1,000.00	\$465,746.02
3. Buildings and Grounds: Alumni Fund Committee, from the following: Class of 1906 College & Engineering, for installation of the "Chapel Gates" Dodge (M. Hartley), toward the cost of renovations in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library	\$974.00 500.00	\$1,474.00
B. GIFTS TO INCOME: 1. For General Purposes:		
Alumni Fund Committee	\$6,456.91	
Parkinson (Thomas I.) 266.98 Warren (George E.) 250.00	1,300.48	
Farwell (Prof. Herman W.)	200.00	7,959.39
2. For Specific Purposes: Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00		ı
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 \$750.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 25.00 Class of 1924 College, for the rental		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 \$750.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 25.00 Class of 1924 College, for the rental of a room in Hartley Hall 118.00 Class of 1925 College, for the Class		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 25.00 Class of 1924 College, for the rental of a room in Hartley Hall 118.00 Class of 1925 College, for the Class of 1925 Scholarship 875.00 Jarcho (Julius), for the medical		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 \$750.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 25.00 Class of 1924 College, for the rental of a room in Hartley Hall		,
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified: Bogue (Morton G.), for the following purposes: For Chapel Music \$250.00 Toward maintenance of the boat houses, shells and launches 500.00 Boyd (William B.), Jr., for aid to needy students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 25.00 Class of 1924 College, for the rental of a room in Hartley Hall 118.00 Class of 1925 College, for the Class of 1925 Scholarship 875.00 Jarcho (Julius), for the medical school library 25.00		,

Viscardi (John E.). toward the sup- port of the Appointments Office \$20.00 Various donors, for designated pur-	
poses	\$8,496.74
Aldridge (Walter), for the following purposes: Toward the cost of publishing and distributing to Navy Students the book "An American University in Peace & War". \$1,000.00 For Aid to Students. 250.00	1,250.00
Allen & Co., for the Baird Foundation Gift in the Department of Neurology	13,000.00 12.50
American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., toward salaries in the Department of Chinese and	12.00
Japanese	8,000.00
American Lecithin Company, for dental research American Optical Co., for the Industrial Ophthalmology	500.00
Gift in the Medical School	2,000.00
American Otological Society, for Otology Research American Philosophical Society, for research in the De-	1,200.00
partment of Anthropology	2,000.00
Transfer Laboratory	125.00
Antiseptic Research Gift in the Department of Surgery Anonymous, for research into syphilis, Department of	50.00
Dermatology	10,000.00
Pathology	150.00
of Psychiatry	9,600.00
partment of Medicine	5,000.00
Anonymous, toward the salary of a Lecturer in History.	4,125.00
Anonymous, for research in food chemistry	1,300.00
Anonymous, for insulin research	1,620.00
Research	800.00
ism	110,000.00
ance Gift, Department of Surgery	190.00
President	500.00
Provost	1,390.00
Research Gift	3,555.15
Anonymous, for the Endocrine-Cytology Gift	1,523.63
Anonymous, for cancer research, Department of Surgery Armstrong (Prof. Edwin H.), toward a salary in the	7,300.00
Department of Electrical Engineering	1,000.00
Ascoli (Marion R.) Fund, toward a saiary in the Department of Public Law	3,200.00

Auchincloss (Mrs. Ruth C.), for the Auchincloss Research Fellowship, Department of Chemistry Baird (David, Joseph & Winfield) Foundation, Inc., for the Baird Foundation Gift, Department of Neurology Barrett (H. J.), for the Baird Foundation Gift, Department of Neurology Bellinger (Charles), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2 Benjamin (Henry Rogers) and sister, Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright, for the following purposes: For a research scholarship\$5,000.00 To provide for the publication of the life of Park Benjamin, a collection of the Park Benjamin poems and a brief genealogy of Park Benjamin5,000.00	\$1,600.00 1,000.00 7,000.00 200.00
Bennett (William), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2	10,000.00 25.00
Columbia College	25.00
parative law	1,800,00
Cattell Fund, for research in applied physiology Chemical Foundation, Inc., for research in the field of	1,000.00
solvents pertaining to the oil industry	3,500.00
Chinese Embassy, for Chinese Cultural Fellowships Class of 1945-Journalism, for the purchase of an illumi-	6,000.00
nated globe	40.00
Columbia University Club, for scholarships	1,750.00 21,409.96
Corn Industries Research Foundation, for the following purposes: Continuation of the work on physical properties of starch	
Enzyme studies on starch 4,500.00	9,500.00
Cooper (George V.), for student aid, Columbia College Cross (Morton R.), toward the salary of a Lecturer in	100.00 500.00
Physiology	850.00
Czechoslovak Government Information Service, for aid to students taking courses in Czechoslovak culture and literature, University Extension	1,000.00
Dawson (Mrs. Martin Henry), for a study of Myasthenia Gravis, Department of Medicine	283.15
Dazian Foundation, for Medical Research in the Department of Neurology.	3,500.00
Deller (Anthony W.), toward the Deller Scholarship in the School of Engineering.	400.00

Dover Publications, for Books and Serials for the mathe-	
matics library	\$25.00
Fellowship	750.00
search Gift, Number 2 Edelman (Irwin A.), toward the Law School Special	25.00
Scholarship Gift	25.00 100.00
Aid Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign	10.00
Scholars for salaries in Public Law Engelhard (Charles), toward the Deutsches Haus Main-	1,200.00
tenance Fund. Epstean (Edward), for the following purposes: To defray certain publication costs \$5,000.00 For the development of the Epstean Col-	100.00
lection on Photography	5,011.00
Fierstein (Dr. Jacob), for the Pulitzer Free Scholarship Gift.	50.00
Foundation for the Investigation of Chronic Pulmonary Disease Inc., for research in the use of Penicillin	
Aerosal in the Department of Medicine Franshaw Foundation, Inc., toward the salary of a Lec-	2,000.00
turer in Physiology Friedlander (Estate of Ida C.), for a scholarship or a number of scholarships for three years in the School of Business, to be known as "The Louis Friedlander	500.00
Scholarships" Frohnknecht (O.), for the Putnam Salzer Gift, Depart-	2,000.00
ment of Neurology	500.00
fantile Paralysis Gift	1,000.00
Gift	2,000.00
Deutsches Haus	1,000.00
Urology	100.00
PhysiologyGreenwald (Hattie G.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for	500.00
the History of Medicine	500.00
College of Physicians & Surgeons	50.00
Wolf	800.00
Harris (N. Dwight), for the Far Eastern Quarterly Hearst Magazines, Inc., for the Dean's Emergency Fund —Journalism	500.00 300.00
Hill (William), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2.	100.00
Hirsh (Allan M.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research	100.00
Gift, Number 2	100.00
Memorial Fund in the Department of Bacteriology	2,300.00

Hitchcock (Mrs. Gilbert M.), for the Gilbert M. Hitchcock Scholarship Gift in the School of Journalism		
& Psychosomatic Clinic for Training & Research International Business Machines Corp., for the Industrial Ophthalmology Gift	cock Scholarship Gift in the School of Journalism	\$1,000.00
International Cancer Research Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Department of Biochemistry \$2,209.28 Study of phosphorylation process in tumor 1,350.00 3,559.28 Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., for research on cashew nut shell liquid 2,733.33 Isssup (Prof. Phillip C.), toward the salary of a Special Lecturer in the Department of Public Law and Government 50,000 Jolles Corporation, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 50,000 Jolles (J.) Studios, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 50,000 Jones (William Anthony), for the Markham Research Gift in the Department of Neurology 50,000 Jungeblut (Dr. Claus W.), for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology 50,000 Kalenda (Dr. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Lidice 50,000 Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research Kaufman (Max), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2 50,000 Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg (Alfred), toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 70,000 CRoblerg 70,000 CRob	& Psychosomatic Clinic for Training & Research	35,000.00
Department of Biochemistry \$2,209.28 Study of phosphorylation process in tumor 1,350.00 3,559.28 Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., for research on cashew nut shell liquid 2,733.33 Jessup (Prof. Phillip C.), toward the salary of a Special Lecturer in the Department of Public Law and Government 5,000.00 Jolles Corporation, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 500.00 Jolles (J.) Studios, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 1,000.00 Jones (William Anthony), for the Markham Research Gift in the Department of Neurology 25.00 Jungeblut (Dr. Claus W.), for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology 1,000.00 Knoek (G. G.), for the Putnam-Salzer Gift in the Department of Neurology 25.00 Kalenda (Dr. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Lidice 350.00 Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research 500.00 Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research 500.00 Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research 500.00 Katzenstein (Dana Index of the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2 50.00 Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy 52,000.00 Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery 100.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 2,000.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 2,000.00 Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry 1,500.00 Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School 1,000.00 Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund 200.00 Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and	trial Ophthalmology Gift	5,000.00
Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., for research on cashew nut shell liquid	Department of Biochemistry \$2,209.28 Study of phosphorylation process in	3.559.28
nut shell liquid. 2,733.33 Jessup (Prof. Phillip C.), toward the salary of a Special Lecturer in the Department of Public Law and Government. 750.00 Jolles Corporation, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 500.00 Jolles (J.) Studios, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 1,000.00 Jones (William Anthony), for the Markham Research Gift in the Department of Neurology. 25.00 Jungeblut (Dr. Claus W.), for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology. 1,000.00 Knoek (G. G.), for the Putnam-Salzer Gift in the Department of Neurology. 25.00 Kalenda (Dr. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Lidice. 350.00 Kaltzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research Gift, Number 2. 50.00 Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy. \$2,000.00 'Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery. 100.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 1,000.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 2,000.00 Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry. 1,500.00 Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School 1,000.00 Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund 200.00 Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and		7,
pernment	nut shell liquid	2,733.33
Physiology. Jolles (J.) Studios, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. Jones (William Anthony), for the Markham Research Gift in the Department of Neurology. Jungeblut (Dr. Claus W.), for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology. Knoek (G. G.), for the Putnam-Salzer Gift in the Department of Neurology. Kalenda (Dr. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Lidice. Statement of Neurology. Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research Kaufman (Max), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2. Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy. Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery. Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. Kohlberg (Alfred), Inc., toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry. Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School. Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund. Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and	ernment	750.00
Physiology	Physiology	500.00
Gift in the Department of Neurology	Physiology	1,000.00
Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology Knoek (G. G.), for the Putnam-Salzer Gift in the Department of Neurology Salenda (Dr. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Liddice Salenda (Br. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Liddice Salenda (Br. Josef), for plans & materials for the Town of Liddice Salendar (Max), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2 Selogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery Scholberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Fhysiology Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and	Gift in the Department of Neurology	25.00
partment of Neurology	Paralysis Gift in the Department of Bacteriology	1,000.00
of Lidice	partment of Neurology	25.00
Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research Kaufman (Max), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2. 50.00 Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy. \$2,000.00 Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery. 100.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 1,000.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), Inc., toward the salary of a Lecturer in Fhysiology. 2,000.00 Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry. 1,500.00 Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School 1,000.00 Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund 200.00 Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and		350.00
Gift, Number 2. 50.00 Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes: Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy. \$2,000.00 'Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery. 100.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology. 2,000.00 Loboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry. 2,000.00 Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School. 1,000.00 Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund 200.00 Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and	Katzenstein (Estate of Hattie N.), for Cancer Research	500.00
Scholarship and loan fund for students in Occupational Therapy	Gift, Number 2	50.00
Training Program in Hospital Administration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 22,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery 100.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 2,000.00 Kohlberg (Alfred), Inc., toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology 2,000.00 Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research in the Department of Chemistry 1,500.00 Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), toward the Special Dean's Gift in the Medical School 1,000.00 Lamont (Thomas W.), toward the Seligman Memorial Library Fund 200.00 Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and	Scholarship and loan fund for students	
tration in the School of Public Health 20,000.00 Kelly (John G.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery		
Gift, Department of Surgery		22,000.00
Kohlberg (Alfred), toward the salary of a Lecturer in Physiology		
Physiology		100.00
in Fhysiology	Physiology	1,000.00
research in the Department of Chemistry	in Fhysiology	2,000.00
Gift in the Medical School	research in the Department of Chemistry	
Library Fund	Gift in the Medical School	1,000.00
Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the fol- lowing purposes: Study of factors involved in animal and		
	Lasker (Albert & Mary) Foundation, Inc., for the fol-	
indicate at terroscierosis		
Wendell Wilkie Memorial Grant 6,000.00 16,000.00		

Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for the following purposes:	
Research in the investigation of im-	
munizing qualities of compounds formed by protamines with toxins \$1,500.00	
formed by protamines with toxins \$1,500.00 Enzyme chemistry in the Department	
of Medicine	
Study of Canine Distemper	\$7,199.98
Lilly (Eli) & Company, for research in the Department	
of Chemistry	3,300.00
Lincoln (James F.) Arc Welding Foundation, for the	
purchase of books on welding and related subjects	100.00
Lindberg (Otto G.), for the purchase of Finnish and other	500.00
Scandinavian materials for the library	500.00 1,500.00
Lowe (Joe) Corporation, for research in food chemistry.	1,500.00
Macksond (John) Company, toward the salary of a Lec- turer in Physiology	500.00
Macy (Josiah) Jr. Foundation, for the following purposes:	800.00
Study of aldehydes in relation to the	
intermediary metabolism of the ner-	
vous system	
Adrenal Cortex studies, Department of	
Biochemistry 2,500.00	
Study of adrenal function in the Depart-	
ment of Anatomy	
Study of intermediary metabolism of	
chlorine enthanolamine and related	
compounds with the aid of isotopes	
"labels."	
lysozyme and related enzymes in bac-	
terial infection	
Development of chemotherapeutic agents	
for the treatment of gas gangrene 2,250.00	
Study on the mechanism of transmission	
of nerve impulse 5,200.00	
Psychosomatic Research in Phychiatric	
Criminology	
Consultation service for clinical labora-	
tory methods and interpretation for hospital of the Army Air Forces 10,000.00	
hospital of the Army Air Forces 10,000.00 Program of Tropical Medicine 30,000.00	
Penicillin Aerosal Gift	
Research on gas gangrene, Department	
of Zoology	
Research on Aging	
For Industrial Ophthalmology 5,000.00	96,900.00
Markle (John & Mary R.) Foundation, for the following pur-	
poses:	
Study of Vitamin E Deficiency on	
Muscle Metabolism \$450.00	
Studies on the relationship of nutrition	
to metal poisoning in the Department of Dermatology	
An investigation concerning disintegra-	
tion of bacteria	

Study of antibiotic derlved from the plant A pulsatilla, Department of Bacteriology	\$10,275.00
Matheson (William J.) Foundation, for the Department of Neurology	10,150.00
McMillan (Florence), for Student Aid, Department of Music	25.00
Meagher (E. C.), to supplement the income of the	
Wendell Medal Fund	20.00
partment of Chemistry	900.00
brary of Accountancy	250.00
Publication Fund	500.00
National Committee on Maternal Health National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for the study of Atrophy Denervated Muscles in the Depart-	700.00
ment of Neurology	6,600.00
National Society of Colonial Dames, for the Colonial Dames Scholarship	500.00
ture Abroad, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Swedish	2,400.00
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness for the	2,400.00
Industrial Ophthalmology Gift	1,000.00
purposes: Research in the Department of Medicine \$1,840.00 Research in the Department of Bacteri-	
ology	1,987.40
Netherlands Government, toward the salary of the	
Queen Wilhelmina Professor	7,500.00
partment of Botany	1,600.00
New York Diabetes Association, for Dental Research.	125.00
New York State Education Department, for the following purposes:	
Aid to blind pupils\$825.00	
State Scholarships	\$34,667.52
New York State Library School Association, for scholar-	
ships in the School of Library Service Noyes (Charles F.), toward the salary of a Lecturer in	860.00
Physiology	1,000.00
Nutrition Foundation, for the following purposes: Research on the role of acetic acid in	
intermediary metabolism \$2,500.00	
Research on oxidizing enzymes and other	
factors related to nutritive value of dehydrated foods	

Research on quantitative relations of vitamins A intake to bodily store and well-being at different ages \$2,000.00 Research on the effects of environment on nutritional requirements and cell	
respiration	
Carbohydrate metabolism (with the aid of heavy hydrogen)	\$21,250.00
Nutrition Research Laboratories of Chicago, for research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery Odlum (Floyd B.), for the study of myasthenia gravis,	500.00
Department of Medicine	3,146.63
Palmer (Maxwell L.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, No. 2	250.00
Parke, Davis & Company, for research on glutamic acid, Department of Neurology Parkinson (Thomas I.), toward the Seligman Memorial	8,500.00
Library Fund	450.00
Penn (Benjamin), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery	50.00
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity, for the purchase of books	
as a memorial to the late Dr. Jacob Braun	50.00
partment of Neurology	1,000.00
Posner (Harry), for research in dental diagnosis Prentis (Edmund A.), for the following purposes:	1,000.00
Aid to Students\$250.00	
A scholarship for a designated student. 1,500.00	
The purchase of a copy of a portrait of	
Samuel Verplank for Columbiana 564.48 For the purchase of the following items	
for Columbiana:	
Portrait of Egbert Benson, Class of	
1765, Governor of King's College,	
Member of the Continental Con-	
gress, Trustee of Columbia Col-	
lege.	
Portrait of Colonel Marinus Wil- lets, Class of 1776, famous	
"Liberty Boy," Colonel in the	
Continental Army, Mayor of the	
City of New York and Trustce of	
Columbia College.	
Dress sword of James Duane, Gov- ernor of King's College, Member	
of the Continental Congress, first	
Mayor of the Corporation of the	
City of New York, Chairman of	
the Trustees of Columbia College.	
Durch (Potential De President II) for according to the	4,282.40
Proctor (Estate of Dr. Francis I.), for research in the Department of Ophthalmology	1,500.00
Radio Receptor Co., Inc., for a research fellowship in	2,000
electronics or physics	2,500.00
Rathbone (Russ), for the Surgical Bacteriology Gift, No. 2	25.00
A100 Mills	

Rathbone (Russell F.) See Westerman (Sidney S.)	
Refrigeration Research Foundation, for special research	
in refrigeration	\$2,000.00
Reinach (Mrs. Bertha M.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift	·-,
for the study of the history of Medicine	250.00
Reinach (Udo M.), for the Benjamin-Salzer Gift in the	200.00
Department of Neurology	1,500.00
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, for research	1,500.00
	1 007 40
in the Department of Psychiatry	1,297.40
Reynolds (Nancy du Pont), for Cancer Control Research	1,500.00
Rockefeller Foundation, for the following purposes:	
Research in the Department of Bio-	
chemistry	
For the Departments of Chinese & Jap-	
anese	
Research in Radio	
Research in enzyme chemistry 5,764.73	
Metabolic studies in canine cystinuria 1,250.00	
Research in the Department of Anatomy 10,700.00	
Research on vitamins and related sub-	
stances in relation to plant growth 4,864.65	
Study of the economic aspects of public	
finance	
For the constitutional aspects of disease 13,096.67	
Toward a salary in the Department of	
History	
Toward the salary of a lecturer in Public	
Law	
Research in variation in genetic consti-	
tution in relation to growth and de-	
velopment, Department of Zoology 10,000.00	
Investigation of genetic factors in the	
incidence of nervous and mental di-	
seases peculiar to old age 4,000.00	
Research in neuropathology 1,250.00	
Preparation of a report on post-graduate	
problems at Canadian Universities 2,000.00	
Toward the salary of Professor Rafael	
Taubenschlag	
Expenses of the office of Radio Research 2,500.00	
Research in the Department of Zoology. 2,400.00	93,254.37
Rockland Farms, for a study of animal diets	1,265.00
Rosoff (Louis), for a prize in accounting in University	
Extension	25.00
Roston (Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert) & Mrs. David Roston, for	
the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Number 2	1,000.00
Rubin (Dr. I. C.), for the Dr. I. C. Rubin Gift in the	
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1,000.00
Salomon (Percy F.) for the Benjamin Salzer Gift, for the	
History of Medicine	250.00
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., for research in the De-	
partment of Neurology	750.00
Scarfa by Kimball, Inc., toward the salary of a Lecturer	
	500.00
in Physiology	000.00
	50.00
ology Research Gift, Number 2	50.00

Schiff (Mrs. Lillian), for the Surgical Bacteriology Re-	\$10.00
search Gift, Number 2 Seelig (Estate of Alfred E.), for a schoiarship in the	·
School of Engineering	
Gift in the Department of Bacteriology Siegel (Henry L.), to be expended under the direction of	1,000.00
the President	500.00
ject under the Council for research in the Social Sciences entitled "Approaches to History"	1,200.00
Sharpe & Dohme, for the following purposes: Research in the Department of Chem-	1,200.00
istry\$3,200.00	
Study of drugs used for the treatment of Endamoeba histolytica infections 2,000.00	
Work on the amino acid analysis of proteins, Department of Biochemistry. 2,200.00	7,400.00
Slavonic Society, for Library Books and Serials	29.90
Smith (Cornelius M.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Re- search Gift, Department of Surgery	100.00
Spencer (Charles B.), for aid to students	250.00
Standard Machinery Co., for the Floyd B. Odlum Gift, for Study of myasthenia gravis, Department of Medi-	
cine	2,500.00
sches Haus	100.00
Deutsches Haus	100.00
Swift & Company, for work on protein enrichment of the Dietary as related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin	
Requirements	4,000.00
Romanic Review	2.000.00
search	2,000.00
United Engineering Trustees, Inc., for welding research United States Steel Corp., for the Industrial Ophthal-	800.00
mology Gift	2,500.00
and Oral Surgery	2,500.00
Vedder (Estate of Herman A.), for research in Medicine Viking Fund, Inc., for the following purposes:	1,000.00
Toward the Anthropology Research Gift\$6,000.00	
Department of Anatomy	7,600.00
Warburg (Capt. Edward M. M.), for the Constitutional	200.00
Clinic, Department of Medicine	300.00
Poliomyelitis research in the Department of Bacteriology	
Study of burn treatment in the Depart-	8,670.00
	0,010.00
Watumull Foundation, for a fellowship in the Department of Sociology	5,050.00

Webster (Dr. Jerome P.), for the purchase of books for the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery	\$750.00	
Weiner (J. E.), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of Surgery	200.00	
Weld (Mrs. Julia T.), toward the Special Research Gift, Department of Pathology.	500.00	
Westerman (Mr. Sidney S. & Russell Rathbone), for the Surgical Bacteriology Research Gift, Department of	25.00	
Surgery	25.00	
Students. Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation for the following purposes: Support of the project entitled "Use of Glutamic Acid in diseases of the nervous system, particularly epilepsy" \$9,500.00	25.00	
Enzyme study in the Department of Medicine	14,500.00	
Wise (George S.), for the following purposes: Office of Radio Research		
ments in the Bureau of Applied Social Research	1,500.00	
Zwerling (Dr. Samuel), toward the Columbia College Scholarship Gift	25.00	\$794,550.34

\$1,380,743.31

C. OTHER GIFTS:

Alart (Mary). Physical apparatus, for use in the science and engineering departments. Anchor Optical Corporation. 3 Optical flat test plates made of specially moulded and annealed Pyrex glass discs accompanied by a full statement of specifications of the test plates, to be used for research in the Department of Physics.

Auchincloss (Mrs. Ruth C.). 3 Warburg apparatus complete with glassware and 1 Sharples centrifuge.

Brown (Mrs. Roscoe C. E.). Portrait of her husband, the late Professor Brown, to be placed in the library of the Journalism Building.

Erb (Messrs. Frederic W. & Frank C.). A baby grand piano.

Harper (Professor and Mrs. Robert). Filing cabinet to be used by the Department of Botany.

Leerburger (Lt. Comdr. Franklin J.). Crosby Steam Engine Indicator.

Legation of Sweden. Collection of modern Swedish literature.

Lodge (Mrs. Gonzalez). 2,000 volumes from the library of her husband, the late Professor Gonzalez Lodge.

McCrea (Florence). Over 2,000 books of the Classical Library of her brother, the late Professor Nelson G. McCrea.

McKim, Mead & White. 8 drawings dealing with the design of the present building group: two of which are surveys of the old Bloomingdale Asylum property, the other six show the proposed Columbia buildings as then planned.

Peck (Annie G.). Portrait of Cornelius Heeney Gottesberger, Hon. A. M., 1841, Teacher in the Columbia Grammar School.

Powers (J. W.). A complete line of Everyday Inks to be used in the course Color in Industry in University Extension.

Prince (Professor John Dyneley). 750 volumes of books consisting primarily of dictionaries and grammars of many rare and unusual languages.

Scrugham (Mrs. W. W.). Two books of memorabilia of the Class of 1880 of the School of Arts of Columbia College.

Stevens (John Howard). 125 Architectural drawings by his father, the late John Calvin Stevens.

Western Electric Company. A high frequency transmitter and miscellaneous electronic equipment.

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,

New York, June 30, 1945

Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF BARNARD COLLEGE 1944-45



BARNARD COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1945

ASSETS AND DEFICIT

Cash in Banks and on Hand \$123,986.58 Accounts Receivable: \$2,299.65 Students \$2,299.65 Others 4,146.92 6,446.57 Accrued Interest on Securities When Purchased 521.24 Inventory—Food and Supplies 2,581.54 Prepaid Expenses: \$1,769.66	
Students \$2,299.65 Others 4,146.92 6,446.57 Accrued Interest on Securities When Purchased 521.24 Inventory—Food and Supplies 2,581.54 Prepaid Expenses: 2,581.54	
Accrued Interest on Securities When Purchased 521.24 Inventory—Food and Supplies 2,581.54 Prepaid Expenses:	
Inventory—Food and Supplies	
Prepaid Expenses:	
Insurance	
Total	
Deficit	4
ENDOWMENT FUND ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank \$135,943.24 Investments (at book value):	
(Market \$5,286,394.00) Bonds \$2,310,753.99	
Preferred Stocks	
Common Stocks	
Real Estate Mortgages and Certificates 2,403.00 4,800,586.03	
Notes Receivable (see <i>contra</i>)	54
SPECIAL FUND ASSETS:	
Deposited with United States Trust Company:	
Cash in Bank \$ 211.89	٤.
Bonds (Market \$136,384.00)	14
GIFT SECURITIES AT BOOK VALUE	55
PLANT FUND ASSETS AT BOOK VALUE:	
Grounds	
Buildings \$1,154,368.13	
Equipment	
Auxiliary Enterprises:	
Residence Halls:	
Buildings \$1,254,332.49 Equipment	
\$1,383,665.87	
Barnard Camp	51
\$9,512,734.	98

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

CURRENT LIABILITIES AND FUNDS:	
Accounts Payable	
Employees' War Bond Deductions	
Students' Credit Balances	
Deferred Income Credits:	
Summer Session, 1945 \$17,284.00	
Replanting of Grounds, etc 2,575.00 19,859.00	
Reserve for Maintenance of Buildings 50,000.00	
Restricted Funds:	
Unexpended Income for Designated Purposes . \$22,389.42	
Unexpended Funds for Designated Purposes . 33,910.50 56,299.92	\$ 142,479.44
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:	
Income Not Restricted	
Income Restricted	
\$5,118,585.49	
Deduct: Net Loss on Consolidated Investments to June 30, 1945 182,056.22	
\$4,936,529.27	
Due to Principal of Endowment Fund Restricted (see contra) 303.37	4,936,832.64
Special Fund Subject to Annuity Agreement \$ 127,505.64	
	127,505.64
GIFT SECURITIES AWAITING MATURITY OR SALE.	4,579.65
PLANT FUNDS:	4,7/9.~7
College Grounds Funds	
College Buildings Funds	
Special Funds Invested in Hewitt Hall	
College Equipment Fund	
Barnard Camp Fund	4,301,337.61
	71302,337101
	\$9,512,734.98

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENE										
Student Fees			٠	•		•			\$542,556.61	
Endowment and Specia										
Unrestricted Funds										
Restricted Funds .					٠	31,5	82.	03	154,372.10	
Summer Session—Stude									44,525.67	
Gifts									8,170.47	
Income, etc., Reserved									977.40	
Sundry Income									2,578.22	\$ 753,180.47

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES										
Residence Halls				٠					\$261,007.81	
Lunchroom—Regular Session									25,691.87	
Summer Session—Board and Lunchroo Summer Session Institute—Fees and G						٠	٠		18,583.36	
Sundry Income						٠	٠		7,396.14	
Gifts			•		•		•		482.05	
	•				•	•		_	402.09	314,911.00
NONFDUCATIONAL:										
Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other S	Stud	ent.	Aid.	etc	. :					
Endowment Income—Restricted Fun	ıds .			,					\$ 31,297.96	
Gifts									13,030.00	
Income etc Reserved									2,165.00	
Income—Special Annuity Fund									3,742.02	50,234.98
P21 - 1 V								-		
Total Income				٠			٠	٠		\$1,118,327.25
	EXI	PEN	NDI'	ΤU	RE					
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:										
Instruction:										
Salaries of Columbia University App	oint	ees.		S:	36.	243.	3.2			
Assistance and Expense					22 1	RSR	50			
Instruction in English					9,0	045.	00			
Additional Instruction—Emergency					7,9	971.	50			
Other Instruction					21,	009.	75			
Instruction in English Additional Instruction—Emergency Other Instruction					26,	200.	.00		\$424,328.16	
Administrative and General Expense							_		146,115.93	
LIBRARY:										
Salaries			•	\$	15,0	562.	84			
	•				5,0	048.	58		22 277 42	\$ 592,755.51
Summer Session		•			1,	000.	.00		22,311.42	\$ 592,755.51
Amount Forward				-				,		\$ 592,755.51
Total Income (Brought Forward) .										\$1.118.327.25
·				·	·	·	·	·		
Expenditure (Concluded)										
Amount Brought Forward						٠	٠	٠		\$ 592,755.51
HEALTH DEPARTMENT:										
Salaries					\$9,	590.	00			
Assistance and Expense						660.				
Infirmary					6,	775.	20		\$ 18,025.44	
0 1261. (7)	D1									
Operation and Maintenance of Physical									.00	6 60
including Summer Session	•	•	٠.		•	٠	٠		98,428.24	116,453.68
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES	:									
Residence Halls									\$205,172.71	
Lunchroom—Regular Session									27,632.85	
Summer Session									18,596.09	
Summer Session Institute	•								7,396.14	
Barnard Camp				•	•	٠	•		1,133.17	
Miscellaneous									387.50	260,318.46

Noneducational:	
Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aid .	\$ 55,254-39
Annuity	
Public Relations and Alumnae Activities	
Miscellaneous Expense	
Summer Session Scholarships	605.00 73,597.57
Total Expenditure	\$1,043,125.22
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE:	
Educational and General	\$ 43,971.28
Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities	
Noneducational	23,362.59* \$ 75,202.03
Provision for Maintenance of Buildings	25,000.00
Balance of Income	\$ 50,202.03

^{*} Excess of expenditure over income.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY 1944-45



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1945

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE											
									* 0	0.000.00	
Land	•	•	•	•						8,772.69	\$388,772.69
Dundings	•	•	•	•			•	•			\$300,77=.09
EQUIPMENT											
Library									\$ 5	0,000.00	
Museum and Herbarium										0,000.00	
Furniture and Fixtures									6	7,879.72	137,879.72
APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES									_		
Materia Medica							٠.	•		3,273,44 8,376.86	
Chemistry		•	•	•		•	•	•		0,754.77	
Text Books		:	:						٥	104.51	
Stores	Ċ									577.48	
										3,087.06	
Less Reserve for Reduction	٠	٠						•		7,822.28	75,264.78
ENDOWMENT FUNDS											
Stocks and Bonds	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		7,689,86	93,884.26
Savings Dank Accounts	•	•	•	•			•	•		7,009.00	93,004.20
GENERAL FUNDS											
Chase National Bank									Ŝī	1,176.56	
Petty Cash Fund									-	100.00	11,276.56
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE											
					\$3						
		:	:	:			5.37		\$	1,825.37	
Students' Accounts				•					\$	1,825.37	1,845.37
				•	1				\$		1,845.37
Students' Accounts				•	1				\$		1,845.37
Students' Accounts				•	1				\$ 	20.00	1,845.37 807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance				•	1				\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges				•	1				\$	20.00	
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance				•	1				\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance									\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable DEFERRED CHARGES Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS									\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance									\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable DEFERRED CHARGES Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS									\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance Total Assets General Fund Current Liabilities First Mortgage Bonds Payable		LIA	· · · BIL			,50			\$	807.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance			· · · · · · ·	!TII		,50			\$	807.14 	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable DEFERRED CHARGES Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS General Fund CURRENT LIABILITIES First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade. Due to Students—Students' Activity			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		EES	,50			\$	807.14 	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance Total Assets General Fund Current Liabilities First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade. Due to Students—Students' Activity Due to Students—Breakage and Lo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		BIL	·	EES	,50			\$	20.00 807.14 	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance Total Assets General Fund Current Liabilities First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade Due to Students—Students' Activity Due to Students—Breakage and Lo Unexpended Research Grants.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LIA	BIL	·	EES	,50			\$	807.14 29,400.00 1,023.60 877.10 1,118.85 4,267.89	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable DEFERRED CHARGES Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS General Fund CURRENT LIABILITIES First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade. Due to Students—Students' Activity Due to Students—Breakage and Lo Unexpended Research Grants Unexpended Scholarship Grants Unexpended Scholarship Grants	y Fr		BIL	·	EES	,50			\$	29,400.00 1,023.60 877.10 1,118.85 4,267.89	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable Deferred Charges Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS TOTAL ASSETS First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade Accounts Payable—Trade Unexpended Research Grants Unexpended Research Grants Unexpended Scholarship Grants Employees—U. S. Savings Bond Su	y Fr	LIA	BIL		EES	,50			\$	29,400.00 1,023.60 877.10 1,118.85 4,267.89 1,712.92 51.14	807.14
Students' Accounts Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts Other Accounts Receivable DEFERRED CHARGES Prepaid Insurance TOTAL ASSETS General Fund CURRENT LIABILITIES First Mortgage Bonds Payable Accounts Payable—Trade. Due to Students—Students' Activity Due to Students—Breakage and Lo Unexpended Research Grants Unexpended Scholarship Grants Unexpended Scholarship Grants	y Fr	LIA	BIL	·	EES	,50			\$	29,400.00 1,023.60 877.10 1,118.85 4,267.89	807.14

242	COLU	МВ	IΑ	UN	IV	ER	SIT	Y		
Deferred Income General Fund Surpi	.us									49,291.07
Endowment Funds										
College of Pharmacy I	Endowment	Fund						\$	15,367.10	
Bigelow Fellowship									25,497.60	
Henry Pfeiffer Scholar	ship .								18,000.00	
Isaac Plaut Fellowship) , ,								13,295.06	
George J. Seabury Sch Max J. Breitenbach Pr									4,821.59	
									4,952.19	
Prize Fund Student Loan Fund									1,916.87	88,684.72
Reserve for Deferred A	٠ ٨							9	2,408.45	
Unexpended Income								4	2,811.09	5,219.54
Onexpended mediae								-		
Net Investment in Plant			-		•					526,652.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES.			٠		•		•			\$709,730.52
	FOR THE	YEAR		DING		NE 3	30,	1945	;	
OPERATING INCOME:										
Tuition, Registration,	and Grad	uation	Fee	s .						\$39,630.94
Evening Course Fees										12,194.50
United States Coast C										18,000.00
Examination Fees					٠		٠			75.00 89.00
Interest on Students'	Accounts	: :	:							138.00
Endowment Income for	or General	Purpo	ses							3,080.65
Endowment Income for										1,915.86
Membership Dues . Miscellaneous Income					•		•			425.00
Miscellaneous income			•		•		•			
TOTAL INCOME .			٠		٠		٠			\$75,665.13
			EXI	PENS	ES					
Expenses:										
General Administration										
Salaries									\$9,505.50	
Expense							٠		1,971.91	
Advertising			٠		•		•		2,334.64	
Insurance Graduation Expense									60.71	
Instruction									,	
Salaries	F								32,430.04	
Extra Compensation— United States Coast (:		:		5,857.88	
Laboratory Attendant	s Salaries								8,457.00	
Supplies and Expense Library							٠		310.85	

412.19 1,678.80 1,915.86

COLLEGE OF PI	HARMACY
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Operation and Maintenance	of :	Plai	nt											
Salaries											5,1	105.	26	
Supplies and Expense .											7,3	344.	18	
Noneducational Expenses														
Auditing and Special Serv	rice	S										32.	75	
Interest on Indebtedness											1,5	513.	55	
Dues and Contributions												74.	60	86,777.65
										-				
Excess of Expense over Incom	me,	bei	ore	Git	ts					٠				\$11,112.52
Gifts for General Purposes							٠							7,690.31
P CP r														
Excess of Expense over Inco.	me	•					٠		٠		1			\$ 3.422.21



FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE
1944-45



TEACHERS COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1945

ASSETS

I. Current Funds Assets	
Cash	
Accounts and Notes Receivable less Reserve	
Investments, at Cost less Amortization of Premiums 709,238.29	
Inventories of Food and Supplies	
Inventories of Bureau of Publications	
Deferred Charges	
Total Current Assets	\$ 1,113,204.52
II. LOAN FUNDS ASSETS	
Cash	
Student Loan Notes Receivable Estimated Collectible 93,824.19	
Welfare Fund Notes Receivable	
Total Loan Funds Assets	211,667.21
III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS ASSETS	
Cash	
Securities, at Cost less Amortization of Premiums 5,501,820.86	
Real Estate—College Residence Halls	
Total Endowment Funds Assets	6,942,039.70
IV. PLANT FUNDS ASSETS	
Cash \$ 13,834.99	
Book Value of Plant:	
Educational Activities 8,265,005.67	
Auxiliary Activities	
Total Plant Funds Assets	10,749,304.74
V. AGENCY FUNDS ASSETS	
Cash	21,747.46
Total Assets	\$19,037,963.63
•	

LIABILITIES

I. CURRENT LIABILITIES AND FUNDS								
A. General Current Liabilities Deferred Credits to Income Surplus of Current Funds	7	57,4 70,9	87.	96				
B. Restricted Current Funds for Designated Purposes Unexpended Income from Restricted		32,7	.,			\$ 288,855	25	
Endowment	-1.	41,5	99.	.89				
						824,349	.27	
Total Current Liabilities and Funds .					-			\$ 1,113,204.52
II. LOAN FUNDS								
Loan Funds for Teachers College Students .						\$198,736	.13	
Loan Funds for New College Students						10,467		
Welfare Funds						2,463	.49	
Total Loan Funds								211,667.21
III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS								
General Endowment Funds						\$1,772,376	.24	
Funds Functioning as General Endowment .				•		1,639,521		
Restricted Endowment Funds						1,022,165		
Funds Functioning as Restricted Endowment						3,103,437	.42	
							_	
Total						\$7,537,500		
Net Losses Arising from Investment	٠	٠	٠			595,460	-77	
Total Endowment Funds								6,942,039.70
IV. PLANT FUNDS AND LIABILITIES								
Plant Funds Unexpended						\$ 13,834	.99	
Educational Activities Plant						8,165,005	.67	
						1,136,184		
Due to Endowment						1,434,279	.81	
Total Plant Funds							·	10,749,304.74
V. AGENCY FUNDS								21,747.46
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	٠							\$19,037,963.63

STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	
 Student Fees from the College and Elementary and Secondary Sch Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment 	ools . \$1,939,132.04
General Purposes	,306.23 ,892.01 244,198.24
restricted ratioses	
3. Gifts, Grants, and Reserves Gifts and Grants for Designated Purposes \$107	027 10
	,557.58 111,584.68
4. Sales and Services of Educational Departments	
5. Rent and Use of Space by Auxiliary Enterprises	
6. Other Income	17,628.85
Total Educational and General Income	\$2,378,710.13
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES	
r. Residence Halls	,581.05
	,612.98
	,722.05
4. Bureau of Publications	,463.96 847,380.04
III. OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL INCOME	
r. Fellowships and Scholarships	
Restricted Endowment	3,050.56
TOTAL INCOME	\$3,229,140.73

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	
1. General Administrative Offices	
Salaries	
Supplies and Expense 63,558.04	\$ 261,317.94
2. General Expense	
Office of Placement Service	
General Stenographic Office	
Insurance and Retirement of Employees 148,983.16	
Student Welfare and Activities	
Institutional Travel, Entertainment, and Activities . 10,897.69	
Other General Expenses 3,268.28	226,970.76
3. Resident Instruction and Departmental Research	
Collegiate Instruction and Research \$833,124.33 Elementary and Secondary Schools	
	// 0
Instruction and Research	1,193,661.85
4. Organized Research	
Institute of Adult Education	
General Institutional Research	
Institute of Educational Research	
Institute of School Experimentation	155,365.65
	1)),50).0)
5. Extension	
Off-Campus Services	23,022.10
6. Libraries	82,956.44
7. Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Other General Services	. ,,,,
Care of Buildings and Furniture \$135,905.38	
Repair of Buildings and Furniture 69,105.08	
Equipment and Appropriation for Equipment 62,985.07	
Heat, Light, Power, Water, and Gas 92,727.82	
Insurance 10,037.89	
Rent	391,716.01
TOTAL	
TOTAL	\$2,335,010.75
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES	
1. Residence Halls	
2. Dining Halls	
3. Supply Room	
4. Bureau of Publications	834,935.67
	-54,555,1
III. OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL EXPENSE	
1. Interest	
2. Fellowships and Scholarships	16,245.91
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS	\$3,186,192.33

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK SCHOOL
OF
SOCIAL WORK
1944-45



NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

ASSETS

CAPITAL FUND ASSETS: Equity of endowment funds in the pooled assets of the Community Service Society of New York	\$1,281,986.21	
OPERATING FUND ASSETS: Cash		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,333,377.34	
LIABILITIES		
CAPITAL FUND LIABILITIES:		
Reserves	\$1,281,986.21	
OPERATING FUND LIABILITIES: \$38,205.70 Reserves \$38,205.70 Liabilities 3,593.67 Deferred Credits 9,591.76	51,391.13	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$1,333,377.34	
INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1944		
OPERATING FUNDS		
	\$344,040.77	
INCOME: Tuition fees, etc	\$344,040.77 365,003.54	
INCOME: Tuition fees, etc. \$231,497.29 Interest and Dividends 78,540.40 Contributions. 34,003.08 EXPENSES: Salaries \$273,265.14 Other Operating Expenses 70,125.40		
Income: Tuition fees, etc.	365,003.54	
Income: Tuition fees, etc.	\$ 20,962.77	
Income: Tuition fees, etc.	365,003.54 \$ 20,962.77 30,757.85	













